THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR COLORADO
First, Last and All the Time
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Concentrates From News of the Day

FAIR AND WARMER.
(An occasional zephyr.)

Washington, May 6.— Forecast for Colorado: Fair Thursday; warmer in eastern portion; colder in west portion. Friday fair.

Silver 49c; lead 4⅜.
New York stocks continued to show strength.
Chicago wheat and corn dull, closing weak; oats fairly active.

LOCAL.

City water rights on Beaver creek may be called into question.
Railroads combine to raise freight rates; advance received in this city.
People who will take part in "Temple of Fame" production.
Aldermen St. John believes water extension bonds will bring par at least; special meeting tonight.
School districts report special tax levies to county assessor.
County clerk declares that if anyone is responsible for irregularities in his office it is Assistant Commissioner Davis.
Humane society holds annual meeting and takes interesting action.
Commissioners and Popejoy looking for a third man to arbitrate claims.
City Engineer is making plans for proposed improvements.

STATE.

Mrs. Ella K. Leech, who has been prominent in political and club circles in Denver for several years, is dead.
Charles L. Todd has been appointed postmaster at Rifle.

GENERAL.

The Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, announced in the house of commons that negotiations were in progress with the view to the department of agriculture of Ireland making a special exhibit of Irish industries at the St. Louis exposition.
Owen A. Stafford, a close friend of Stephen A. Douglas during the latter's presidential campaign, is dead at his home in Santa Barbara.
Baltimore election will probably be contested; on the face of the returns the Democratic candidate for mayor is elected.
President Roosevelt was warmly welcomed in Arizona yesterday and spent most of the day at the Grand canon.
Colonel Philip Stanford, brother of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California, died in New York yesterday, aged 81.
Inspector McLaughlin of the Indian bureau has been ordered to proceed to the Uintah reservation in Utah to negotiate with the Indians who own the reservation for the allotment of a part of their lands and the cession of the remainder to the government.
Judge Munger in the federal court at Omaha has issued a sweeping injunction against the 3,000 strikers. The order takes the strike out of the hands of the local and state authorities.
The forest fires that have prevailed in the Adirondacks for several weeks have caused losses aggregating several hundred thousands of dollars and several thousand acres of forest lands have been more or less damaged.
The fate of Dr. A. A. Ames, charged with accepting a bribe of $600 while mayor of Minneapolis, rests with a jury which retired at 5 p. m., yesterday and probably will not report before 8 a. m. today.
At Medford, Mass., Miss Nellie Sturtevant was killed by a robber while defending her father's life.
Governor Odell of New York, has signed a bill designed to prevent discrimination on the part of the labor unions against members of the National guard; the bill is very drastic and refers equally to labor unions or employers.

FOREIGN.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has proclaimed a British Monroe doctrine in the Persian gulf and has practically notified the competing powers that any attempt on their part to establish a naval base or fortified post in those waters means war with Great Britain.
It is stated on high authority that negotiations have been almost completed to float a Mexican loan ostensibly in the United States, but really abroad. The amount of the loan will be less than $25,000,000 and will take the form of a 5 per cent. bond. The money will be used for public improvements.

ARRIVALS HAVE SWAMPED IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER

By Associated Press

New York, May 6.—Immigration Commissioner Williams was compelled today to refuse to allow thousands of new arrivals from Europe to leave their ships until his force of men can attend to them without working day and night, of 9,650 immigrants who arrived only 3,550 were allowed to land today. The commissioner said he would not allow the great tide of immigration to overwork his men further, though he has been in the habit of keeping them on duty far into the night during a big rush.

NICARAGUA RESOLUTION.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, May 6.—News reached this city yesterday by mail from a thoroughly reliable source that the Nicaragua revolution is not at an end and that the government forces are so situated that they are unable to cross Lake Nicaragua to attack the points where the revolutionary forces are fortified. Fort San Carlos, one of the points captured by the revolutionary forces is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river. It is this river which is used to carry the exports of the interior of the Republic and without the use of the river it is impossible to move large forces of troops. Fort Castillo, midway down the river, is also in the hands of the revolutionists and the gunboat owned by the Zelayo government has also been captured.

STRATTON EXECUTORS FILE

WITH JUDGE ORR OF THE COUNTY COURT

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE

The executors of the Stratton estate filed yesterday noon in the office of the county clerk and recorder a complete inventory of the real and personal estate of Winfield Scott Stratton. The inventory is an interesting document, going into all matters connected with the holdings of the personal estate.

Upon the filing of the report, Judge Orr allowed the settling of claims against the estate to the amount of $24,072.88. The largest items paid are the bills for the street sprinklers, the bill of the Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago for the compound engines at the power house, the bills of the General Electric company for machinery and the bills of the physicians who attendod Mr. Stratton during his last illness. The court's order was given William Lloyd, secretary for the late Mr. Stratton, and he is proceeding to settle the claims.

The filing of the inventory is practically the receipt of the executors for the real and personal estate as turned over to them by the administrators to collect, Tyson S. Dines, D. H. Rice and A. G. Sharp, who made their final report and were discharged by the court April 23.

The inventory shows a total of $4,772,857.47 as the value of the real and personal estate.

Of this total, $3,998,303.73 is represented by chattel property; the value of the real estate is set forth as $39,667.00; the open accounts and notes aggregate $734,886.74, of which the good accounts represent $629,352.71, the doubtful $47,898.72 and the desperate claims $57,635.31.

Of the good items in the open accounts the largest is that opposite the name of H. C. Brown, $623,333.32, contracted June 20, 1902, and representing the Stratton interest in the Brown estate.

There are many items under the head of desperate, mostly of small amounts.

The real estate represents property in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and in the vicinity. There is one item under the head of chattel property which is interesting as showing the manner in which Mr. Stratton's wishes are being carried out. It reads: "Two old horses, pensioners at pasture, no value." Of the other items under chattel property the cash on hand April 23, is given as $34,637.77, the amount turned over to the administrators to collect. When the administrators took the estate October 28, 1902, the balance to the credit of Mr. Stratton's private accounts in Colorado Springs banks, representing the total cash received on that date was $21,514.28. The difference represents the balance left after the heavy cash disbursements of the administrators.

The invertary in detail follows:

State of Colorado El Paso County, ss:

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON, DECEASED.

The following is a full and perfect inventory of all the real and personal estate of the said deceased, so far as the same has come to the possession or knowledge of the undersigned: Tyson S. Dines, D. H. Rice and Carl S. Chamberlin, Executors of The Estate of Winfield Scott Stratton, Deceased.

REAL ESTATE.	VALUE.
Practically the whole of Dixon Park Place, known as Cheyenne, or Stratton Park	$ 2,500.00
Lot 5, Block 313 Second Add. to Colo. Springs	2,500.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, Block 146, Colorado City	100.00
Lots 4 and 5 and north 35 ft. of Lot 6, Block 74, Colorado Springs	20,867.00
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 4, Cahn's Add. to Colorado Springs	2,200.00
An undivided one-half interest in land occupied as a Base Ball Park	1,000.00
One acre on Las Animas Street and D. & R. G. R. R.	1,500.00
Dorr's Acreage	5,000.00
Foster Land	4,000.00
Total	$39,667.00

CHATTEL PROPERTY.	VALUE.
Cash on hand	$ 34,637.77
Amazon Mining Co., 10 shares at 0c	0.00
Arcadia Cons. M. Co., 1,318,072 shares at 0c	0.00
Anaconda Gold M. Co., 58,500 shares at 6c	3,510.00
Acacia Gold M. Co., 121,000 shares at 5c	6,050.00
Arcadia Mining Co., 306,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Ben Hur M. & M. Co., 57,500 shares at 1c	575.00
Brookside Water Co., 13 shares at $10	130.00
Colo. Title and Trust Co., 210 shares at $100	21,000.00
Colo. Springs and Interurban Railway Company—	
Preferred stock, 5,000 shares at $50	250,000.00
Common stock, 9,996 shares at $1	9,996.00
Bonds, 500 at $1,000	500,000.00
Chesapeake Beach Ry. Co., 30 shares at 0c	0.00
Chesapeake Bonds, $1,000 each, 2 at $500	1,000.00
Colo. Fuel and Oil Co., 500,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Chittenden-California Oil Co., 63,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Colo. Springs M. Stock Ass'n, seat	500.00
Exchange National Bank, 160 shares at $200	32,000.00
El Paso Horse and Bicycle Ass'n, 250 shares at 0c	0.00
First National Bank, Cripple Creek, 50 shares at $120	6,000.00
First Nat'l Bank, Colo. Springs, 50 shares at $400	20,000.00
Granite Hill M. & M. Co., 479,000 shares at ½c	2,395.00
Gravity Car Coupling Co., 1,036,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Isabella Gold M. Co., 30,700 shares at 30c	9,210.00
International Realty Co., 99,996 shares	1,000,000.00
Keystone M. & M. Co., 81,500 shares at 2c	1,630.00
Jackhall Mining Co., 10,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Key West G. M. Co., 136,000 shares	1,000.00
Matoa Gold M. Co., 654,950 shares at 5c	32,747.50
Portland Gold M. Co., 504,333 shares at $1.50	756,499.50
Russell M. Co., 5,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Reno Gold M. Co., 627,000 shares at 1c	6,270.00
Sacremento Gold M. & M. Co., 535,200 shares at 1c	5,352.00
Starr-King Gold M. Co., 969,960 shares at 1c	9,699.60
Stratton's Ind. Limited, 100 shares at $4.80	480.00
Stratton C. C. M. & D. Co., 19,999,200 shares	1,250,000.00
Smith Concrete Mixer	200.00
Union Gold M. Co., 1,028,284 shares at 1c	10,282.84
Victor Gold M. Co., 5 shares at 0c	0.00
Van Briggle Pottery Co., 10 shares at 0c	0.00
Zapato Gold M. Co., 6,401 shares at 0c	0.00
Zenobia Gold M. Co., 856,928 shares at 2c	17,138.52
Dillon Gold M. Co., 50,000 shares at 20c	10,000.00
Two Old Horses, pensioners at pasture, no value	0.00
Total	$3,998,303.73

OPEN ACCOUNTS AND NOTES.

Date.	Party.	Rate int. Per cent.	Good.	Doubtful.	Desperate.
'02, 9-15	Arcadia Cons. M. Co.		$	$	$ 454.96
do	Granite Hill M. & M. Co.			2,546.92	
do	Sacremento G. M. & M. Co.			1,162.28	
do	Sill, J. A.			36,589.27	
'98, 8-6	Ashton, Scott			350.00	
'95, 9-1	Anderson, M. M.	8			150.00
'01, 5-25	Arcadia Cons. M. Co.	6			9,788.75
'99, 5-24	Benbow, H. E.	8		800.00	
'02, 6-20	Brown, H. C.		623,333.32		
'98, 8-25	Burdick, W. S.	8			140.00
'96, 11-2	Bryson, G. W.	8			72.15
'98, 1-10	Pathorne, E. B.				50.00
'96, 12-5	Bachelder, C. A.				500.00
'97, 12-4	Beshears, E. and J.				2,000.00
'98, 5-27	Burton, John	8			50.00
'97, 5-15	Baty, E. E.			320.00	
'97, 7-12	Cunningham, S. L.				50.00
'95, 12-21	Cransan, C. H.	1			150.00
'95, 1-21	Chatillon, H.	8			700.00
'95, 6-5	Cook, F.				150.00
'95, 1-2	Calder, A. and J. B.	12			350.00
'95, 8-23	Cohen, E. S.	6			500.00
'98, 12-28	Coddington & Son, R.	8			15,000.00
'00, 7-25	Coddington, R. and A. E.	8			5,000.00
'96, 4-13	Crispin, J. E.				200.00
'95, 6-2	Donovan, J. B.	8			350.00
'95, 6-15	J. B. Donovan	8			50.00
'00, 5-28	J. B. Donovan	8			300.00
'97, 11-29	Kimball, E. E.	8			453.45
'97, 9-20	Keeth, J. L.	10			20.00
'96, 5-23	Lee, P.	8			25.00
'96, 4-15	Du Hass, J. H.	8			50.00
'98, 12-27	Durfee, D.			300.00	
'95, 11-6	Dennis, F. H.	6			1,000.00
'95, 12-26	Essington, J. H.	6			250.00
'95, 12-1	Essick, C. P.	10			600.00
'98, 5-3	Edgar, W. K. and Weyand, L. C.	8			1,000.00
'97, 5-21	Florence Coal Co.	10			850.00
'96, 4-18	Forham, R. J.				3,300.00
'98, 3-12	Fyff, W. D.	8			400.00
'96, 9-26	Gifford, G. H.				50.00
'96, 10-9	Gifford, G. H.	8			25.00
'95, 12-2	Gillingham, C. L.	10			600.00
'02, 1-29	Havis, F.	6		2,000.00	
'96, 9-1	Hines, T.				75.00
'98, 1-8	Hines, T.				20.00
'95, 11-7	Huffman	8			300.00
'99, 2-28	Hoch, R.	8			350.00
'00, 5-28	Hoch, R.	8			300.00
'97, 11-29	Kimball, E. E.	8			453.45
'97, 9-20	Keeth, J. L.	10			20.00
'96, 5-25	Lee, R.	8			15.00
'95, 6-10	Lloyd, G. W. and Reynolds, A. E.	8			1,096.00
'96, 5-23	Lyman, R. S.	6			800.00
'97, 8-6	Matthews, M.				100.00
'97, 4-16	McCoy, E. L.	8			60.00
'99, 11-17	Montgomery, L. D.	5		2,500.00	
'01, 4-24	McManus, E. D.	6			200.00
'98, 8-31	Nelson, J.	10			40.00
'94, 5-12	Ogilvy, Wood F.	10			1,000.00
'97, 8-24	Oliver, G. W.	8			150.00
'95, 10-3	Price, B. B.				50.00
'96, 11-7	Phillips, D. A.				40.00
'96, 1-15	Riley, E. J.	10			200.00
'97, 1-21	Cripple Creek Times, by Riley, Jos. P.	8			2,500.00
'00, 7-14	Robinson, J. R.	6		900.00	
'01, 12-3	Reno M. & M. Co.	12		619.39	
'99, 3-1	Scott, C. M.				100.00
'96, 2-1	Shock, L. W. and E.	10			35.00
'99, 7-22	Simpson, J.	8			2,500.00
'01, 5-11	Smith, A.			500.00	
'98, 2-11	Sacremento G. M. & M. Co.	18		320.25	
'95, 11-28	Thoen, T.	10			200.00
'02, 4-24	Thompson, W. S.	6		5,000.00	
'96, 11-14	Van Dusen, E.	8		10.00	
'99, 2-24	White, Jas.				200.00
'01, 7-18	Wheeler, J. B.	6			3,000.00
			$629,352.71	$47,898.72	$57,635.31

RECAPITULATION.

Real Estate		$ 39,667.00
Chattel Property		3,998,303.73
Open Account and Notes—		
Good	$629,352.71	
Doubtful	47,898.72	
Desperate	57,635.31	
		734,886.74
Total		$4,772,857.47

We do hereby certify that the above is a correct inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of Winfield Scott Stratton, deceased.

Given under our hands this 6th day of May, 1903.

(Signed)

(Seal) D. H. Rice.
(Seal) Carl S. Chamberlin.
(Seal) Tyson S. Dines.
Executors of The Estate of Winfield Scott Stratton, Deceased.

RUSSIA NOW WANTS ALLIANCE WITH CHINA

By Associated Press.

London, May 7.—The correspondent at Moscow of the Daily Mail says in a dispatch:

"I have it upon good authority that the attitude exhibited abroad has induced Russian statesmen to endeavor to bring about a complete understanding with China and thus prepare the way for a possible alliance."

RIOT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

By Associated Press.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, says a riot occurred Monday in connection with the strike of seamen. The troops were called out and clashed with the strikers. Six hundred persons were injured and three officers of the infantry were killed.

DEATH OF AUGUST SAHLBERG MULTI-MILLIONAIRE MINER

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., May 6.—A Miner special from El Oro, Mexico, announces the death of August Sahlberg, the multi-millionaire miner at that place. Sahlberg went to El Oro 10 years ago from Montana. He was without money and friends and after many months of hard labor, struck the vein of what is now the famous Esperanza mine which, in a few years, yielded him a fortune of more than $15,000,000. Sahlberg was a well-known mining man of Colorado and Montana.

THE KAISER'S INTEREST IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

By Associated Press.

Rome, May 6.—Several ladies were presented to Emperor William today, including Mrs. Meyer, wife of the United States ambassador to whom the emperor spoke lengthily, showing his familiarity with and interest in American affairs. The emperor also received Adelaide Ristori, whom he saluted as the "queen of tragedy."

COLONEL STANFORD DEAD.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 6.—Colonel Philip Stanford, 81 years of age, and a brother of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California, died here today. Colonel Stanford has been ailing for the last four years and his death was due to nervous prostration and heart failure. At one time the deceased was a millionaire, but, according to his second wife, who survives him, he died in almost absolute poverty.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF SON OF FRANK GOUDY

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, May 6.—Lying in a pool of blood, the body of M. G. Goudy, the 19-year-old son of Frank Goudy, a prominent Denver lawyer and politician, was found in a lodging house in this city tonight. Death had been caused by a dose of strychnine, self-administered, it is believed. A deep gash in the throat gave further evidence of a desperate attempt at self-destruction. No cause for the act is known. The young man had recently been employed as an electrician by a power company at Logan, Utah.

TURKISH IRRITATION AGAINST BULGARIA

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, May 6.—The irritation in Turkish official circles against Bulgaria is constantly growing more acute and the government of that principality has been formally notified in rigorous language that the porte holds it responsible for the outrages arising from the freedom of action which the Macedonian agitators living in Bulgaria have been allowed.

It is reported that the porte has decided to mobilize the whole of the second and third army corps, stationed at Adrianople, and Salonica, respectfully.

The police of Constantinople have arrested about 60 Bulgarians and have made numerous domiciliary visits, including one to the residence of the secretary of the Bulgarian diplomatic agency whose papers were seized. They were, however, subsequently restored as nothing compromising was discovered therein.

Alarming reports are in circulation regarding outrages which are said to be projected here for today. The military and police guards in this city and its suburbs have been considerably strengthened.

In the district of Prisrend, Albania, 23 Albanian chiefs, leaders of the opposition to the reforms, have been arrested. The sultan's reform commission is still at Ipeka, Albania, on which place Turkish troops are advancing with the object of dispersing the hostile Albanians in that vicinity.

By Associated Press.

Vienna, May 6.—Advices received here from Salonica say that notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of Bulgarians have been arrested, street fights are constantly taking place. Women and children, especially young girls, take a prominent part in these disturbances.

It is asserted that bomb outrages have been planned in all the towns of Macedonia.

Bombs have been discovered in houses at Uskub, European Turkey, where the Turkish population is greatly excited, fearing a massacre.

CONTEST OVER BALTIMORE ELECTION IS PROBABLE

By Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 6.—The ballots in 304 of the election precincts cast at yesterday's municipal election in this city give Robert M. McLane, Democratic candidate for the mayoralty a plurality of 520 over Frank N. Wachter, Republican. The ballots in the remaining four precincts are still uncounted, owing to disputes among the judges of elections. They are now in possession of the board of election supervisors, who announced today that the boxes will not be opened until tomorrow. It is not thought possible that the count of the ballots will materially change the result in favor of McLane.

Mr. Wachter, the Republican candidate, and his party leaders charge that many ballots cast in his favor were illegally thrown out and they announce they will appeal to the courts.

The Republican candidates for city comptroller and president of the second branch of the city council were elected. The Republicans will have majority in the first branch. The Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot and thus will be able to elect the city register who is virtually the municipal treasurer.

THE FEDERAL COURT TAKES A HAND IN THE OMAHA STRIKE

Sweeping Injunction Issued Against Teamsters Union---Action Practically Takes the Strike Out of the Hands of the Local and State Authorities.

By Associated Press.

Omaha, May 6.—On petition of a number of complainants, including the principal transfer and delivery companies involved in the teamsters strike, Judge Munger of the federal court tonight granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the officers of Team Drivers International union, local 71, J. E. Crews, president; R. S. Wilcox, treasurer, and Edward Sumner, secretary, together with all members of the union from doing certain acts calculated to interfere with interstate commerce and commanding them to appear in court May 20 to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

The petition was filed by attorneys representing seven delivery companies, five coal dealers, one lumber company, one jobber and a department store.

Basis of Complaint.

In their petition the complainants recite the terms of the contract the team drivers asked them to sign and their particular objection to that clause therein which provided that no teamster shall be discharged, laid off or docked in his time or pay for refusing to haul goods to or from any house, for a firm, corporation or contractor declared to be unfair by the labor unions, and then go on to relate particular instances in which by threats, intimidation and violence the strikers have interfered with their lawful business.

It is alleged that a threat was made by one of the strikers that if Walter Jardine undertook to do business with non-union drivers he would be assaulted and killed. It is further alleged that interstate commerce was interfered with when the strikers stopped goods in transit from Omaha to Council Bluffs, and from one station to another in Omaha.

Provisions of the Order.

The order issued by Judge Munger is of the most sweeping nature. More than 300 members of the Teamsters union are named in the order which restrains the men, in part, as follows:

First, from in any manner posting or keeping posted at or about the places of business of your orators, or any of them, pickets instructed or directed to challenge, stop, threaten or intimidate any of the employes of your orators, or all or any of them, from proceeding with their work and service as such employes and from in any manner interfering with any of the employes by violence, threats or personal injury, calling of vile names or offensive epithets or any other conduct calculated or intended by intimidation or humiliation to prevent any of the employes of your orators, or any of them, from continuing in said employment, or performing the services for which they are employed.

Second, from congregating about the teams, wagons or employes of your orators and demanding and commanding that the employes shall desist from their employment.

Third, from ordering, directing or inciting any other persons to threaten, assault or by the use of profane or vile epithets to intimidate any employes, or to seek in any way by violence or threats of violence or injury to property or to persons to prevent the employes from continuing in the service of their employers.

Interstate Commerce.

Fourth, from following the employes to their homes, or other places, for the purpose of intimidating and from attacking, assaulting or injuring any of them and from publishing any orders, statements or directions by the officers of the said Team Drivers International union, or any other similar, commanding or enjoining under the pain of personal violence, or other persecution, any of the employes from continuing in the service of their employers; and further, restraining and enjoining the Team Drivers International union, local No. 71, its officers and men, from continuing said organization and from continuing in combination or agreement or concerting of action to prevent the moving of freight and merchandise while in transit as an article of interstate commerce, and from continuing any compact or agreement among themselves to restrain or prevent such moving of merchandise while in transit, in course of shipment between any points within the city of Omaha, and any points outside of Nebraska, or in any way interfering with the business of employers, while engaged in interstate commerce, so long as this restraining order remains in force, or until the further order of this court.

To Enforce the Order.

The action of the federal court practically takes the strike out of the hands of the local and state authorities and a violation of the order, it is believed, will result in the calling out of federal troops if necessary to preserve the peace and enforce the order of the court.

Large crowds of strikers have gathered in different parts of the city during the day. The entire police force is doing double duty, but no violence has been reported during the day, and no arrests have been made.

DAUGHTER SAVED HER FATHER'S LIFE AT THE COST OF HER OWN

By Associated Press.

Medford, Mass., May 6.—Nellie Sturtevant, aged 25, daughter of Treasurer James S. Sturtevant of the Medford Co-operative bank, was shot and killed at her home last night by an unknown man who attempted to rob her father as he was returning from a bank meeting with a satchel filled with checks and money. The assassin then jumped upon his bicycle and escaped. An Italian who answered the description of the murderer was arrested two hours later on suspicion.

Mr. Sturtevant reached his home about 11:30 last night, having with him a satchel well filled with money and checks belonging to the bank. As he stepped upon the piazza of his house his wife and daughter opened the door and a few words of greeting passed between them. At that moment a rough looking stranger appeared around the end of the piazza and ordered Mr. Sturtevant to throw up his hands. The order was not immediately obeyed and Miss Sturtevant stepped in front of her father to shield him from harm just as the intruder fired. Miss Sturtevant was shot through the right temple and fell at the feet of her parents.

Mr. Sturtevant was prostrated by the shock, but this morning he was able to tell the police some particulars of the murder. He says that when the stranger ordered him to throw up his hands Miss Sturtevant rushed at the man and struck him with her umbrella. With one hand the man grasped at Miss Sturtevant's chatelaine bag. He simultaneously fired the revolver which he held in the other hand. This bag he took.

FILING OF AN INSTRUMENT YESTERDAY BRINGS TO LIGHT BIG IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THIS CITY AND THE GULF

With the filing of papers in the office of the county clerk and recorder yesterday noon, extensive plans for betterments on the Colorado & Southern system came to light. Not only is the road purchasing the newest type of equipment but plans for additional construction and improvement of the track south of Colorado Springs were made known.

General Manager Herbert, in charge of operations of both the Colorado Southern and Fort Worth & Denver City railway, which is in reality a portion of the Colorado & Southern system, is perfecting plans for the improvement of the entire system. Mr. Herbert has been over both roads several times on trips of inspection, and as rapidly as possible is carrying out the improvements decided upon. Wooden bridges are being replaced with steel and concrete structures, curves and grades on the main line through New Mexico and Texas are being reduced and it is announced that heavier rails, new equipment and newly ballasted roadbed will place the line from Pueblo to Fort Worth in a condition affording competition with the Rock Island and Gould lines to the southwest. The South Park division and the Colorado Central branch of the same property will also be improved.

It is an open secret that Edwin Hawley, who with George Crocker, General Grenville M. Dodge and associates, controls the Colorado & Southern, was actuated in creating the position for Mr. Herbert, to put the road in the best possible condition and the expenditures to carry out these plans will be large. In the betterments, Colorado Springs is interested, as it is the plan to shorten the passenger schedules between Denver and Fort Worth and by new and special equipment to make the Colorado-Texas business a feature.

The connection afforded at Amarillo with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf affords a direct line to Arkansas points, Memphis and the southeast, and Gulf travel will be diverted to this route. General Dodge, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado & Southern, is heavily interested in the Cuba Railway company of Cuba, and it is held that the possibilities of traffic between the Colorado & Southern and the island republic is one of the greatest assets of the future in the Hawley holdings.

From one in the confidence of Mr. Herbert the statement comes that millions of dollars will be spent this and succeeding years in the plans of the new owners of the road.

Instrument Filed.

An agreement was filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk and recorder between the American Loan & Trust company of Boston, party of the first part, and the Colorado & Southern Railroad company of the second part, involving an expenditure by the railway company of $274,875 for motive power. The agreement sets forth that as the American Locomotive company of New York has constructed for the railway company 12 consolidation freight locomotives at a cost of $18,900 each and three passenger locomotives at a cost of $16,025 each, a sum total of $274,875, and as the American Loan & Trust company as lessor, at the request of the railway company as lessee has paid for these the agreement states that the lessee, the railway company, agrees to pay to the American Loan & Trust company, the sum of $219,900 in installments, the entire amount to be paid in five years. The company has paid in cash to the locomotive works $60,930.63. The difference between the amount to be paid and the amount of the bill represents the interest accruing to the Loan & Trust company.

It is further stipulated that the lessee shall keep the engines in good repair, shall keep up the insurance and will place a plate on every locomotive stating that the American Loan & Trust company is the owner. Default of 30 days on any installment, according to the agreement, means that the locomotives will revert to the lessor.

Main Line Service.

The locomotives will be put in service on the main line. Between Denver and Pueblo, the Colorado & Southern uses, under joint arrangement the Santa Fe tracks.

President Trumbull of the Colorado & Southern will leave Denver for Europe May 17, sailing from New York May 26. He will spend three months at Carlsbad, Germany, and during his absence Vice President and General Manager J. M. Herbert will be acting president. It was announced at the time Mr. Herbert resigned as manager of the Denver & Rio Grande that he had accepted the position of vice president of the Colorado & Southern with the understanding that the management of the road would be completely in his charge and the old rumor is being revived in Denver that Mr. Trumbull will go to New York in charge of the financial end of the Hawley system, remaining on the board of directors, while Mr. Herbert will succeed to the presidency. Neither Mr. Herbert nor Mr. Trumbull are making any statements.

PROGRAM PERFECT SUCCESS

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition were today formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp. In every way save one the program was an unequivocal success and this one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the president and at times so nearly blinding the president that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching.

Added to this discomfort was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies, who on the strength of the warm weather yesterday came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly and but for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold.

Conditions in the Liberal Arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind but there were manifold drafts which, added to the dampness inseparable from newly erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers commencing their speeches in clear tones were without exception given over to catarrhal inflections as they finished.

Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the program was carried out to the letter. The police work was excellent and the patrolling of avenues and passageways by the First Missouri infantry was ably done, and all possible consideration shown to the great crowd which numbered in round figures about 145,000.

The parade which took place in the morning was somewhat longer in passing before the president than had been expected but for all that he was but 15 minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee into the Liberal Arts building. In order to arrive even as early as that he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances.

During the lunch which he took at the conclusion of the parade he was shoved helter skelter by half the people who had been in the grandstand. The food was placed on a rectangular counter, and the president, like everybody else, "helped himself." The crowd inside the tent was dense when the president with the secret service men and Adjutant General Corbin acting as "interference" forced his way to the counter. He was so closely pressed that when he attempted to move his arm his elbow disturbed a cup of coffee held by General Corbin. With some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to allow the distinguished guest elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This maneuver forced the adjutant general out of range of the sandwiches but the president devoted one hand to passing food to his escort while the other was devoted to his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position the president soon felt called upon to help out other friends and he was kept busy passing plates, a service which he performed with cheerfulness. The manner of the president's lunching was sufficiently unconventional to excite curiosity, and probably 75 per cent of the people who congested the tent were present merely to witness the chief executive of the nation eating at the democratic level of a clerk in a quick-lunch restaurant.

Some of the diplomatists and more of other distinguished visitors mounted the reviewing stand to find that there were no chairs for them. It developed that the chairs had been cheerfully appropriated by unofficial guests who had arrived early on the scene. With some difficulty other chairs were secured, but they were little used as the visitors found they could keep off the chill more effectively by standing.

The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. From first to last the events on the program succeeded each other rapidly. Of all the speakers President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than 50 feet from the stage. By far the larger part of the assembly could hear nothing. Thousands of people in the rear part of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a fog horn.

When the president rose to speak he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, suggesting by his manner that quiet be restored. Finally he mounted the broad railing in front of the rostrum where he could be seen from every part of the hall and again motioned for silence. There was everything but silence and President Francis suggested that he proceed with his speech and quiet would follow. President Roosevelt laughed and shook his head. Taking advantage of a lull, he called:

"Now you, my fellow citizens, give me all the chance you can, for I need it."

The chance was given and the president began his address, which was interrupted by frequent cheering.

He spoke as follows:

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

"We have met here today to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the government and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one.

"This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the constitution and the outbreak of the civil war. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

"Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen original states; the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana Purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

A Difficult Problem.

"When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation, they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well-nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity. In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent empires arose on its outskirts, the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

"With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, roadbuilders, and administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

An Untried Remedy.

"The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the republic first formulated the constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new states to the original thirteen. Excellent people in the east viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as during the colonial period many good people in the mother-country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio valley in the interest of the fur companies, so after we had become a nation many good people on the Atlantic coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation. These good people shook their heads over the formation of states in the fertile Ohio valley which now forms part of the heart of our nation; and they declared that the destruction of the republic had been accomplished when through the Louisiana Purchase we acquired nearly half of what is now that same republic's present territory. Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is entering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout-hearted.

"We expanded by carving the wilderness into territories and out of these territories building new states when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

"Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen states—each owing the same absolute fealty to the union of all the states which each of the original thirteen states also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the union which is possessed by any other state, whether of the original thirteen or not.

"The process which we began has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown.

Historic Significance.

"This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of western Europe. The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather than led.

"The old pioneer days are gone, with their roughness and their hardship, their incredible toil and their wild half-savage romance. But the need for the pioneer virtues remains the same as ever. The peculiar frontier conditions have vanished; but the manliness and stalwart hardihood of the frontiersmen can be given even freer scope under the conditions surrounding the complex industrialism of the present day. In this great region acquired for our people under the presidency of Jefferson, this region stretching from the Gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, the material and social progress has been so vast that alike for weal and for woe its people now share the opportunities and bear the burdens common to our entire civilized world. The problems before us are fundamentally the same east and west of the Mississippi, in the new states and in the old, and exactly the same qualities are required for their successful solution.

Words Backed By Deeds.

"We meet here today to commemorate a great event, an event which marks an era in statesmanship no less than in pioneering. It is fitting that we should pay our homage in words; but we must in honor make our words good by deeds. We have every right to take a just pride in the great deeds of our forefathers; but we show ourselves unworthy to be their descendants if we make what they did an excuse for our lying supine instead of an incentive to the effort to show ourselves by our acts worthy of them. In the administration of city, state, and nation, in the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and social relations, we are bound to show certain high and fine qualities of character under penalty of seeing the whole heart of our civilization eaten out while the body still lives.

"We justly pride ourselves on our marvelous material prosperity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a foundation upon which a higher life can be built; but unless we do in very fact build this higher life thereon, the material prosperity itself will go for but very little. Now, in 1903, in the altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1803 and in the subsequent years gained, explored, conquered, and settled this vast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving and populous states.

The Qualities Which Count.

"The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity, and fertility in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues; and we must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality, and corruption, in public and in private life alike. If we come short in any of these qualities we shall measurably fail; and if, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and most mighty, nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time."

After leaving the hall the president was entertained at dinner in the Hall of Congress. From the dining hall President Roosevelt and his party were escorted to President Francis' private office, from the windows of which he reviewed the pyrotechnical display. President Roosevelt denied that a cabinet meeting will be held in Kansas City as has been rumored. When the postoffice investigation was mentioned he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that the investigation would be rigid and thorough.

After spending almost an hour in viewing the fireworks, the presidential party prepared to make their exit from the city and resume the journey westward, with Kansas City as the first stopping place.

In order to avoid a crowd at the train, arrangements were made to have the president's train in waiting on the Missouri Pacific tracks at Howard station, over a mile southwest from the fair grounds. After a few moments in taking leave of the World's fair officials and other distinguished participants in the ceremonies of the day, President Roosevelt, closely surrounded by secret service men, was escorted from the Administration building to his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, who will travel as far as Topeka, Kan., with him. President Butler, of Columbia college, will also accompany him for some distance.

INVOCATION BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

We pray thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws enacted, and judgment decreed, assist with thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the president of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

Let the light of thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of congress and shine forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for his excellency, the governor of this state, for the members of the legislature, for all judges, magistrates and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare, that they may be enabled, by thy powerful protection, to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

We pray for the president and directors of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, that their arduous labors may be crowned with success and may redound to the greater growth and development of this flourishing city on the banks of the Father of Waters.

May this vast territory, which was peacefully acquired a hundred years ago, be for all time to come the tranquil and happy abode of millions of enlightened, God-fearing and industrious people, engaged in the various pursuits and avocations of life. As this new domain was added to our possessions without sanguinary strife, so may its soil never be stained by bloodshed in any foreign or domestic warfare.

May this commemorative exposition, to which the family of nations are generously contributing their treasures of art and industry, bind together the governments of the earth in closer ties of fellowship and good will, and of social and commercial intercourse. May it hasten the dawn of the reign of the Prince of Peace, when national conflicts will be adjusted, not by hostile armies, but by permanent courts of arbitration.

May this international exhibition, inaugurated in the interests of peace and commerce, help to break down the wall of dissension, jealousy and prejudice that drives race from race, nation from nation, and people from people, by proclaiming aloud the sublime gospel truth that we are all children of the same God, brothers and sisters of the same Lord Jesus Christ, and that we are all aspiring to a glorious inheritance in the everlasting kingdom of our common Father.

CLERGYMAN REFUSED TO MARRY DIVORCEE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Hartford, Conn., May 2.—With the bridal party approaching the chancel and the church filled with fashionable people, the Rev. Dr. James J. Goodwin, of Christ Episcopal church, refused to perform the ceremony and dismissed the guests because in reading the marriage license he found the bridegroom had been divorced 10 years previously. The wedding was to have been that of A. Lincoln Chase, manager of a department store here, and Miss Gladys A. G. Geer, daughter of one of the oldest residents of Hartford.

Mr. Chase and Miss Geer had started down the center aisle when suddenly at the rector's call the party stopped within a few feet of the chancel rail. After a hurried consultation Mr. Chase and Miss Geer, much embarrassed, turned and hurried out of the church. Returning to the altar, Dr. Goodwin said: "Friends, the wedding has been postponed." This was all the explanation he made.

Later Dr. Goodwin said: "The laws of the Episcopal church forbid me to marry a divorced person. I did not know the circumstances until I read the license while I was in the church ready to begin the ceremony. I am very sorry to have caused the party any annoyance, but I could not act otherwise."

Miss Geer and Mr. Chase, after leaving the church, were driven to the home of the Rev. H. H. Kelsey and were married.

Albany, N. Y., May 2.—The Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Albany, who is known throughout the United States as being strenuously opposed to the marriage of divorced persons, asserts that the Church of England had nothing to do with the recent marriage of Wm. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford, in London, beyond the fact that the ceremony was sanctioned by one of the chancellors, whom he regards in the same light as a civil official who issues licenses in the country. The bishop said: "It is a very grave scandal, but the Church of England had nothing to do with it beyond the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt secured a clergyman of the church to marry him. He applied to the chancellor for the license and got it. The chancellor's position in England is about the same as that of civil official who issues licenses in this country. The bishop of London had nothing to do with it and therefore the church itself was not involved."

New York, May 2.—Bishop Frederick Burgess, of the Long Island Episcopal diocese, speaking of the marriage, said: "This could not possibly occur in this country as our ecclesiastical laws of the Episcopal church would not for a moment permit it. I have no doubt whatever that the Rev. Mr. Hadden, who performed the ceremony will be reprimanded. In this country it would result in the clergyman being suspended from his diocese and this would virtually be a complete suspension from the church, as he could not enter any other diocese.

"I am personally very much opposed to divorced people marrying in the Episcopal church, even though one may be innocent."

PARIS MAGNIFICENT WITH RADIANT ELECTRIC EFFECTS.

Paris, May 2.—Tonight the city was magnificent with radiant electric effects in honor of King Edward. The colossal outlines of the opera house were traced in jeweled lines of light and the road by which the king proceeded to and from the opera was aflame from end to end. The sumptuous brilliancy of the Rue de la Paix culminated at the Place de L'Opera in an enormous crown made up of thousands of colored electric jewels, sparkling like diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds.

Following the state dinner at the Elysee palace, King Edward drove through the blazing, brilliantly lighted thoroughfares, continually acclaimed by the dense crowds which had gathered. The magnificent interior of the opera house was filled by an audience representative of the French capital. In the audience were officials of the navy, army, diplomatic corps in full regalia and the fairest women in France. The king occupied the royal box with Madame Loubet and the ministers and ambassadors. His majesty wore the black and gold uniform of a British admiral, and he appeared especially to enjoy the superb ballet presented.

GROVER CLEVELAND SPOKE

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, April 30.—The doors of the Liberal Arts building were opened at 1 o'clock and at 2:15 when President Roosevelt entered the building he was greeted by the cheers of 60,000. At 2:25 the assembly was called to order by President Francis. He introduced Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered the invocation.

Following the invocation of the cardinal, United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of the national commission, who acted as president of the day, was introduced, and spoke briefly:

PRESIDENT FRANCIS SPOKE.

The people of the Louisiana Purchase are proud of their membership in the federal union. They are grateful for the benefits that have flowed from a life under the enduring institutions framed by the founders of the republic. They congratulate their brethren on the position our country occupies among the nations of the earth and felicitate themselves on the part they have performed toward raising it, to its present prestige and power.

They felt it a patriotic duty to fittingly commemorate the completion of the first century of their connection with the American republic and the rounding out of an important epoch in the life of the republic. In the discharge of that duty this exposition was conceived. The inhabitants of the 14 states and two territories comprised within the purchase selected St. Louis as the scene of the celebration.

The people of this city, grateful for the honor conferred, promptly accepted it and cheerfully assumed the immense responsibility it entailed. The century just closed, unequal as it was in every line of progress, furnished no more striking evidence of the advance of civilization than the development of the Louisiana territory. A celebration in such an age and in such a country, to be fit, should be upon a scale in keeping with the best and highest and should be planned upon lines broad enough to take in every people and every clime.

A scheme so ambitious in the inception, naturally had comparatively few advocates, and encountered many antagonists and more doubters. It could not be accomplished without the recognition and the aid of the general government, which for a time it seemed impossible to enlist. It was decided that the amount required to launch an undertaking so comprehensive should be the same as that paid for the empire which Jefferson purchased, $15,000,000. The congress said to St. Louis, "When you have secured two-thirds of that sum we will provide the remaining third." The conditions were accepted and fulfilled.

Broad Scope of Work.

After three years of struggles the sinews had been secured, the first step accomplished. Two years have since elapsed. During that period the work has been pushed in every state and territory and possession of the United States, and in every civilized country on the earth. The disappointment experienced and the obstacles encountered have but served to spur to renewed effort those who from the inception of the movement had determined to carry it to a successful consummation.

The further encouragement from the general government in the provision for its own exhibit, the co-operation of the 41 states and territories and possessions of the United States, the pledged participation of 32 foreign countries, are the results of vigorous domestic and foreign exploitation. That and what you behold here today in physical shape, we submit as the product of five years' labor, nearly four of which were devoted to propaganda and appeal and organization.

St. Louis, with an ever widening sense of responsibility, and an ever growing appreciation of the opportunity, has, up to this moment risen to the full measure of the duty assumed. The management of the exposition has never despaired but with a realizing sense of the mighty task it has undertaken and mindful of the limitations of human capabilities, with singleness of purpose and with personal sacrifice for which it neither asks nor deserves credit, has striven to meet the expectations of those whose trust it holds.

The Exposition company makes its acknowledements to those faithful and efficient officials whose intelligent services have contributed so much toward bringing the enterprise to its present stage. The company expresses its obligation to the artists and artisans who have reared these graceful and majestic structures and whose labors have been inspired more by pride in the end to be achieved than by hope of material reward.

Universal Exposition.

The universal exposition of 1904, when the date of the opening rolls around, one year from today, will, with its buildings completed, its exhibits installed, be thoroughly prepared to receive the millions of visitors who will enter its gates.

The distinguished assemblage which honors us with its presence today can come nearer forming an adequate conception of the scope of the work by personal inspection than through the writings or illustrations of authors and designers, however great their talent may be.

To the president of the United States, to the accomplished representatives of foreign countries, to the chief executives of the sovereign states, to the senators and representatives of the national congress, to the greatest concourse of visitors here congregated, we extend greeting. If you are pleased with what has been accomplished, your approval is abundant reward for the labor we have performed. We bear in mind and trust you do not overlook that this celebration is of no state, of no section, but of the entire country. It is our hope and our expectation that every section and every commonwealth, and in fact every community, will cherish a proprietary interest and lend helpful aid to this worthy undertaking, to the end that it may prove, as nearly as may be, commensurate with the country and the century whose achievements and advancement it is designed to commemorate.

And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privilege and honor to present to you for dedication the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. May a high standard of citizenship and a broader humanity and the mission of the country whose worthy representatives you are, be sustained and fostered and promoted by the uses to which these structures are devoted. May the happiness of mankind be advanced and broadened by the lofty purposes that inspired this undertaking and moved our own and our sister countries to unite in its accomplishment.

Following the president's address, the chorus rendered "Unfold Ye Portals." Senator Carter then introduced ex-President Grover Cleveland, who spoke, after which the exercises were closed by a benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter of New York.

Ex-President Cleveland spoke as follows:

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The thought is in our minds that we are amid awe-inspiring surroundings, where we may see and feel things foretold a century ago. We are here in recognition of the 100th anniversary of an event which doubled the area of the young American nation, and dedicated a new and wide domain to American progress and achievement. The treaty whose completion we today commemorate, was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth and development. At its birth prophets in waiting joyously foretold the happiness which its future promised. He who was the chief actor for the United States in its negotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and far reaching consequences: 'The instrument which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed. It prepares ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them succeed one another—truly worthy of the regard and care of providence—in the bosom of equality under just laws—freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government.'

Realization of Prophecy.

"Our prophets do not live forever. They are not here to see how stupendously the growth and development of the American nation, on the domain newly acquired in their day, have during a short century, outrun their anticipations and predictions. Almost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana Purchase, we have already carved out 12 great states—leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now loudly clamoring for statehood. Instead of the 5,000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1803, it now contains 15,000,000 of industrious, enterprising, intelligent Americans, constituting about one-fifth of the population of all our states; and these are defiantly contesting for premiership in wealth and material success with the oldest of our states, and are their equals in every phase of advanced intelligence and refined civilization.

"How fitting on every ground it is that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated; and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the states created from the territory which the Louisiana Purchase gave to us. And how in keeping it is with the character of this acquisition, and with its purpose and mission, that our celebration should not waste itself on the pomp and pageantry that belong to the triumphs and spoils of war or to the rapacious dispossessions of ruthless conquest. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory for truly American uses and purposes; and we should rejoice not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to the spirited and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea, but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the millions of new Americans, whose coming tread fell upon the ears of the expectant fathers of the republic, and whose stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

"We are here at this hour to dedicate beautiful and stately edifices to the purpose of our commemoration. But as we do this, let us remember that the soil whereon we stand was a century ago dedicated to the genius of American industry and thrift. For every reason, nothing could be more appropriate as an important part of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken, than the gathering together on this spot of the things that are characteristic of American effort, and which tell the story of American achievement; and how happily will this be supplemented and crowned by the generous, magnanimous and instructive contributions from other and older lands, which standing side by side with our exhibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our republic has gained among the governments of the earth, and shall demonstrate how greatly advancing civilization has fostered and stimulated the brotherhood of nations."

Significant Facts.

Mr. Cleveland dwelt at some length on incidents connected with the negotiation of the treaty, and then continued:

"I have not recited these details for the purpose of claiming that this accelerated speed and advanced position on the part of our government had any important effect in hastening final results. I have thought it not amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that a century ago the people of this country were not seeking to gain governmental benefit by clandestine approach and cunning pretence, but were apt to plainly present their wants, or grievances, and to openly demand such consideration and care from the general government, as was their due under the mandate of popular rule, and that in making their demands they relied on the mutual obligations of the relationship between the governed and those invested with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which enjoins that for the people's obedience and support of government, there shall be given in exchange, by the government to the people, defense of their personal rights, and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely reap the fruits of their enterprise and labor. It may also be well to note the efficacy of the people's call upon the government in those early days, and how quickly the response came—not by yielding to temporary gusts of popular whim and caprice—not by conferring benefits on the few at the expense of the many—but by a quick observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another nation from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt determination to relieve their distress even if the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

"Another incident which it seems to me we may recall today with profit and satisfaction, grew out of the conduct of the president when the treaty of 1803 had been formulatd and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well known, originally quite firm in his belief that the constitution as it stood did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase as the treaty for the acquisition of the Louisiana territory contemplated. Holding this opinion and at the same time confronted with the clear conviction that the treaty with all its stupendous advantages, could not be allowed to fail without positive peril, if not to our national life at least to its most vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receipt of an authoritative intimation that any delay in final action on the treaty might open the way to a recession on the part of France. In these circumstances not daring to risk the delay of an amendment to the constitution prior to such final action he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring a confirmation of the treaty by the senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

Conclusively Settled.

"In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this constitutional question by every branch of the government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant islands of the sea separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the acquisition of lands, not only next adjacent to us, but indispensably necessary to our peace and development.

"While in this day, and generatio we may wonder at the doubts which perplexed Jefferson in 1803, and at hi estimate of the limitations of our fun damental law, and may be startle when we reflect that if they had bee allowed to control his action we migh have lost the greatest national oppor tunity which has been presented to ou people since the adoption of the con stitution, we cannot fail at the sam time to be profoundly grateful tha these doubts and this estimate wer those of a man sincere enough and pa triotic enough to listen to wise and abl counsellors and to give his countr the benefit of his admission of th fallibility of his judgment.

"Thomas Jefferson never furnishe better evidence of his greatness tha when just before the submission of th treaty to the senate, he wrote to distinguished senator who differed wit him on this question: 'I confess tha I think it important in the present cas to set an example against broad con struction, by appealing for new powe to the people. If, however, our friend shall think differently, certainly I sha acquiesce with satisfaction confiden that the good sense of our country wi correct the evil of construction when i shall produce ill effects.'

"A recent writer on American diplo macy who is not suspected of partialit for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gav in strong and graceful terms a goo reason for our gratitude today, whe in referring to this subject he wrote 'It was fortunate for the future o America that we had at the head o affairs a man of such broad views o our country's future. A less able pres dent with the same views entertaine by Jefferson as to the constitutionalit of the measure would have put aside th opportunity. Jefferson put aside hi preconceived views as to the fundamen tal law, or subordinated them to th will of the nation, and welcomed th opportunity to open up the continent t the expansion of American democrac and free institutions.'

"We are glad at this hour that Jef ferson was wrong in his adverse con struction of the constitution, and gla that he was liberal-minded enough t see that he might be wrong. And ye may we not profitably pause here, lon enough to contrast in our thoughts th careful and reverent manner in whic the restrictions of our fundamental la were scrutinized 100 years ago, with th tendency often seen in later times t flippantly attempt the adjustment o our constitution to the purpose of in terest and convenience?

Recognition of Providence.

"In conclusion, I hope I may be per mitted to suggest that our thoughts an surroundings on this occasion shoul lead us to humble recognition of th providence of God in all that has mad us a great nation. From our beginnin as a people our course has been marke by occurrences and incidents, so strik ing, so significant, and so constant, tha only superstitious dullness or intellec tual blindness will place them to th credit of luck or chance.

"In the midst of our rejoicing to day, it is peculiarly fitting that we re call with soberness and meekness som of the happenings in connection wit the great event we celebrate, which im pressively illustrate the interposition o divine providence in our behalf. W sought from a nation ruled by on whose ambition was boundless an whose scheme for aggrandizement kne neither the obligations of public mo rality nor the restraints of good faith the free navigation of the Mississipp river and such insignificant territory a would make such navigation useful While our efforts toward the accom plishment of this slight result lan guished and were fast assuming a hope less condition, the autocrat of Franc suddenly commanded one of his minis ters to enter into negotiations with ou waiting and dispirited representative and exclaimed: 'I renounce Louisian It is not only New Orleans I cede. It the whole colony without reserve.'

"This astonishing change in ou prospects, which dissipated the fear and apprehensions of our governmen and revived the promise of our perpe uity and happy destiny, came at th very moment that Bonaparte was o ganizing a force to occupy the Louis iana territory in the prosecution o colonial occupation and developmen which, if consummated, would probabl have closed the door even to the sligh acquisition which we originally sough The French colony of San Doming was, however, a prime factor in th scheme of occupation, and it was es sential to its success that this colon and Louisiana should both be include and should supplement each other. serious revolt then raging in Santo Do mingo delaying proceedings, the occu pation of Louisiana was postponed unt this revolt should be overcome. Th troops sent from France to accomplis this apparently easy task, were so stub bornly resisted by hundreds of thou sands of freed blacks, fighting agains their re-enslavement, and they su fered so terrible from climate condition and deadly fever, that after the sacr fice of 25,000 soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occu pation of Louisiana Bonaparte's plan f occupation of both colonies miscarried This disappointment, and the conceptio of new schemes of war and conquest b the restless dictator of France, an his need of money to carry out thes schemes, were controlling circumstance in leading him to throw in our lap th entire Louisiana territory. None o these circumstances were within ou procurement or knowledge; but wh shall say that God was not accomplish ing his designs in our behalf amid th turmoil and distressing scenes of San Domingo's revolt? And how can it b said that there was no providen in the unexpected, unyielding and su cessful fight for continued freedom o the part of the negroes of Santo Domi go, or in the fatal pestilence that vis with bloody warfare in the destructio of the army of subjugation, or in th fever of war and aggression whic heated the blood of Bonaparte, all com bining to turn him away from the o cupation of the Louisiana territory All these things so remote and so f out of our sight, pointed with the coe cion that belongs to the decrees of Go to a consummation which restored our people peace and contentment b yond the dreams of our fathers.

"Thus we may well recall in the surroundings, the wonderful measure prophecy's fulfillment within the spa of a short century, the spirit, the p triotism, and the civic virtue of Amer cans who lived 100 years ago, and Goo overruling of the wrath of man and h devious ways, for the blessing of o nation.

"We are all proud of our America citizenship. Let us leave this pla with this feeling stimulated by the se timents born of the occasion. Let appreciate more keenly than ever ho vitally necessary it is to our country wealth that every one within its ci zenship should be clean-minded in p litical aim and aspiration, sincere a honest in his conception of our cou try's mission, and aroused to high and more responsive patriotism by t reflection that it is a solemn thing belong to a people favored of God."

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 2.—The Belg American Drilling trust has announc that it has under way plans for a ra road into the Lander oil fields, where has extensive holdings. The road w extend either north from a point o the Union Pacific in Sweetwater count west from Casper on the C. & N. W., west from Guernsey on the Burlingto About 250 miles of trackage would required. The trust is backed by Frenc capital and has some of the best land in the state. The preliminary su vey will be made this summer.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPHAL TRIP ACROSS THE STATE.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 4.—Never before in these regions has a public official been given such a royal ovation as President Roosevelt was accorded here today. Denver turned out in true western style to welcome the nation's executive. It was with the feeling of good fellowship that thousands upon thousands of Colorado hosts thronged the streets along the route mapped out for the parade. With backgrounds of handsomely decorated buildings and inspired by the rays of a typical Colorado sun the crowded streets presented a spectacle that has never been equaled in this city.

At 10:25 o'clock this morning the president's train was met at the Union station by the reception committee, and the presidential party was escorted to carriages in waiting. The parade started up 17th street and proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where an immense mass of humanity struggled for positions near the stand erected for the visitor.

The governor's staff, the officers of the U. S. army of the department of the Colorado and the National Guard of the state acted as escorts. On each side of the roadway through the grounds the High school cadets were lined up, and the president's carriage passed them slowly. The president was bowing and doffing his hat in response to cheers, and the people were returning the salute.

Directly behind the president's carriage came the chief body guard and the other secret service men, and then the colonels of the governor's staff and members of committee on arrangements. Not the slightest confusion was caused, and these escorts were assigned to seats on the platform, which was decorated with asparagus green, and pink and white carnations. The chair reserved for the president was left vacant for a moment until he looked the multitude over. From the platform the crowd presented a great spectacle.

During President Roosevelt's speech he mentioned the irrigation question, and the greater part of his speech dealt with topics of special interest to Colorado. It is estimated that over 50,000 people gathered at the state house. Never before has such a multitude gathered together anywhere in this state.

After the president's talk and the handshaking reception which lasted 15 minutes, the party entered carriages and were driven to City park. Here several hundred school children had been waiting the president's arrival, and one of them presented to the president a bouquet on behalf of her schoolmates. From the City park the party returned to the station, and at one o'clock left Denver en route for Colorado Springs.

The magnificent silk flag presented to the president by the Daughters of the American Revolution was draped in the president's private car, and for the balance of the trip will act as a reminder of the cordial hospitality extended to him by Denverites.

A COWBOY BREAKFAST.

Denver, May 4.—A special to the Times from Hugo says:

A burst of cheers and cowboy yells greeted the magnificent train bearing President Roosevelt. The president himself, wearing a black frock suit and a high silk hat, stepped out of the door and upon the rear platform of the observation car as it came to a standstill directly opposite the camp of the great round-up of eastern Colorado, which is just about to start on its travels through the prairie region. The president removed his hat and acknowledged the greeting. The next moment he was grasping the hand of his old comrade, Sherman Bell, now adjutant general of Colorado. Governor Peabody also reached up from the track for a shake and then the president said: "Come right aboard, gentlemen." While General Bell, Governor Peabody, Colonel Brown, Colonel McDonald, Colonel Tuttle, Congressman Brooks and Mr. Stewart were making their way up the steps the president turned to reach down and shake hands with the Hugoites who crowded around.

"No, really, gentlemen," he said. "I will have to forego the pleasure. I would enjoy nothing better than a stop to take breakfast with you, but I am afraid there is not time."

"The chuck-wagon is waiting, Mr. President, and breakfast is ready." President Roosevelt's nostrils caught a fragrant whiff of good coffee and succulent steak. Following the directions of the local committee, he leaned over the corner of the platform and got a view of an old prairie schooner backed up by the roadside, its rear gate let down and disclosing a full-fledged cowboy cupboard, its battered tinware arranged in shining rows. The regulation scrap of dirty canvas was rigged for an awning to keep the butter from melting in the sun. Two paces to the rear was the camp fire, and the ancient and sooty pots that had seen duty in a hundred campaigns on the round-up. The grimy coffee pot hung on an improvised crane, and the bouncing lid disclosed the fact that "steam was up." A picket rope was stretched around this cowboy boarding house and a fringe of mounted cowboys drawn close up to it made up a picturesque background.

"Well, well!" ejaculated the president. "I should say so. Now I'll just have to go and eat something."

He turned to the steps of the platform and made his way down. The sturdy farmers and cowmen, who had just begun to taste of a bitter disappointment, were sent into heavens of ecstasy. They threw up their hats and sent out yells that would stampede a herd. Then they hurried pell mell after the president and his party who were already crawling across the ropes of the sacred inclosure. President Roosevelt advanced straight to the fire and shook hands with John Keppel, the cowboy cook, across a fryingpan full of nicely browning potatoes. Each man is his own waiter on the round-up and the president did not have to be told. He advanced to the cupboard at the rear of the wagon, seized a tin plate and an iron fork. Then he turned around and made for the stove. Keppel poured him out a tin cupful of rich brown coffee as he stabbed into the frying pan and fished out a steak. He placed it jauntily upon his ration pan and then reached for a spoonful of potatoes. Joining Keppel at the shelf on the rear of the wagon he proceeded to fall to with a zest that would do credit to the huskiest cowpuncher on the range. He swallowed several mouthfuls and, turning to wash them down with a drink of coffee, he said: "Now, this is a real cowman's breakfast and I am enjoying it."

Governor Peabody and his staff members in full regalia of brass buttons and gold lace stood by the wagon with the local committee and chatted with the president as he ate.

A six-footer with a huge sombrero, chaps and spurs pushed into the circle and 'lowed as how he was Mr. Sherman and wanted to shake hands with the president. "I am most delighted to know you, Sherman," said the executive, and turning the big native aside he introduced him to General Sherman Bell, saying: "Here is another man named Sherman. He is not wearing the same clothes as you are now, but he has worn them and I'll guarantee he is as true a cowpuncher as any of you." Sherman of Hugo grinned and blushed with pleasure.

All this time the men, women and children of the populace hugged the picket rope and shouted and were silent by intervals. It was indeed a big event and a rare sight to see the president of the United States treading the dirt of their humble village, wearing a silk hat and partaking with real zest of plain grub of the round-up. The president partook of a hearty meal, pulled forth his handkerchief in lieu of a napkin for a finish, told the crowd he had never partaken of better grub and made for his train escorted by the secret service men and citizens. The train pulled out to a veritable concert of "Yips" and "Rahs" and general exhibition of rough riding by the attendant cowboys. A score of them made after the train at full tilt. Wild and woolly bronchos bucked and pitched and a vast cloud of dust obscured the town of Hugo. A quarter of a mile farther the train was making headway and the cavalcade fell to the rear with a few faint yells. President Roosevelt stepped inside his car and remarked to his party and Governor Peabody that the short stop at Hugo was one of the most enjoyable experiences of the trip.

RICH ORE WAS STOLEN FROM GOLD SOVEREIGN.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 2.—Three sacks of ore, valued at $500 each, were stolen a night or two ago from the Gold Sovereign property. It appears from what can be learned from the sheriff's office, that quite a quantity of high grade mineral lately mined, had been stored in the seventh level, and in a place which it was thought would be impossible for anybody to reach without the knowledge of the men on the surface. The whereabouts of the mineral was learned by outsiders and they managed to get at the ore by crawling through workings of other properties. On reaching the ore, they found it would be impossible to get it all out, but as they had several hours' time in which to work, they turned the ore out into the drift and sorted out the best of it. From the 15 sacks they sorted three sacks of mineral that the management claims was worth at least $500 per sack.

This undoubtedly brings to light the story of a rich strike on the Gold Sovereign that has been suppressed for some time. On the hill today your representative was shown specimens that it was said came from the Sovereign ground, that would run a number of dollars per pound. The miner said that there was a good-sized streak of it, but did not know in what particular part of the property the strike had been made.

Mr. Ammenn, superintendent of the Sovereign, refused absolutely to discuss the matter this afternoon, and would not even admit that any ore had been stolen.

Captain Hobson's Visit.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of naval fame, was a visitor in the city this afternoon, coming up from Pueblo. In appearance, Captain Hobson is tall and commanding with a decidedly intellectual face, and added to this is a deep-toned voice.

In reply to the question by your representative as to what he was advocating in his lectures, Captain Hobson said: "I believe our nation is the strongest on earth and I have seen them all. It has the greatest destiny of any nation, and this is wrapped up in our navy. I am advocating the Monroe doctrine and protection of the Philippines. The only means of accomplishing this destiny is to give the nation a great navy and make her mistress of the seas."

Captain Hobson was greatly pleased with his trip over the Short Line, remaining in the district only long enough to take a trip over the high line and returning on the low line electric, when he left for Colorado Springs, where, he said, he would deliver a lecture tonight.

Captain Hobson asked many questions concerning the age of the city and as to its prospects for the future. He also expressed the desire to spend more time here to visit one of the large mines.

He also spoke about a trip to the top of Pike's Peak, signifying his intention of starting the first thing tomorrow morning from Colorado Springs, and walking to the top and back. At this point in the interview the car approached and the captain left for his trip over the district.

Died from Burns.

Mrs. Glasgow, the dressmaker who was burned yesterday by an explosion of gasoline, died at 9:30 tonight.

May Glasgow, her daughter, arrived in the city at noon from Denver, and was at once driven to the bedside of her mother at the county hospital.

Woman's Club.

The Woman's club of Cripple Creek held a very enthusiastic meeting this afternoon, it being the occasion of the installation of the newly-elected officers. The attendance was excellent.

Mrs. W. P. Seeds, the retiring president, presented the new officers in her usual graceful and pleasing style. They responded with short speeches, as they took their respective positions.

Mrs. Dr. Gaston, the newly-elected president, made a very pleasing address, forecasting the work of the club for the ensuing year, suggesting points of practical achievement and inspiring the members with her words of encouragement.

The year that has passed has been a successful and harmonious one, and the one that has just begun promises to be equally successful.

Resurvey Fund.

J. S. Irby, proprietor of the Morning Times, said this evening in regard to the fund being collected for a resurvey, that he had received an extension of time from the government, making it until the 15th of the present month. The postponement of this time he says will not delay the time for starting the survey, that being as originally spoken of.

Mr. Irby wishes all those who have subscribed to this fund to send their checks immediately, as the 15th of this month is positively the last day.

BULL HILL BURGLARS SHOT BY SPRING GUN.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, May 2.— Thursday night burglars broke into the cabin of a miner on Bull hill and attempted to ransack his trunk, while he was working on night shift. After searching everywhere for valuables, thought to be in the room, they commenced to break open the trunk, when in forcing a lock it discharged a loaded gun which had been placed there in a position to catch the next one that tried to get in.

One of the men evidently received the full charge in his body, and without disturbing the contents of the trunk, both fled. The owner of the cabin reported the matter to the sheriff's office and they visited the scene of the shooting. For quite a distance towards Altman the men could be traced by the blood from the wounded man and finally the officers discovered an undershirt saturated with blood which was probably discarded by the burglar. At this point the trail was lost.

No arrests have been made as yet, and the matter has been kept as quiet as possible in the hope that the burglar's wounds might lead to his apprehension.

Ben Ingram died at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Price, near the Mary McKinney mine, pneumonia being the immediate cause of death, but this is attributed to exposure received when Mr. Ingram fell from an electric car at Morning Glory station a week ago last Wednesday night. The fall rendered him unconscious, fracturing the skull in two places, and he remained under the trestle near the station in an unconscious condition for more than six hours during the coldest part of the night. For a time he grew better but then worse until death relieved his sufferings last night.

Deceased came from Aspen two years ago, being unmarried and 27 years of age. Funeral will take place from the home of his sister tomorrow afternoon, interment at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

GOOD RECORD OF THE STATE LAND BOARD

Special to the Gazette

Denver, May 1.—For the month of April the state land board has done the largest month's business in the history of the state; $30,057.02 was turned over by the board this morning to the treasurer of the state, and this fund which is $8,000 higher than any previous remittance represents the income from school and improvement lands. Better rates for rentals have prevailed, and delinquent purchasers and leasers of lands have been compelled to pay up, which accounts for the large increase. The state treasurer will make an apportionment of the money among the school and internal improvement funds and the funds for state colleges and the penitentiary: $17,000 of the money will go into the public school fund.

May Succeed Bell.

The name of Col. W. H. Coombs was mentioned on several occasions at the state house today. He is one of the colonels on Governor Peabody's staff, and it is rumored that he is to succeed Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, whose resignation is to take effect May 5.

Strike Terminated.

Metal workers and master tinners have made a compromise agreement and the strike has been terminated. All the men will return to work Monday. This strike has been in progress for one month, the men demanding an eight-hour day and a $4 wage, but terms of agreement provide for an eight-hour day and the minimum wage scale of $3.75 a day. A half holiday will be given Saturday afternoons.

DAY CLOSED WITH SPEECH ATMIDNIGHT.

By Associated Press.

Trinidad, May 4.—Fully 1,000 people greeted President Roosevelt and his party here tonight. The president, although much fatigued with his exceedingly hard day, made a short speech from the rear platform of his private car. The train arrived at El Moro at 11:01 p. m. and, after about 20 minutes spent in changing engines and inspecting the train, it pulled out at 11:22, arriving in Trinidad at 11:40.

Governor Otero of New Mexico and Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, of his staff, met the president at El Moro and will escort the presidential party into and through New Mexico. Three rough riders also met the president at the junction and rode in his private car to this city. The train left here at 11:48 o'clock.

FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

By Associated Press.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5.—The entire plant of the Southern Sewerpipe company, located at North Birmingham was destroyed by fire tonight entailing a loss of $150,000.

FATALLY BURNED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 1.—As the result of a gasoline explosion about 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mrs. May Glasgow was probably fatally burned.

Mrs. Glasgow, who is a dressmaker, occupying rooms on the second floor of the Pleasanton block, was cleaning a garment with gasoline in an open vessel, near an oil stove. The vapor from the gasoline caught fire from the stove and exploded with great force, throwing furniture out of the windows, and scattering the flaming fluid in all directions. Mrs. Glasgow was in an instant completely covered with flames.

Mrs. West, the landlady of the rooming house was the first to see the woman in flames, and was so frightened that she could render no assistance, only yelling for her to go inside the bath room. A young woman living in the house, tried to wrap a heavy curtain around the woman in flames, but this caught fire and consumed in a minute. The woman dashed down the back stairs and into the grocery crying for help.

"The sight was terrifying," said Mr. Roberts. "We threw the woman on the floor and tore the flaming clothing from her body, but not before the flesh was badly burned."

Physicians were summoned, who relieved the unfortunate woman's agony as best they could, and removed her to the Sisters hospital for further treatment.

The injured woman is lying at the hospital tonight and there is very little hope held out for her recovery. She has two grown daughters residing in Denver, who have been summoned to come to the bedside of the dying woman.

The loss in the building was practically confined to Mrs. Glasgow's room, the total amount reaching in the neighborhood of $300, while the damage to the building otherwise will not exceed $25, which is covered by insurance.

Board of County Visitors.

Judge Frost late this afternoon named a board of county visitors, whose duties are to visit jails, hospitals and all penal and reformatory institutions, and report their condition to the court. It is also within their province to look after the morals of the youth and assist the court in dealing with wayward children. The members do not receive pay, and are supposed to be chosen from among the very best people in the community. Appointments are for three, two and one year. Judge Frost has chosen the following-named ladies and gentlemen: For three years, Dr. W. T. Liggett of Cripple Creek, and Miss Josie Donnahue of Victor.

For two years, Rev. Father J. C. Carr of Goldfield, and Dr. Katherine Polly of Elkton.

For one year, Mrs. J. Maurice Finn of Cripple Creek, and Rev. R. H. Forrester of Victor.

Suit Based on Assault.

A complaint was filed in the district court this morning by Otto Holmes versus T. Wilson, E. Edmonston and James Welch. The complaint recited that on the 25th day of last December defendants assaulted and struck plaintiff with revolvers and other weapons, with intent to kill him, and afterwards carried plaintiff to F. & C. C. tracks and left him there, bleeding and nearly dead, to make it appear he had been injured by a railroad train. Plaintiff now asks for $4,750 damages and costs of suit.

Litigation Over Rich Ore.

An answer was filed by C. B. Wider, C. E. Harrison and R. E. Seaver in the district court today, in the case of the United Gold Mines company versus W. B. Pullen, et al. These defendants pray that they be protected and quieted in their rights and possessions as set forth, that the proceeds of the ore now in possession of the Eagle Sampling company be forthwith released to the extent of the interests of these defendants. Also that this action be dismissed as against them. This case is in connection with a car of rich ore that is now tied up by the courts, which was taken from the Jerry Johnson property.

DEATH IN DENVER OF A PROMINENT NEWSPAPER MAN

By Associated Press.

Denver, May 5.—Edward M. Wilson, a well-known newspaper writer of this city and Chicago, died this morning at his home in this city from consumption. Mr. Wilson was born in Bloomington, Ill., 34 years ago. His first newspaper work was on the Bloomington Pantagraph, of which he became managing editor. Removing to Chicago he worked on the staff of the Record and later he conducted the children's page of the Record-Herald. Some of his poetical productions were of a high order. Mr. Wilson came to Denver two years ago for the benefit of his wife, who was afflicted with consumption. A few months ago he himself developed the disease in its rapid form with fatal results. He leaves two children.

His remains will be shipped to Bloomington for interment.

MODERN WOODMEN IN DISTRICT

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 5.—About 200 delegates to the state convention of Modern Woodmen arrived today from different points of the state, where they will meet in convention tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall.

Tonight the local lodge tendered an elegant banquet to the visiting members at the National hotel, where 225 plates were laid.

Tomorrow morning the convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock by the Hon. Tully Scott. In the afternoon arrangements have been made for a special train to take the delegates around the district, where they will visit every town, with the exception of Gillett. Many of them will also be shown through the largest mines.

Visiting Congregationalists.

The Congregationalists of the Cripple Creek district are busy preparing for the entertainment of the many visiting members of the Arkansas Valley association which meets in convention in this city tomorrow and Thursday. Many of the delegates have already arrived, but by the time the convention is called to order tomorrow afternoon, it is expected that every section represented in the association will have their quota of members present.

Elaborate arrangements for their comforts and pleasure have been made by the Cripple Creek ladies.

May Term of Court.

Judges of the district and county courts today set the docket for the May term. Judge W. P. Seeds in the district and Judge J. M. Orr of Colorado Springs in the county court.

Democrats Counted Out.

The matter of the contest cases in the city council was considered this afternoon and evening, the entire time being occupied by the taking of evidence to show that certain Democrats who have credentials from different wards have been holding their seats without authority in law. After the testimony was all taken, and arguments were heard, J. E. Hanley and J. W. Schultz, two well-known Democrats, were counted out on the ground that fraud had been used in their precincts. In their place, A. Storey and W. Van der Weyden were seated.

In the case of Matthews against Ferguson, the case was dismissed and the council seated Ferguson.

WANT MORE PAY.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 5.—Two hundred telegraphers, representing the Iowa lines of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, met at Belle Plaine today to formulate an appeal for an increase in wages. No strike is likely. The men say they are compelled to work long hours on small pay and without vacations.

GOVERNOR PEABODY IS AGAIN AT THE HELM.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 5.—Governor Peabody was at the helm today, guiding affairs of state. One of the first matters to have his consideration was the resignation of Col. James H. Brown as colonel of the governor's staff. Governor Peabody says that Colonel Brown will not resign his commission in the National guard, but only his commission as colonel on the governor's staff. He also says that he has received no resignation from Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, and that Bell will continue in his present capacity as an officer of the National guard.

In reference to the removal of Captain Thatcher as commissioner in chief of the World's fair board, the governor said: "I have not considered the matter."

Regarding the resignation of John H. Gabriel, member and secretary of the Girls Industrial school board, Governor Peabody said that he had not considered the matter as yet, but that he may accept the resignation.

The World's Fair board will hold a meeting tomorrow and consider the advisability of withdrawing from the St. Louis fair and leaving the $100,000 appropriation for exhibit to remain in the state treasury.

I. N. Stevens of Pueblo, a member of the board, is violently opposed to carrying out the proposed plan and if the board decides that St. Louis is not capable of taking care of the crowds that will visit the fair, no buildings will be erected.

Governor Peabody, in speaking of the matter today, said: "During the recent visit to St. Louis to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the exposition, the whole thing was loosely carried out, but the worst feature of the whole thing was the exorbitant charges of the hackmen, the hotels and all other accommodations we had to pay for. Exorbitant is about the only word we can use in speaking of them. Of course we received no worse than the others, for everyone was treated the same. Regardless of the many unpleasant features, we had a very pleasant time."

ALBUQUERQUE PRESENTED AN APPEAL FOR STATEHOOD.

By Associated Press.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 5.—The president closed the most picturesque day of his western trip with a stop of two hours in Albuquerque this afternoon. His train reached here on time at 2.50 o'clock and he was escorted at once by a reception committee headed by Delegate S. S. Rodey of New Mexico to a lavishly decorated grandstand in front of the beautiful Alvarado hotel where he spoke for a few minutes to a crowd of 5,000 people. The president dwelt upon irrigation and its importance in the development of New Mexico but occupied the greater part of the time discussing the qualities that go to make up good citizenship.

Directly opposite the speaker's stand was a tableau representing New Mexico appealing for admission to the union, 45 little girls dressed in white representing the states while one of them on the outside of a gate at which stood Uncle Sam represented New Mexico. The president said that when New Mexico had a little more irrigation there would be nothing the matter with the little maid on the outside.

From the Alvarado, President Roosevelt was escorted to his carriage and the entire party was taken for an hour's drive about the town, ending at the Commercial club where a brief reception was held. Here the president was presented with a Navajo saddle blanket in which was woven in white letters his credentials as an honorary member of the club. The president was greatly pleased with the gift. Here the president was greeted by another big delegation of his Rough Riders regiment and he repeatedly referred to his pleasure in meeting thm and in visiting the country from which the greater part of the regiment was recruited. At 5 o'clock the president continued his trip to the west with the Grand Canon of the Colorado as the objective point.

Governor Otero of New Mexico, and Governor Brodie of Arizona, accompanied the president to Albuquerque from Santa Fe. Governor Brodie will be the president's guest until he passes out of Arizona.

CHINESE LEPER ESCAPED.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—Dong Gong, the Chinese leper who has been in close confinement at quarantine about seven miles below Jefferson barracks for the past year and a half, has escaped. Dr. Woodruff, superintendent of the quarantine hospital, at once ordered a search for the dangerous patient, who is still at large. Dong Gong's condition has not materially changed since his ostracisement from society, and he is too dangerous a patient to be at large. Every effort will be made to apprehend him.

ON MISS GOULD'S ESTATE.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 5.—Because Miss Helen Miller Gould is determined that nothing on her estate which may be made useful to the public shall remain idle workmen are making ready several buildings on the grounds which have not at present any special use, so that they may be the homes of Miss Gould's philanthropic projects.

Improvements on a stone building which is to be used for a cooking school for the girls of Irvington and Tarrytown are almost completed and by next Saturday everything will be in readiness for the school to open. Besides the cooking school Miss Gould has donated another building to a sewing school. Here, too, the girls of Irvington and Tarrytown will be the students. The school already has been started.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.—The census office today made public the final figures of cotton production from the reports of cotton ginners. The quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1902 exclusive of linters, amounted to 11,078,882 running bales. Bales as pressed at the ginners equal to 10,630,945 bales of a 500-pound standard or counting round bales as half bales 10,588,250. During the four years covered by the ginning reports of the census office the average crop exclusive of linters has been 9,902,277 bales of 500 pounds. The crop of 1902 shows an increase of 728,668 bales over the average, while the crops of 1899 and 1901 show decrease of 556,886 and 393,532 bales respectively. For the crop of 1902 there has been a general increase in all the states both east and west of the Mississippi river with the exception of Alabama and Texas. Drought in Alabama and drought and the boll weevil in Texas are responsible for the losses in those states.

MONEY FOUND.

By Associated Press.

Britt, Ia., May 5.—Three thousand dollars of the money which the United States Express company's agent, Peterson, says was stolen from him last week, has been found beneath the company's building here, according to a statement made today by Inspector Barnes. The robbery occurred in the day time and three packages containing $4,000 are alleged to have been taken. Peterson still maintains his innocence and insists that he was robbed.

PARDONED BY PRESIDENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.— The president has pardoned Martin Gulford, who in November, 1902, pleaded guilty to robbing a postoffice in Indiana, and who was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The pardon was granted upon the representation of the prison physician that he was in the last stages of consumption.

THE PRESIDENT GODFATHER TO A ROUGH RIDER'S SON.

By Associated Press.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 5.—President Roosevelt spent three hours and 20 minutes today in this city, whose historic buildings and monuments seemed to be of intense interest to him. At the capitol he made an address, speaking for 20 minutes to an audience of fully 10,000 people. President Roosevelt said it was a great pleasure to him to come to New Mexico, from which territory more than half of the members of his regiment came.

"I know the people of New Mexico," he said, "and I am fond of them. How can I help being fond of the people with whom I have worked."

He congratulated the people of New Mexico on what they have accomplished and said he believed they were on the verge of greater things.

"Much will depend on the thrift of the people," said the president, "but the government can help somewhat and the government will help."

The president said the benefits of forest preservation and irrigation to be enjoyed by this section will do most toward bringing New Mexico statehood and make it one of the great states of the west. A brief reception was held in the capitol, after which a drive was taken over the gaily decorated streets, all of which were thickly lined with a cheering multitude.

A stop was made at San Miguel church, the oldest church edifice in the United States and at the cathedral, where the vicar general, Anthony Fourchegu, baptized the son of George W. Armijo, a sergeant in the Rough Riders, President Roosevelt being godfather. The child was named Theodore Roosevelt. After this pleasing incident, the president addressed 2,500 school children, including 350 pupils in the uniform of the United States Indian school, the students of St. Michael's college, of Loretto academy, St. Catherine's Indian and the Presbyterian mission school. The roof of the historic old palace and the roofs of other buildings surrounding the plaza were thronged.

The drive was continued to Fort Marcy from which a superb view of the city and surroundings is obtained. Here Mayor I. Sparke presented the president with an illustrated volume of the city's history. The book is in a cover of gold filigree work, set with large turquoise, and was the product throughout of Santa Fe skilled workmen. Luncheon was served at the residence of Governor M. A. Otero in front of which was a triumphal arch, on which stood a girl, as goddess of liberty, strewing flowers upon the president. As the president re-entered his carriage an original ode was sung by the school children and the president stood up in his carriage and waived his hat lustily. A visit was made to the New Mexico Historical society's museum, after which the party returned to the depot, the train leaving at 12:20 p.m.

A large detail of Rough Riders in uniform served as a guard of honor here and a number of these accompanied the president to Albuquerque. The Cleveland, Ohio, Grays, who happened to arrive on an excursion, took part in the exercises. Four large arches and many lesser ones formed part of the scheme of decoration which exceeded everything that Santa Fe has thus far seen.

Private Secretary Loeb arrived here last night and joined the president.

Governor M. A. Otero and other territorial officials accompanied the president to Albuquerque.

JACK O'BRIEN APPOINTED.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, 5.—Marvin Hart of Louisville had the better of the six-round fight with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien tonight at the Pennsylvania Athletic club. O'Brien put up a wonderful fight against Hart, who was 24 pounds heavier than O'Brien. The Philadelphian had the better of the bout up the the fifth round, when he was almost knocked out by the Louisville man. In the sixth round O'Brien received severe punishment and was all but out when the bell sounded. Because Hart failed to weigh in at 170 pounds, O'Brien received Hart's weight forfeit of $250.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 5.—Fireman Wm. McNally, who was burned in a brave rescue at the fire at East Fifteenth and First avenue Sunday, died today. McNally tried to save a tenant but was overcome by the smoke and heat. Another fireman, James McAvoy rushed to McNally's rescue, dashing through a window filled with flame to do so and brought McNally out. McAvoy was badly burned and had to be taken to a hospital. McAvoy left the hospital yesterday. Mayor Low went to the hospital yesterday to see McNally and commended him for his bravery.

KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

By Associated Press.

Cherbourg, May 5.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert with King Edward on board, left here this morning for Portsmouth escorted by a British squadron after an exchange of salutes with the forts and warships and cheered by the crowds ashore.

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 5.—President Loubet telegraphed King Edward at Portsmouth thanking him for the good will manifested toward the people and government of France as expressed in the king's dispatch to the president from Cherbourg yesterday. The Radical Socialist group in the chamber of deputies has adopted a resolution urging the immediate negotiation of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France.

THE NINTH VICTIM.

By Associated Press.

Detroit, Mich., May 5.—The ninth victim of Sunday night's accident at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets, when a Grand Trunk train plowed through a party of Polish excursionists, who were boarding a Lake Shore train at the crossing, died today at Harper hospital. He is Joseph Szaruletta, aged 2, of Toledo, Ohio. Joseph Schafranski and Helen Rodziewicsz of Toledo, who are in a critical condition, are reported as having passed a comfortable night and show slight improvement today. The other injured are believed to be out of danger.

STEAMERS COLLIDED.

By Associated Press.

Southampton, May 5.—The Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, Captain Richardson, from London, May 4, for New York, and the North German Lloyd steamer Serussen from Hamburg for the far east, collided during a fog in the channel last night. Both steamers put into this port for repairs. It is not expected that they will be delayed very long. The Marquette's stern was stove in and part of her railing was carried away.

DR. BRYSON DEAD.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, May 5.—Dr. John P. Bryson, one of the leading surgeons in St. Louis, and known professionally throughout the country, died today of heart failure, at the age of 55 years. Dr. Bryson was stricken last Thursday in Forest Park while driving in his carriage to the world's fair site to attend the dedication ceremonies. He leaves a widow and two children.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKED.

Rochester, Pa., May 5.—A Beaver Valley traction car bound for Beaver Falls, ran away last night and was wrecked. Conductor Chas. Miller was probably fatally hurt, Motorman Shepherd badly cut and bruised and six passengers more or less seriously injured.

It is thought the accident was due to wet rails caused by a broken water main.

DEATH OF MISS ESKRIDGE.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Mo., May 5.—Miss Clara Eskridge, second daughter of the late ex-Governor S. V. Eskridge, of Kansas, died here today of a complication of malaria and lung trouble, at the home of her brother-in-law, John Steele, a well-known newspaper man. Miss Eskridge returned last November from California where she had gone for her health.

DUTY ON MAIZE.

By Associated Press.

Stockholm, May 5.—At a joint session of both sides of the rigsdag today it was decided by 192 to 181 votes to retain the duty on maize, which the government proposed to abolish.

SHAW'S TRIP ABROAD.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary Shaw, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw, his two daughters and son will sail for Europe July 4. The secretary's trip will be brief, but his family will remain abroad until autumn.

MISSOURI BOODLING.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—Attorney-General Crow stated today that so far as he is concerned, the investigation into legislative boodling has now ended, with the adjournment of the Cole county grand jury, but that if the new evidence now accumulating warrants it, an order will be made without delay to have another jury called. The St. Louis grand jury summoned as witnesses today Representatives L. J. Tichacek, Col. Emmett Newton of Springfield and former Lieutenant Governor Lee. Senator Frank H. Farris of Steelville is wanted as a witness by Circuit Attorney Folk, but he has not been seen at his home in Steelville since April 16.

BRAKEMAN MET SERIOUS INJURY AT PUEBLO.

Pueblo, May 5.—R. G. Benker had his left leg cut off this morning by slipping under the car wheels while climbing down from a freight train. Benker is a C. & S. brakeman.

BRIGHTON MAN WAS GIVEN SENTENCE TO PENITENTIARY.

Brighton, May 5.—William Gilmore was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Armour. Gilmore pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny.

TO PROMOTE INTERESTS OF CLEAR CREEK DISTRICT.

Idaho Springs, May 5.—Citizens of this place last night organized what is known as the Citizens Protective league, composed of business men, miners and citizens, the object being to promote the interests of the Clear Creek district, and to keep the peace between labor and capital. The association started out with a membership of 328.

ASSASSINS FIRED THROUGH THE WALLS OF A HOUSE.

Florence, May 5.—As a result of a shot fired through the wall of their frame dwelling, Mrs. Bertel Peruto will probably lose her life. The Perutos are new settlers who have recently moved into the vicinity of Rockvale, where they have started a goat farm. They were seated at lunch with two friends, when three shots were fired through the wall of their house. It is thought that the family were considered an unwelcome addition to the neighborhood, and this dastardly means was taken to drive them away. The bullet which wounded Mrs. Peruto passed through her left arm, chest and going downward, came out near the spine.

LARGE PAY ROLL AT THE PUEBLO STEEL WORKS.

Pueblo, May 5.—The pay roll at the steel works this month amounts to $310,150.90. This is about $2,000 less than the March roll, but as this month had two less working days in it, this amount is proportionately the largest ever paid out for one month in the company's history.

SUICIDE OF A SILVERTON MAN AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Silverton, May 5.— Jesse M. Stone, of this city, committed suicide at Topeka, Kansas, last evening by shooting himself in the temple. He was visiting at the time with his brother, George M. Stone, an artist of that city. He left a note giving as the cause of his act, the intense pain he was suffering from rheumatism.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NECESSARY QUALITIES OF WORK AND BROTHERLY LOVE

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., May 1.—President Roosevelt made two addresses in Topeka tonight—one at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Railroad Y. M. C. A. building and the other at the auditorium before the International convention of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Both addresses were heard by immense crowds of people and were received with the greatest enthusiam. After the laying of the cornerstone for the Y. M. C. A. building the president was conducted to the residence of Governor Bailey where he was entertained at dinner. His last address was given at 9:30 o'clock. The crowd was very large but so excellent were the police regulations that there was little or no confusion.

The work of putting up decorations began early today. Flags were displayed in great numbers on the store fronts. The entrances to buildings were draped with red, white and blue bunting. Many private residences put out flags and other decorations in honor of the visit. The Harvard colors could be seen in many places along with the red, white and blue.

Every precaution was taken to prevent delay or accident to the president's party in Topeka. H. U. Mudge, general manager of the Santa Fe, ordered that no trains around the depot be moved while the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone were in progress.

An Immense Crowd.

President Roosevelt's train arrived in Topeka an hour late. Over 12,000 people assembled at the site of the new Y. M. C. A. building to welcome him. The delay only seemed to add to the crowd. At 6:50 the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the president north of the river. Soon the train was switched from the Union Pacific to the Santa Fe tracks and run down to the new building. Escorted by a local cavalry company and a squad of mounted police, the president was conducted to a platform. He made a short address and then laid the cornerstone. General Manager Mudge of the Santa Fe presided at the exercises. He presented the president with a silver trowel which had been contributed by the road and with this the president placed the mortar in position. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. H. H. Gregg of St. Louis.

In his address President Roosevelt expressed his pleasure at being in "the geographical center of the United States." He congratulated the delegates to the Y. M. C. A. that they had come to Kansas for their great meeting and said he hoped their meeting would be the most profitable ever held. The president characterized the Railroad Y. M. C. A. as one of the most potent agencies for good in the country in that it tended to make better men of the railroad employes upon whom so much depended.

Guest of Governor Bailey.

The ceremonies occupied 20 minutes. Then the president and his party were escorted to their carriages and driven rapidly to the Copeland hotel. Fourteen carriages were in the procession. Company A of the Kansas National guard acted as guards. A number of the party stopped at the Copeland where they were entertained at dinner by the Y. M. C. A. The president was taken to the residence of Governor Bailey where he was entertained at dinner. As the party passed the state house a large number of old soldiers who were drawn up on the east entrance of the building saluted the president. He returned the salute with dignity. This was arranged by Department Commander Loomis.

Those present at the Governor's dinner were as follows: Elihu Root, secretary of war; Assistant Secretary Barnes, Surgeon General Rixey, Dr. Butler, Judge W. C. Hook of the federal bench, Chief Justice W. A. Johnston of the Kansas supreme bench, Morton Albaugh, chairman of the Republican state central committee; D. W. Mulvane, Republican national committeeman; Senator J. R. Burton, Senator Chester Long, N. H. Loomis of the Union Pacific, M. A. Lowe of the Rock Island. H. J. Boone, secretary to the governor; W. E. Howe of the Atchison Globe, William A. White of the Emporia Gazette.

Among those present at the dinner at the hotel were: Dr. John P. Munn, treasurer of the Vandalia; H. G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific; B. F. Yoakum, president of the Frisco; C. A. Wickersham, president Atlanta & West Point; L. J. Peck, president Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe; T. J. Nichol, New York; H. A. Parker, St. Louis; Colonel John J. McCook, New York

After dinner at the governor's residence the party proceeded to the Auditorium where the president delivered an address to the delegates of the Y. M. C. A. convention. The large building was jammed with people, but there were thousands who were not privileged to enter.

The president did not arrive at the Auditorium until 10 o'clock, having been detained at the dinner given by Governor Bailey. During the early part of the evening speeches were made by prominent railroad officials who are delegates to the convention.

The president spoke for about 45 minutes, and afterwards held a short reception. At 11 o'clock the entire party was driven back to the depot where the night will be spent on the president's train. At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the trip will be resumed through Kansas by way of the Union Pacific. Sunday will be spent at Sharon Springs, near the Colorado line.

Good Work of Y. M. C. A.

The president devoted most of his speech to the good work accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. and said that such organizations as the one he was addressing developed the two necessary qualities of work and brotherly love.

"Nothing can be done with a man who will not work," he said. "We have in our scheme of government no room for the man who does not wish to pay his way through life by what he does. A rich man is bound to work in some way that will make the community better for his existence. Capacity for work is absolutely necessary and no man can be said to live in the true sense of the word if he does not work. If a man is utterly disregardful of the rights of others; if he works simply for the sake of ministering to his own base passions; if he works simply to gratify himself, small is his good in the community. He is of no real use unless together with the quality which enables him to love his fellows, he works with them for the common good of all."

During the trip to the governor's residence this evening, a man named Murphy attempted to get into the president's carriage. He was knocked off by a mounted policeman. He then jumped onto one of the steps with the remark:

"I guess I'll ride here."

One of the secret service men in the carriage by a well-aimed blow sent him rolling into the gutter. He was afterward arrested. The fellow was unarmed and did not contemplate an assault on the president, but tried to enter the carriage out of a mere spirit of bravado. The incident greatly amused the president.

One of the president's guards here tonight was Patrolman McIntosh, who was a member of Mr. Roosevelt's command at Santiago. McIntosh was recognized by the president.

Large Sawmill at Leadville Burned

By Associated Press.

Leadville, Colo., May 1.—At a late hour tonight the Crysolite saw mill on Fryer hill, owned by Guller & Morrell, the largest in the district, was destroyed by fire. The plant is an entire loss. At midnight the fire is still burning and a vast amount of valuable mining timber was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Over 1,000,000 feet of timber was destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE AND VIOLENT HURRICANE IN CHILE

By Associated Press.

Lima, Peru, May 1.—Reports of selsmic disturbances at Arica, Chile, have been received here. Yesterday the weather was cold and rainy. At 10 o'clock last night a violent hurricane swept over the city and lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. Street lamps were thrown down by the force of the wind. At 7 o'clock this morning a strong earthquake shock was felt there. This was followed by a second wind storm of greater violence than the first. The atmosphere became hot and suffocating and clouds of dust darkened the city. The people of Arica were greatly alarmed and all business houses closed their doors. The disturbances are supposed to be due to eruption of the neighboring volcano of Huallatire.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION GIVEN BY PARIS IN HONOR OF KING EDWARD

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 1.--King Edward arrived here this afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by republican France. His majesty's welcome at the Dauphine railroad station by President Louhet and the chief officers of staff, and his drive through the avenues of the Bois du Boulogne and the Champs Elysee, presented a succession of brilliant spectacles. Everywhere the populace gave the king an enthusiastic greeting. King Edward showed the keenest appreciation of French good will. Only scattered shouts of "Fashoda" and "Krueger" were heard, and they were lost in the tremendous volume of demonstrations. Vast crowds filled the boulevards from the early hours, people struggling to gain vantage points along the route to be followed by the royal procession.

On the square fronting the railroad station was a surging mass of humanity. A detachment of the First cuirassiers kept back the crowds. The front of the station was draped with crimson and gold hangings and the interior was transformed into a superb reception room hung with tapestry and decorated with flowers and plants.

President Loubet was surrounded by the cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, the grand commander of the Legion of Honor, the military and naval dignitaries and the diplomatic corps.

As the train entered the station the trumpets sounded a royal salute and the band played "God Save the King."

King Edward descended from his car and advanced slowly and alone, smiling and saluting. He wore the scarlet uniform of a British field marshal, his chapeau topped by waving red and white plumes, and his breast adorned with various insignia, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor. President Loubet stepped forward and grasped the king's hand. The meeting between the sovereign and the president was cordial, almost demonstrative. Mr. Loubet welcomed the king to France and the king expressed his thanks for the splendid manifestation in his honor.

King Edward and the members of his party entered state carriages with gorgeously clad postillions and outriders, and, escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers, drove to the British embassy. The route of the procession was through the beautiful avenues Bois du Boulogne and the Champs Elysee, arched with chestnut trees in full bloom. The lowering clouds which marked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun came forth.

The avenues were lined with solid ranks of dragoons, cuirassiers, horse artillery, field batteries and infantry, guns, helmets and other trappings gleaming in the sunlight. Behind these martial walls the people were banked, and all the trees, windows and balconies and house tops were crowded with spectators. It was estimated that half a million people gathered along the line.

At the Arc de Triomphe, the scene was majestic—long, shimmering lines of soldiery and a forest of waving banners, with blaring bugles and rolling drums and succeeding bands taking up "God Save the King." The president and the king were continually acclaimed as they passed through the lines of soldiery. Among the populace occasionally discordant shouts were heard, but the prevailing sentiment was strongly friendly.

King Edward alighted at the British embassy, where apartments had been prepared for him, including a throne room furnished from the art treasures of the Boerghese palace. Above the embassy, transformed into a palace, the royal standard of Great Britain was raised.

The Rue du Faubourg St. Honore was densely packed, and the crowds continuously acclaimed his majesty.

After a brief visit at the embassy, King Edward proceeded with an escort to the Elysee palace, where he was received by the president. They remained together alone for some time. When the king was on his way to the Elysee palace the crowds cheered. Their friendly manner pleased him.

The day was given to elaborate festivities, the government encouraging fetes similar to those of the fourteenth of July. The boulevards were ablaze with color, floral arches and artistic devices symbolical of royalty. Many American flags were displayed, and the United States consulate was gay with bunting. Street amusements and dancing were proceeding everywhere and the cafes teemed with merrymakers. Tonight the city presented a fairy-like sight. The facade of the opera house was aglow with a myriad of lights, the column Vendome was crowned with light, and along the boulevards arches supported flaming crowns and other devices welcoming King Edward. Thoroughfares of the city were blocked with a good natured crowd.

President Loubet proceeded to the British embassy at 8 o'clock and escorted the king throughout the illuminated streets to the Theater Francaise to witness the production of "L'Autre Danger." The entire theater was occupied by invited guests of the government, and the audience was made up of the foremost men and women of France. Upon arriving at the theater King Edward paused in the foyer to chat with Prince Murat and other old friends. The audience rose to its feet as the king and the president entered the box on the right of the proscenium. King Edward wore evening dress and seemed to keenly enjoy the performance.

THE PURPOSE OF RUSSIA HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

By Associated Press.

London, May 2.—In a dispatch from Peking the correspondent of the Times says that in an interview held on Wednesday with all the ministers of the Chinese office, M. Plancon, Russian charge d'affaires, pressed for reasons for the rejection of the Russian demands, the ministers replied that they were unable to give the reasons separately. M. Plancon then, on behalf of his government, requested a statement of China's intentions regarding, first, the contemplated alteration in the government of Mongolia; second, the non-alienation by lease, concession or otherwise of any portion of the Liau valley to any other power, and third, the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria.

To the first clause the minister replied that the alteration had not yet received imperial sanction; to the second that China had no intention of alienating any of her territory and to the third, that the opening of ports would depend upon trade developments.

M. Plancon professed to be satisfied with these replies, but the Chinese are still uncomfortable, knowing how powerless they are to resist Russia's demands. It is announced that M. Lessar, the Russian minister to China, is returning to Peking, and that the fulfillment of the terms of the Manchurian convention will not be proposed until after his arrival and will result from his negotiations.

"The fact that Russia now appears anxious to repudiate the orders given M. Plancon," concludes the Times' correspondent, "does not mean that her demands have been abandoned; by these orders Russia has acquainted China with what she expects."

New Line From Texas to Pueblo

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., May 1.—It is announced today from Hobart, Oklahoma, that the permanent survey for the Colorado, Texas & Oklahoma road is being made from Denison, Texas, to Pueblo, Colo., and work will begin within 60 days on the grading. This is a Kansas City, Mexico and Orient feeder, crossing that line at Lone Wolf, O. T.

SERIOUS HAVOC CAUSED BY CLEVELAND ACCIDENT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—An explosion that caused death and destruction occurred in the plant of the Thor Manufacturing company at 647 Orange street, this afternoon. Thus far four persons are dead, while 27 others are lying in hospitals, some fatally and others more or less seriously injured.

The dead:

MRS. MAURICE COHEN, aged 40.
SEATON COHEN, aged 12.
BENJAMIN COHEN, aged 23.
HARRY GLUECHMANN, aged 15, sick of typhoid fever in neighboring house, died as result of shock.

The Injured.

Mrs. Anna Stone, left eye torn out, severe scalp wounds, deep cut in right cheek through the jaw bone and bruised about the shoulder; Loretto Stone, aged 5, end of tongue torn away and badly cut about head; Vera Stone, aged 3, slightly cut about head; Miss Lulu Hahn, aged 20, cut about head, face and hands, cut on head; A. W. Honwitz, cut about ears and deep cut in right temple, also severe scalp wound; Mary Golobwitz, aged 16, compound fracture of left arm, badly bruised, in serious condition; Wilbur Cole, aged 20, arm cut, portion of nose torn away; Florence Litzstein, aged 22, seriously cut about face and head; Mrs. Henry Quass, head cut, also cut on body, injuries serious; Harry Quass, aged 5, suffering from shock; Mabel Quass, aged 8, suffering from shock and cut about body; Mamie Gower, aged 15, suffering from shock, eye blown out; Mrs. J. E. Miller, cut about head; Jacob Cohen, aged 13, badly cut about the body; Harry Cohen, aged 14, badly cut about the face and body; Ella Esterbrook, aged 11, thrown against furnace and injured; Lizzie Stern, aged 8, cut by flying glass; Mrs. Esterbrook, cut on forehead and bad cut on scalp; B. Hollander, shoulder sprained, badly bruised; Mrs. L. Page, scalp and ears torn, badly bruised; Willie Fertel, badly bruised; Augusta Wolff, thrown to pavement, face torn; Arthur Conway, aged 14, cut and bruised; Lillie Althoff, bruised; Stella Hertzel, Daisy Foutz, Katie Fischet, Belle Griffiths, all employed at the torpedo factory, were cut and bruised.

Cause of the Accident.

The Thor Manufacturing company is engaged in the manufacture of toy torpedo canes and other explosives. The company was in the midst of its busiest season and extra girls were being employed.

The force of the explosion was tremendous and windows within a radius of a quarter of a mile were broken.

In a house on Orange street next to the factory lived Maurice Cohen, his wife and eight children. With the collapse of the house simultaneously with the explosion the woman and four children were caught in the falling partitions and all were horribly bruised. All were taken out unconscious. Three of this family are dead. The fire which caused the explosion originated in a peculiar manner. The torpedo caps are filled in molds and there is constant danger of some of the loose powder, supposed to be fulminate of mercury, dropping on the floor. For this reason the girls and boys who are employed in the factory are compelled to remove their shoes while at work, so as to avoid the danger of striking sparks. The explosion was due to the frolicsome propensities of a new girl who had been employed at the plant less than a week. Some of the girls had their shoes on at the lunch hour and one playfully shoved another. As the girl slid along the floor her shoes struck a spark in some loose powder. Instantly the floor was ablaze.

The flames were easily subdued by the firemen after the explosion as there was nothing left of the factory but a pile of debris.

The property loss sustained by the torpedo company will not exceed $10,000.

DECISION GIVEN TO YANGER.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—Benny Yanger and Kid Broad went 20 fast rounds at the Southern Athletic club tonight, Yanger getting the decision. Twice during the first 10 rounds the men seemed to tire, but they recuperated quickly and got at it again hammer and tongs. Broad proved a glutton for punishment and Yanger clearly outpointed him. Yanger drew first blood in the third round, with a hard smash to the nose. Broad kept on playing for the body, and his blows seemed to shake Yanger considerably. After this Yanger freshened, but Broad seemed rather winded. The Kid forced the fighting, apparently playing for a quick finish. Broad landed three stinging rights on Yanger's jaw in quick succession at the opening of the sixth. Yanger drove a pair of rights to the stomach and then repeated the dose with vigor which sent Broad into a clinch to hang on heavily.

Broad began to slow down in the eighth under a broadside of merciless body blows. Nevertheless his punches would jar Yanger when they went home. Yanger began to feel around with uppercuts but missed. The ninth round developed a terrific exchange of right jabs to the head with honors about even.

It was anybody's fight up to the seventeenth round, although Yanger appeared the fresher. From this to the end both tried for a knockout without success, the twentieth round ending with a fierce mixup.

The decision of Referee Hurst, awarding the fight to Yanger, was approved by the crowd, Yanger having clearly proven himself the cleverer and faster man of the two. Broad was very bloody at the finish.

STATEMENT O FALL MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 3.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that at the close of business April 30, 1903, the actual amount of money in all kinds in the United States was $2,679,340,932, of which $304,987,212 was held in the treasury as a government asset and $2,374,353,720 was in circulation. During the last month there has been an increase of $5,560,379 in the stock of gold in the country and an increase of $8,632,470 in the amount of national bank notes in circulation. The total stock of money in the United States is classified as follows: Gold coin, including bullion in the treasury, $1,267,303,579; standard silver dollars, $552,268,056; subsidiary silver, $101,141,553; treasury notes of 1890, $20,796,0000; United States notes, $346,681,016; national bank notes, $391,151,728; estimating the population for the United States at 80,278,000, the per capita circulation is $29.58.

COLOADO PEOPLE ARE RETURNING FROM MEXICO

El Paso, Tex., May 3.—Ex-Governor Orman and wife, Judge I. M. Goddard, F. P. Beitschy and George H. Adams, all of Colorado, arrived in El Paso last night from Mexico City. It is said the party is promoting a railroad project in Sonora, Mexico. The line will run from Naco, through the Yaqui country to the Pacific coast. Governor Orman left for Naco today. The other members of the party have left for Denver.

NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 3.—Captain E. W. Brady, for many years a well-known newspaper correspondent in Washington, died here today of Brights' disease, aged 54 years.

EXCURSIONISTS ARE KILLED AT DETROIT.

By Associated Press.

Detroit, Mich., May 3.—A day of merrymaking and celebration by 1,500 Polish excursionists from Toledo was brought to a close by a frightful catastrophe at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets at 8:30 o'clock tonight, in which at least seven of the excursionists were killed.

The dead:

MRS. HELEN PALICKI, Toledo.
FRANK ROSINSKI, Toledo.
WATSON LUDWICK, Toledo.
A young woman, about 20 years old, unidentified.
Man about 26 years of age, unidentified.
Boy about 10 years old, unidentified.
Boy about 12 years old, unidentified.

Partial list of injured—Mike Broski, 20 years old, Toledo, fractured shoulder; James Rowlaczk, Toledo, back injured; Peter Orghorske, cut about the face; two children of the Orghorske, one 10 weeks old and the other three years, cut about head and body; Mary Shafrainska, Toledo, cut about body and suffering from shock.

When struck this woman had in her arms her 6-year-old daughter, Hattie. The child has disappeared and cannot be found. John Malkeski, Toledo, fracture of left leg. He was leading his 10-year-old daughter when struck and she is nowhere to be found.

Joseph Vakrziski, Detroit, cut about body; Joseph Shafrainski, 33 years old, injured about head, serious; Joseph Picard, 30 years old, Toledo, compound fracture of leg; man about 35, skull injured, suffering from concussion of brain, serious; Mrs. Frank Otrenda, 20 years old, Toledo, fractured skull and dislocated arm; Joseph Wozniak, 24 years old, Toledo; Joseph Nitz, 18 years old, Toledo; Joseph Kazruske, 18 years old, Toledo; Rose Adamski, 20 years old, Toledo; John Brush, Detroit, slight; Mrs. Annie Obites, Toledo; Jos. Szaruleta, Toledo; Sadie Williams, aged 23 years, Toledo.

Got in Death's Way.

The excursion was given by the Polish Lancers of Toledo, over the Lake Shore railroad. The excursionists left the train at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets this morning and were met by a number of local Poles and Polish societies, who escorted the visitors to St. Josephate's church. An entertainment was held later at Harmonia hall. About 8 o'clock the visitors began to gather again at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets to take their train back to Toledo. Both the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk tracks run out from the Brush Street station on Dequindre street. Four policemen stood at the corner of Canfield and endeavored to keep the excursionists from crowding through the gates onto the track. Despite their efforts many got past the gates and were waiting on the tracks when the special arrived and stopped at the crossing. There was a rush for the car platforms and the people crowded in from both sides of the train.

The Grand Trunk track is only a few feet to the west of the Lake Shore rails and it was crowded with the excursionists who were boarding their train on that side. Suddenly out from the darkness came the Grand Trunk, Chicago and New York express, known as the Panamerican flyer. It plowed through the mass of people, throwing them to both sides of the track; bruised and maimed, and grinding a number of them under the wheels. Patrolman Fred Schultz, John Synda, a prominent local Pole, and numbers of others who were at the crossing assert that the flyer's whistle was not blown nor was the bell rung. No statement could be secured on the subject at the local Grand Trunk office tonight. The flyer was checked and stopped as quickly as possible and backed to the scene of the catastrophe where for two blocks the track was covered with mangled and dying people.

Four of the dead were killed outright by the train and the others died after being taken to hospitals. The tracks are very dark below Canfield street and lanterns had to be brought into use to find the victims. A neighboring coal office, several neighboring houses and the gateman's shanty at the crossing were made temporary hospitals, and the wounded were carried into them until the ambulances arrived a few minutes later. Every ambulance in the city was called to the scene, and the injured were very soon under the care of surgeons in the hospitals.

Patrolman Schultz, who was one of the officers on duty at the crossing, said:

Police Powerless.

"We made every effort to keep the people off the tracks but it was impossible. There were 1,500 excursionists going back to Toledo and twice that number of local Poles, who had been entertaining them, were down at the crossing to see them off. Those behind pushed and shoved the foremost ones, and they crawled under the gates, which were down properly, or jumped over them, despite our best efforts. There was no warning whatever of the approaching Grand Trunk train. No whistle was blown, and the bell was not ringing. I should think that 1,000 was a small number for the people who were on the tracks for two blocks, trying to be among the first aboard the Lake Shore train, and thereby to secure seats for the homeward trip. The Grand Trunk train came out of the darkness up the track like a meteor, and was through the crowd almost before I realized what had happened, and rescuers swarmed down the track. The cries and moans of the injured guided us in the search and we picked them up from both sides of the track for two blocks. Some of the sights were too sickening to describe."

George Bardell is the aged gateman at the Canfield crossing, and he, too, insisted that his gates were down properly.

Following is the crew of the Panamerican flyer as given to the police: Conductor E. T. Higuson, Engineer Horax and Fireman Carl Butler. No statement could be secured from the engineer or the fireman as to the assertions of bystanders that the whistle was not blown for the crossing.

A cry for vengeance went up from the Poles as soon as they realized what slaughter the Grand Trunk train had done, and a demonstration was started against the engineer of the flyer. Some one shouted, "Get the engineer, kill him," and a rush was made down the track for the cab of the engine. The police had forestalled them, however, and an officer guarded each door of the cab. The angry Poles stood about and uttered threats until the flyer resumed its trip into the station.

When Thomas H. Hart, the engineer who was in charge of the Grand Trunk train which ran into the crowd, was seen at his home tonight, he gave the following version of the affair:

"The place where the accident occurred is not a regular stopping place for incoming passenger trains, and unless the engineer receives notice before reaching the crossing or has the signal turned against him, he runs through without stopping.

"We were running down on time tonight and when we neared Canfield avenue I noticed the headlight of the Lake Shore train standing at Canfield avenue, but as this is a common occurrence, I paid no attention to it. The light from the other engine was shining in my eyes and it was impossible for me to see the crowd on the track until I passed the other engine.

"When I first noticed the crowd the people were scattered all over the track and after blowing the whistle I applied the brakes but could not stop my train in time to prevent running into them. We were running about 12 miles an hour, the usual speed at that place, and it was impossible for me to bring my train to a standstill in the short distance between my train and the crowd.

"Many in the crowd became excited and threatened to take my life. They threw bricks and stones through the cab windows and I was finally forced to send for the police to protect me. Several of the crowd came into the cab with me."

STILL ANOTHER POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN KENTUCKY.

By Associated Press.

Lexington, Ky., May 4.—Just after he had finished filing papers reopening the contested election cases of Breathitt county, James B. Marcum was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. He fell in his tracks in the front entrance of the court house at Jackson, Ky., and never spoke, death being almost instantaneous. He fell within a few yards of where Town Marshal James Cockrell was shot down in July, the assassin being stationed in the court house in each instance. Marcum was counsel for the fusionists when contesting for the offices.

Marcum was counsel for the fusionists who are contesting for the offices of county judge, sheriff and other places now held by Democrats. As a result of his efforts and his sympathy with the Cockrell faction in the Hargis-Cockrell feud he had for a year been generally regarded as a "marked man."

Various plots to assassinate him have been reported and sworn to in affidavits. For 72 days last fall he was a prisoner in his own home, daring not even to go out on his porch. The bitterness of the feud abated somewhat, however, and the election cases were allowed to sleep until Monday. Despite warnings, Marcum felt safe in resuming his interrupted practice some time ago, and felt secure in filing a motion to reopen the cases which had imperiled his life months before. At 8 o'clock this morning he went to the court house at Jackson and the papers were filed. He walked from the clerk's office to the front door of the court house, and, facing the street, engaged in conversation with Benjamin Ewing, a friend. The corridor at his back was full of men. Ewing was half leaning on Marcum's shoulder. The men had been talking about three minutes, and it was 8:30 o'clock when a shot rang out in the rear of the corridor. Marcum staggered, and as he sank to the floor another shot was fired. The first bullet entered the back to the right of the spinal column, and after passing through the breast and body, struck the door facing him. The next shot passed through the top of his head and was aimed as he reeled. The shots appeared to come from a doorway, or possibly from behind a door in the corridor, but as the passage was quickly cleared amid great confusion, no one seemed able to state accurately where the assassin was located. A telegram from County Judge Harris received at 8:30 o'clock tonight, states that the assassin is still unknown.

After a diligent search, no arrests have as yet been made, even on suspicion. Marcum's body lay for 10 minutes untouched. Even his friends feared to approach the place or touch the body. It was finally picked up by friends and carried to a drug store opposite, and from there was taken home. Some say they saw the assassin run out of the rear door and it seems certain that he made his escape that way during the confusion. It is generally believed that the assassin was recognized by several persons, but no one has thus far had the courage to name him.

Marcum was a trustee of the Kentucky State college, United States commissioner of this district, and represented the Lexington & Eastern railroad and other large corporations. He had practiced law for 17 years. He had avoided feuds, and until he took charge of the election cases which involved the Hargis faction, had been a friend of members of both factions. For three months, beginning last July, he did not leave his home, and after that for months was always accompanied by his wife and women friends or carried one of his children with him for protection.

COLLISION WHICH COST THE LIVES OF SCORE OF PEOPLE.

By Associated Press.

Norfolk, Va., May 5.—A collision at sea that cost the lives of 20 or more people and the sinking of the Clyde steamer Saginaw by the Old Dominion Steamship company's liner Hamilton, occurred between Winter Quarter lightship and Fenwick island lightship, on the Virginia coast at 4:40 o'clock this morning. The Hamilton left New York yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Norfolk and the Saginaw passed out the Virginia capes at 9 o'clock last night, bound from Richmond and Norfolk for Philadelphia. A dense fog settled along the coast after nightfall and while going through this fog at reduced speed the Hamilton crashed into the Saginaw's side about 20 feet from the stern. The scene of the collision is about 13 or 14 miles off the shore and between 180 and 200 miles south of New York and between 125 and 140 miles north of Norfolk.

Fog Whistles Distinctly Heard.

The fog whistles of both vessels were distinctly heard by each other for several minutes before the collision occurred. According to Captain Boaz, of the Hamilton, his ship was making about nine miles an hour, and the Saginaw about ten. The fog was so thick that objects a ship's length away were invisible, and when the two crafts hove in sight of each other, bow-on, there was but a moment's interval before they met.

The Saginaw veered, as did the Hamilton, but they had no time to clear each other and the knife-like steel prow of the south-bound vessel struck the Clyde ship on the port quarter about 20 feet from her stern, cutting the entire rear of the ship away. The inrushing water caused the Saginaw to settle rapidly at the stern, and the impetus of the Hamilton took her out of sight of the crippled vessel. The engines, already reversed, were put full steam to the rear, and the Hamilton circled to the scene of the wreck, at the same time lowering two lifeboats.

Attempts to Save Life.

There was consternation among the passengers of the Old Dominion ship, and the first thought was for their safety, but as soon as it was discovered that the ship was uninjured save that some bow plates were stove in, all efforts were directed to the rescue of those on the Saginaw.

When the Saginaw was again sighted her stern was under water and her bow was high in the air. Panic-stricken people rushed over her decks and scrambled toward the bow. Lifeboats were lowered and into the first, 15 colored women were placed, according to Second Officer W. L. Morris, who was in command. The boat was swamped as it struck the water, and its occupants were thrown into the sea. All were drowned save the second officer and the colored stewardess. The latter died before the small boat reached the Hamilton, more from injuries received by the impact of the collision than by the drowning. She had been held up by First Mate Goslee, who sank himself as the small boat from the Hamilton reached him.

Decks Burst Open.

In the meantime the rush of the waters into the bow of the Saginaw had caused the decks to burst from their fastenings with a roar like the report of big guns, and tons of freight of all descriptions soon littered the sea. To floating wreckage the struggling people in the water clung with desperation and many of them were rescued by the boats from the Hamilton.

Before the lifeboats of the Hamilton had reached the Saginaw the latter had disappeared beneath the waves, and nothing but her topmasts were visible. To these several men were clinging one of whom was the aged captain, J. S. Tunnell. When he was taken off it was found that he had suffered severe internal injuries.

The Hamilton hovered around the scene of the wreck for more than one hour but no sign of life could be seen among the mass of floating freight. Two bodies, one of a man and the other of a woman clad only in night dress, were observed drifting between bales of cotton and bales of goods.

The Hamilton Damaged.

The first news of the disaster was learned at Old Point Comfort where the Hamilton stopped for a few moments on her way to Norfolk.

She arrived at her pier in this city about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her bow plates were stove in, and much wreckage still clung to her. All of the damage, however, was above the water line. The survivors of the Saginaw on board the Hamilton had been given clothing by the passengers and seamen of the more fortunate vessel and a collection was taken up among the passengers to be distributed among them.

It was some time before any definite statement could be secured from the officials of either line regarding the real number of people lost and saved, and even now, after official lists have been given out, there is a great discrepancy between the statements of passengers and the company's statement.

According to the Clyde line officials, the names of only 18 passengers are known and it is admitted by Second Officer Morris that 15 colored women, all of whom are now dead, were in the swamped lifeboat.

The Saginaw Passengers.

The crew of the Saginaw numbered 26, all told. From the officers of the Clyde company here, the following list of passengers was obtained:

E. B. Cole, Philadelphia; J. Trever, Philadelphia; J. B. Younghead, Chester, Pa.; Charles B. Hood, Philadelphia; H. F. Winters, Camden, N. J., all white.

Mary A. Anderson, Windsor, N. C.; Morris Payner, Southwest, Va.; John Reese, Norfolk, Va.; Judson Sevilles, Berkley, Va.; Will Pennell, Norfolk; David Roland, Newport News; Mary Robertson, Florence, S. C.; Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones, P. L. Pendleton, A. E. Gilmore, S. Goingan, all colored.

Those known to be lost are:

Passengers:
A. GILMORE.
P. L. PENDLETON.
FLORENCE NEWBY.
EDNA WARD.
M. E. JONES.
MARY ROBERTSON.
Crew:
EDWARD GOSLEE, first mate.
WILLIAM BATES, first engineer.
MARY ANDERSON, stewardess.
—— COOK.
MORRIS, steward.
Unknown colored waiter.

Peter Swanson, a member of the crew, is missing.

The List Incomplete.

Just how many of the foregoing passengers were included in the 15 that were lost in the swamped lifeboat can not be determined as yet.

A number of the passengers left Richmond on Sunday on the Saginaw and until the list of these is secured it will be impossible to secure an accurate list of the dead.

The known saved from the Saginaw are:

Captain J. S. Tunnell, badly injured about the head and internally, also two ribs broken; Chief Engineer Beltzer, Second Assistant Engineer Murray, Second Mate W. T. Morris, several colored deck hands, firemen and coal passers.

The passengers saved are: A. E. Cole, Philadelphia, who lost a purse containing $700 and a large diamond stud; J. Trever, Philadelphia; R. B. Younghead, Chester, Pa.; George B. Hood, Philadelphia; Harry F. Winters, Camden, N. J.; Mary A. Sanderson, Windsor, N. C.; Morris Payner, Jr., Northwest, Va.; John Reese, Norfolk; Miller Pennell, Norfolk; Judson Sevilles, Berkeley, and David Roland, Newport News.

Precautions Were Taken.

The Saginaw was in charge of First Officer Goslee when the collision occurred and the first officer of the Old Dominion ship was also at the wheel of his vessel. From all accounts obtainable the denseness of the fog made high speed perilous and both ships were going at reduced speed. Their fog whistles were kept blowing regularly and were distinctly heard by each other before the crash.

The passengers and most of the crew of both ships were asleep below when the disaster happened, and when the terrible shock and grinding noise awakened them a panic-stricken rush for safety took place. The discipline of the crews was admirable. "Women first," was the initial command of Captain Tunnell, after the lifeboats had been prepared for lowering. The frightened colored women piled into the first boat of the Saginaw and all lost their lives.

Captain Boaz' Statement.

The following statement was made to the press representatives by Captain R. B. Boaz, of the Hamilton, this afternoon:

"It was clear when we left New York yesterday afternoon but we ran into a fog bank four miles north of Egg Harbor, the fog lasting until we reached Cape Charles this morning. It was 4:40 this morning and we were proceeding at about nine knots an hour. We had reduced speed since encountering the fog. We could not see a ship's length ahead when we heard a whistle on the starboard bow two points ahead. We stopped the Hamilton and then I heard another whistle. Suddenly the Saginaw loomed up three points on the bow and the Saginaw attempted to run across the Hamilton's bow. We backed at full speed, but struck the Saginaw on the port quarter. In a very short time she went down.

"When the Hamilton backed off she was settling. We lowered two boats but meanwhile the Saginaw had lowered three boats and a raft. I picked up two of these boats and a raft. The third was probably sunk."

Captain J. S. Tunnell of the Saginaw did not leave his post until the last minute. He was finally taken from the rigging of the sinking ship, and when got aboard the Hamilton was found to be badly injured. He is now on the Hamilton under the care of a doctor and cannot be seen. His injuries are serious but not fatal.

Engineer Seizer of the Saginaw, reported to the Clyde official here this afternoon that the Saginaw lies in 15 fathoms of water. The Clyde officials' estimate of the missing is six of the crew and nine passengers. This is the report that the Clyde officials sent to their home office in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL ADDRESS MADE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PUEBLO

By Associated Press.

Pueblo, May 4.—Siren whistles of steel works and smelters are this evening sounding a deafening good-bye to President Roosevelt as his train speeds away to the south and west after a remarkable welcome to him by a hundred thousand people of the Arkansas valley.

The president's special train arrived at the Mineral Palace park on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad ten minutes ahead of time. A military escort accompanied the carriages to a decorated platform that had been built in front of the palace. Here the president spoke for about 15 minutes. The weather was bright and delightful and excursionists had come from long distances.

Mr. Roosevelt seemed to enjoy the scene and spoke with hearty enthusiasm. The last portion of the address was especially earnest, expressing his trust in the ability of the people of this republic to overcome the difficulties and problems that arise, not by genius or brilliant gifts, but by the exercise of plain and practical common sense and an insistence upon genuine liberty and fair play for each individual.

On the way down town the long procession passed the beautifully decorated Centennial school building, where the president addressed several thousand pupils of the public schools. The rest of the way to the union depot was a mile of cheering crowds. At the depot the president and the officials with him reviewed the military portion of the parade and he boarded his train with a smiling adieu and a hearty "Good luck to you."

LOSSES OF CATTLE IN KANSAS.

By Associated Press.

Sharon Springs, Kas., May 4.—Snow in the valleys yet tells of the severity of the past week's storm in western Kansas. Farmers are coming in with reports of serious cattle losses. It is probable that more cattle have been killed than in all other storms of winter combined. In Wallace county alone the losses will amount to 500 head.

She had risen several times to let a gentleman pass out between the acts. "I am very sorry to disturb you, madam," he remarked apologetically, as he went out for the fourth time. "Oh, don't mention it," she replied, pleasantly, "I am most happy to oblige you. My husband keeps the refreshment bar."—Tit-Bits.

Death of Pioneer Who Built First House in Colorado City

John Mackey, a pioneer of Colorado and El Paso county, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of his son, William Mackey, 218 South Institute street.

Mr. Mackey came to Colorado in 1859, and conducted a stage and freighting business in the early days. He also erected the first house, a log cabin, in Colorado City, which afterward was used as the state capitol.

Mr. Mackey was in his sixty-ninth year, and leaves a wife and five children, all married, to mourn his loss. Of the children there are three daughters and two sons. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Mary's church, and interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The Johnson Undertaking Co. has charge of the arrangements.

ROCKS AND BIRDS AND FLOWERS FOUND IN THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION.

A pamphlet will soon be issued by the chamber of commerce containing an article by Professor J. P. Treat, principal of the Manitou public schools, on the geology, botany, mineralogy and birds of the Pike's Peak region. The pamphlet will be sent to all the professors of geology in the public schools and colleges in the country.

The article contains a brief outline of what is found in this vicinity of interest to the geologist and the botanist and is herewith given in full:

The Pike's Peak region, located in central Colorado about 80 miles south of Denver, the state capital, is the Switzerland of America. It centers about the three towns—Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. These three places, closely connected by one of the finest trolley systems in the world, have an aggregate population of 40,000 people.

The Pike's Peak region is not alone famous for its health-giving mineral springs, its pure air and almost eternal sunshine, and its sublime scenery but is also noted for the splendid opportunities it affords to study nature, particularly along the lines of geology, botany, mineralogy and birds.

If the three towns—Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou—are placed in a circle whose radius does not exceed five or six miles, the area covered by this circle contains more geological formations than can be found almost anywhere else, within the same area, on this continent; and the best part of it is the fact that everything of interest to the geologist is exposed to view and easily accessible.

Starting at the beautiful city of Colorado Springs, which stands on the flood-plain of an ancient river, we can study the Fort Pierre epoch of the Cretaceous period. Within a stone's throw north of the city are Austin's bluffs, which belong, in part, to the Laramie—another subdivision of the Cretaceous. This locality contains both fossils and coal deposits. At Colorado City may be found several large smelters, where the reduction of ores from the Great Cripple Creek gold camp—reduction by several different processes—may be studied with profit. Just west of Colorado City and near the Garden of the Gods, the almost vertical rocks of the Dakota epoch, still another subdivision of the Cretaceous period, are found exposed to view and rich in fossils.

The next point of interest is the Garden of the Gods—the only garden of its kind on the globe. Here we have the so-called Jura-Triassic formations, splendid examples of erosion, beaches of ancient seas, gypsum beds, boulder fields, etc. Just west of the garden, on the hills, is the upper Carboniferous and coming down into beautiful Manitou we are on the Carboniferous and earlier rocks. Here we find also the celebrated mineral springs boiling out from under the base of Pike's Peak. These with their deposits about them are of great interest to the student.

Radiating from Manitou like the spokes of a wagon wheel are the three famous canons—Williams', Ute Pass and Englemann's, in the last of which is located the lower terminus of the famous Cog railway to the summit of Pike's Peak. In these canons are also striking examples of weathering, but the chief attractions to the student are the granite crystalline rocks of the Archaean period and lying over these the Cambrian deposits—the oldest well-known sedimentary rocks in the world. In these deposits are also easily found the oldest fossils—relics of the first living things to inhabit this globe. Lying over the Cambrian deposits are the Ordovician, which are exposed to view in Williams' canon. Here we find also some fossils, metamorphic rocks, etc.; but perhaps the most interesting objects for study are the caves in the limestone at the upper end of the Williams' canon, 800 feet above Manitou. The Cave of the Winds and the Grand Caverns, brilliantly illuminated with magnesium lights, are visited yearly by thousands. These caves afford a fine opportunity to study cave-making and the formations of stalactites and stalagmites.

Thus it will be seen that a very great majority of the geological systems are found in this favored locality. There are also fine illustrations of folding and faulting, of dikes and veins, of anticlines, monoclines and synclines, of wind and water carving, etc., but perhaps the most interesting features of all are the glacial deposits at Lake Moraine and Seven Lakes, on the eastern slope of Pike's Peak—points that are easily reached via the Cog railway. Where will the student of geology find more to absorb and fascinate him?

Not less interesting is the flora of the Pike's Peak region. Its flora is unique and gives the student from other states a fine opportunity not only to gather new and rare specimens, but also to make comparisons with the flora of the east. Plants and flowers are found in the canons and on the mountain slopes in endless variety, the varieties changing constantly with the altitudes. The Pike's Peak region claims no monopoly on the flora of the Rocky mountains; but it is claimed; owing to the accessibility of the higher altitudes on the slopes of Pike's Peak; the opportunities offered to the botanist cannot be equaled elsewhere in Colorado.

The Pike's Peak region is also an inviting field to the mineralogist. In the Cripple Creek district may be found all grades of ores both from granite and volcanic rocks; and even within the circle above referred to the student can find practically all the rocks classified in the books. There are also opportunities to study crystals, particularly quartz crystals, which are found in "Crystal Park," near Manitou.

In closing this article, it may not be out of place to mention also that for geographical and other reasons Colorado has a greater variety of birds than any other state in the union, except possibly Nebraska, and the Pike's Peak region has its full quota. Every lover and student of birds finds in this region much to delight and instruct.

With such opportunities for study, why should not every scientist and every student who aspires to become a scientist, combine instruction and profit with recreation and pleasure, by spending his vacation in the famous Pike's Peak region?

Elected Officers and Decided to Federate With State Clubs.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, was present at the May meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs, held yesterday in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building. The fact of Mrs. Bradford's intended visit and anxiety to hear her message to the clubs, brought out a large audience. Her address on "The Relation of the Club to the Commonwealth," was received with marked appreciation and frequently interrupted by applause as some point was well taken.

Mrs. Bradford's coming will prove a stimulus to the local club women in their endeavors to prepare for the great state meeting here in the autumn. While in the city Mrs. Bradford is the guest of Mrs. Louis A. Giddings, 1404 North Nevada avenue.

After the address an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., thus affording an opportunity for meeting Mrs. Bradford socially.

The annual election occurred at the beginning of the meeting. Officers chosen for the ensuing year were: President, Miss Flansburg; first vice president, Mrs. Van E. Rouse; second vice president, Mrs. W. C. Robinson; third vice president, Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh; fourth vice president, Mrs. H. S. Hawks; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida M. Hamilton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh; treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Conwell. The revised constitution was read and adopted as recommended.

Motion prevailed that the federation at once proceed to federate with the sate organization.

Attention was called to the matter of the Goldmark lectures. As the federation voted to have them it is incumbent upon the members to use all possible expedients to dispose of the tickets. Unless special efforts are put forth the receipts in aid of the entertainment fund for the state meeting will be very meager.

REMAINS OF MRS. MOORE INTERRED AT EVERGREEN.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Mary R. Moore, mother of Mrs. George Milone, 1536 Wood avenue, were held from the residence of Mrs. Milone yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Gregg, pastor of the First Congregational church, conducted the services. The burial at Evergreen cemetery was private.

Mrs. Moore died Saturday afternoon. She was 63 years of age, and came here from Wisconsin about 24 years ago. She had resided in this city ever since, and her death Friday night was a severe shock to a large circle of friends.

ANOTHER THEFT OF HORSE AND RIG IN FRONT OF CHURCH

The report of the theft of another horse and buggy from in front of the First Christian church last night has determined the police department to make a thorough effort for the capture of the thieves. Within the last few weeks half a dozen reports have reached police headquarters of horses and buggies having been stolen from in front of the various churches of the city, while their owners were attending services.

Investigation has always resulted in the recovery of the vehicles and the police have reached the conclusion that the thieves have been boys, who drove off the horses for a ride of several hours.

The theft of the horse and buggy of J. M. Hawkins from in front of the First Christian church last night was the second reported during the week. The buggy was found about midnight. The horse had the appearance of having been driven hard.

LAST DAYS AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE ON KIOWA

All of the remaining county offices, except the district court, will be moved to their quarters in the new county court house today. Preparations for the removal were being made in all these offices yesterday and all the records were got in shape for moving. The records of the district clerk's office and the office of the county clerk will require several boxes to remove and nearly a day will be necessary to get them properly put away in the files at the new court house.

Judge Orr will be the first of the judges to occupy his new quarters, it being his intention to start Monday morning. The district court will be held in the old building today and Monday for the reason that all preparations have been made for hearing the cases that will come up during that time. It is also the intention of the district clerk to get the court rooms and court records in shape for use Tuesday and the judges will take charge of their rooms at that time. Monday is motion day in the district court but it is thought that most of the cases will go over owing to the visit of President Roosevelt on that day, and there will, therefore, be practically no work done.

The sheriff's office will be moved, but it is understood that the grand jury will continue to meet in its present quarters until Tuesday. It is probable that no session of the grand jury will be held on Monday owing to the president's visit and the work of today can be transacted without the immediate presence of the sheriff. With the desertion of the old building by the district judges on Tuesday, the last county officer will have taken up his quarters in the new court house and the old buildings will be turned over to the agent of the Stratton estate for remodeling according to the statement given out by him some time ago.

The old court rooms will be turned into lodge halls and the county offices on the ground floor will be remodeled into offices and store rooms. With this change put into effect the old county court house will have passed into history.

"Of course," said the reporter to the man who had been across the Atlantic 20 times, "you have had some remarkable experiences?"

"Yes," mused the great traveler, as he gazed into the past "on one occasion I sailed on the same steamer that carried Mr. Morgan."—(Harper's Bazar.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS.

One record was broken and one record was equaled by the High school athletes in their preliminary field and track meet held at Roswell park yesterday afternoon to select a team to represent the local school in the state interscholastic meet to be held at Boulder one week from Saturday. In the half-mile run, Davidson made the distance in 2:19 1-5, breaking the former interscholastic record of 2:22. In the 120-yard hurdles Curtis equaled the state record of 28 seconds.

The meet yesterday was largely attended, the High school students turning out in a body. The meet was the annual contest for the alumni cup. The cup this year was won by the members of the junior class, who scored a total of 85 points. The senior class took second honors with 72 points. The two lower classes made very little effort and received only a few points.

About the Seniors.

Captain Sheafor of the senior class team had his men entered to the best advantage but lack of material caused his defeat. Sheafor, McBroom, Bartlett, McBride, Sims and Booth won the majority of points for the class. Captain Nevitt of the junior class had good material and placed it to win. Carruthers, Nevitt and Davidson were the principal winners for the class. The juniors started in to do things and gained steadily from the first events.

Captain Jack Carruthers will now make his selection of men to represent the school at the state meet. The boys will secure an instructor at once and begin active training for the big meet. The High school this year has the material for a winning team and in the opinion of the students there should be nothing done to prevent the school from winning another pennant for the walls of the High school auditorium. Among the men who will probably constitute the team are Carruthers, Nevitt, Davidson, Warde, McBroom and others.

Following is the list of events:

1—50-yard dash, Class B.—Bartlett, '03, J. Sanford, '03, F. Sanford, '03, Hansen, '03, W. Cort, '05, Osbourne, '06, Randolph, '06, Pelton, '04, Sheafor, '03.

Sheafor first; Bartlett second; Cort third. Time 5 4-5 seconds.

2—100-yard dash, Class A.—Sill, '03, McBroom, '03, McBride, '03, Nevitt, '04, Tyler, '04, Warde, '05, Carruthers, '04, Linderfelt, '03.

Nevitt first; McBroom second; Ward third. Time 11 1-5 seconds.

3—Shot put. Classes A. and B.—McBroom, '03, Lennox, '03, Howbert, '03, McBride, '03, Davidson, '04, Warde, '05, Fowler, '05, Roe, '06, Carruthers, '04, Sill, '03.

Carruthers first; McBroom second; Howbert third. Distance 34 feet six inches.

4—120-yard dash, hurdle. Classes A. and B.—Sims, '03, Booth, '03, Sheafor, '03, Davidson, '04, Buckles, '04, Carruthers, '04, Lennox, '03, Ward, '05, J. Sanford, '03, McBroom, '03, Pelton, '04, Fowler, '05.

Carruthers first; Lennox second. Time 16 4-5 seconds.

5—Pole vault.—Morrell, '03, McBride, '03, Bartlett, '03, McLain, '03, Sanford, '03, Nevitt, '04, Davidson, '04, Cort, '05, Stovell, '06, Carruthers, '04.

Nevitt first; Davidson second; Stovell third. Height eight feet six inches.

6—100-yard dash. Class B.—Bartlett, '03, Hansen, '03, Sheafor, '03, Cort, '05, Stovell, '06, Osbourne, '06, Randolph, '05, Pelton, '04, Talt, '04, Stark, '04.

Sheafor first; Cort second; Pelton third. Time 11 1-5 seconds.

7—Hammer throw. Classes A. and B.—Lennox, '03, Howbert, '03, Bartlett, '03, McBroom, '03, Davidson, '04, Fowler, '05, Carruthers, '04.

Davidson first; Carruthers second; Howbert third. Distance 97 feet.

8—220-yard dash. Class A.—McBroom, '03, McBride, '03, Nevitt, '04, Davidson, '04, Linderfelt, '03, Warde, '05, Fowler, '05, Rowe, '06, Tyler, '04, Lennox, '03, Booth, '03.

Nevitt first; McBroom second; Tyler third. Time 24 3-5 seconds.

9—High jump. Class B.—McLain, '03, Sanford, '03, Sheafor, '03, Bennett, '03, Cort, '05, Osbourne, '06.

Sheafor first; Cort second; Sanford third. Distance four feet seven inches.

10—220-yard hurdles—Sims, '03, Shaefor, '03, Davidson, '04, Carruthers, '04, Nevitt, '04, Fowler, '05, Lennox, '03.

Carruthers first; Sims second; Lennox third. Time 28 seconds.

11—440-yard run. Class A.—Morrell, '03, Sill, '03, Booth, '03, Davidson, '04, Tyler, '04, Nevitt, '04, Wilson, '03, H. Robinson, '04, Fowler, '05, Meyers, '05.

Nevitt first; Davidson second; Tyler third. Time 58 seconds.

12—220-yard dash. Class B.—J. Sanford, '03, F. Sanford, '03, Sheafor, '03, Cort, '05, Osbourne, '06, Pelton, '04, Talt, '04.

Pelton first; Sheafor second; Talt third. Time 27½ seconds.

13—High jump. Class A.—Booth, '03, Sims, '03, McBroom, '03, Jackson, '03, McBride, '03, Carruthers, '04, Davidson, '04.

Carruthers first; Booth second; Sims third. Height five feet two inches.

14—Running broad jump. Class B.—Bartlett, '03, McLain, '03, Sanford, '03, R. Robinson, '03, Pelton, '04, Cort, '05, Randolph, '06.

Bartlett first; McBroom second; Sanford third. Distance 17 feet seven inches.

15—Running broad jump. Class A.—McBroom, '03, Howbert, '03, Morrell, '03, Booth, '03, Warde, '05.

McBroom first; Booth second; Howbert third. Distance 18 feet five inches.

16—440-yard run. Class B.—Bennett, '03, Thomas, '03, McLain, '03, J. Sanford, '03, F. Sanford, '03, Pelton, '04, Cort, '05, Randolph, '06, Morrison, '06, McBroom, '05.

Pelton first; Talt second; McBroom third. Time 1 minute 6 4-5 seconds.

17—880-yard walk. Classes A. and B.—Sill, '03, Lennox, '03, Thomas, '03, McBride, '03, Pelton, '04, Talt, '04, Gaskill, '04, Roe, '06, Robinson, '04.

McBride first; Sill second; Lennox third. Time 4 minutes 34 3-5 seconds.

18—880-yard run. Classes A. and B.—Morrell, '03, Thomas, '03, Nevitt, '04, Tyler, '04, Robinson, '04, Wilson, '03, Fowler, '05, Davidson, '04, Pelton, '04, Randolph, '06, McBroom, '05.

Davidson first; Nevitt second; Tyler third. Time two minutes, 19 3-5 seconds.

19—One-half mile relay—

First—'04—Carruthers, Nevitt, Davidson, Robinson, Tyler, Pelton, Talt, Gaskill.

Second—'03— Sill, McBroom, Morrell, Bartlett, F. Sanford, McBride, Hansen, Sheafor.

Third—'06—Roe, Osborne, Randolph, Stovell, Morrison, Buckles, Eldridge.

Fourth—'05—Cort, Warde, Fowler, Muir, Cox, Myers, Weyand, McBroom.

Judges—O. Dubach, R. Hill, F. I. Walker.

Timers—W. Ashby, N. Plumb, Dewey Stockbridge.

Measurers—C. Aylard, Geo. E. Myers,

Starter—F. E. Stratton.

Clerk of Course—E. L. Mason.

Officers of the High School Athletic Association—President, R. Hill; vice president, C. Sheafor; secretary, H. Robinson; treasurer, Mark Mohler.

Finance Committee—W. Lennox, I. McBride, M. Mohler.

Managers—Baseball Team— C. Sheafor; Track Team— R. Davidson.

REAL ESTATE DEALS OF WEEK.

Henry Le B. Wills & Co. report the following sales of real estate made by them during the past 10 days:

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stutsman at 125 North Willow street, with a frontage of 80 feet, purchased by the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, consideration $2,800.

The same institution also purchased through the agency of Henry LeB. Wills & Co. a lot on Pike's Peak avenue in Bristol Heights addition, the property of the South Congregational church, consideration $650.

Mrs. E. J. Chapman sells the house and lot at 427 North Corona street to Mrs. Karns, consideration $800.

Mr. A. Courtney buys through the same agency Mr. John Howe's property at the corner of Madison street and Nevada avenue. This is a modern house of seven rooms. Charles L. McLain sells to Mrs. John Casely a full lot on Boulder street.

Accident Befalls Runaway Boy in Railroad Yards at Pueblo.

Bert Mitchell, a runaway boy 15 years old, living at 632 North Wahsatch avenue, is lying at the city hospital at Pueblo with a broken leg, the result of an attempt to jump from a moving freight train at the D. and R. G. depot in that city about 11 o'clock last night. His mother lies an invalid at her home, 632 North Wahsatch avenue, this city. His father, employed by the Santa Fe railway is at Trinidad, Colorado, where he has been for several days in the course of his employment. Young Mitchell and a boy companion, Parker Gossmer, 17 years old, decided last Sunday that they were tired of living at home and started out to see the world for themselves.

Nothing was heard of the boys until the police were notified last night of the accident to Mitchell. According to the police the two boys had boarded a Rio Grande freight train somewhere between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. As they were getting off in the freight yards at the latter place young Mitchell slipped and struck the ground with considerable force, breaking his right leg above the knee. For some time he lay on the ground with his companion standing over him. A switchman passing through the yards noticed the boys and came up to them for the purpose of learning the trouble. When he had gotten within a short distance of them, Gossmer ran leaving Mitchell on the ground. The switchman took in the situation at a glance and summoned an ambulance which carried the boy to the city hospital where his injury was dressed. Young Mitchell was suffering extreme pain when brought to the hospital and lapsed into unconsciousness within a few minutes.

His father, J. T. Mitchell, was notified by the police, who in turn requested that the matter be kept from the boy's mother for fear it would cause a relapse in her condition. He will go to Pueblo today to look after his son.

CONTRACT IS AWARDED.

The contract for building the Denver, Yankee Hill & Western railway was let yesterday by the directors of the new company to R. A. Hall of Cedar Rapids, Ia., one of the promoters of the project. The announcement was made by Mr. Hall, who was at the Antlers hotel arranging some of the final details. The contract is for the first 15 miles of road. Mr. Hall made an important announcement in regard to the financing and ultimate extension of the road, in which Colorado Springs capital is interested.

The Colorado Title and Trust company of Colorado Springs will float the bonds, according to Mr. Hall, having been appointed trustee for the securities. H. A. Riedel and company of Colorado Springs are designated as the subscription agents. The financial scheme is as follows: Mr. Hall is to receive $300,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent, 20-year gold bonds and $300,000 of the capital stock of the company for the building and equipping of the 15 miles. He is now arranging the sale of the bonds, it being the intention to sell the $500,000 of bonds before work is commenced and then to push the road through with a large force of men, having it completed, if possible, to Glacier City by fall.

Mr. Hall states that after the present 15 miles are financed and built, a connection with the Moffat road will be taken up. The connection will leave the main line at Peck Flats and run north near Apex ad American City, connecting with the Moffatt road at South Boulder, gving the Moffat line a connection to the Lincoln mining district, Russell Gulch, Central City and Black Hawk.

The contract provides for a three-foot, narrow gauge, fifty-pound track, for station buildings at Russell Gulch and Glacier City, water tanks, a full equipment of rolling stock, two locomotives, three passenger cars, baggage car, 40 ore and freight cars, hand cars, etc. The steepest grade is to be 4 per cent, the curvature 24 degrees, with the exception of two curves which are to be 26 degrees. Work is to begin on or before July 1 and is to be completed within one year.

HOAGLAND IS NOW IN CHARGE OF HIS OFFICE

City Treasurer W. H. Hoagland took formal charge of his office at the city hall yesterday. He will open a new set of books, ex-Treasurer John A. Voorhees retaining his accounts until they have been passd upon by the finance committee.

The bond of the treasurer's office has become a knotty problem for the members of the finance committee and it is not yet known what action will finally be taken in the premises. The bond at present required is $100,000, and such a guarantee has already been placed in the hands of the finance committee by Treasurer Hoagland. It is probable that the council at its meeting Monday night will approve the bond as filed, but it may be that the finance committee will within a few weeks recommend a bond in a higher sum.

This action is thought probable in the light of the fact that the sale of bonds during the coming year will place in the hands of the city treasurer over $500,000 in addition to the regular funds of the office. This is more money than has passed through the hands of a city treasurer for some time.

It was considered possible yesterday that a special meeting of the council would be held during the day for the purpose of acting on the bond of the new treasurer: it being later decided, however, that the matter could properly be brought up at the regular meeting Monday night. The meeting was considered for the reason that there was some doubt about the release of Voorhees' bondsmen unless the bond of his successor was approved. This doubt was cleared through legal advice, however, and the special meeting was abandoned.

THE LAST DAYS IN THE OLD COURT ROOM.

Tomorrow will be motion day in the district court. Their hearing will be the last county business transacted in the old county court house at Nevada avenue and Kiowa street. There are but few motions for the hearing of the court, the most important being the motion of the majority stockholders in the Golden Cycle controversy for an increase in the bond of the minority in relation to the injunction now held by them over the workings of the Theresa property by L. E. Hill, general manager of the Golden Cycle company. The application for a receiver made yesterday by E. C. Pew to take charge of the property of the Oil Creek company's property will also come up. A number of cases will be brought up for citation to the May term of court. Judge Louis W. Cunningham will act on these motions and with the close of the business of the day he will declare the final adjournment in the old district court rooms.

SCHOOL BOARD AT COLORADO CITY MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

The new school board of Colorado City elected Monday, met last night and perfected an organization, by selecting John B. Stephen president and F. F. Schreider secretary. Several items of routine business came before the board and it was directed that 30 more shade trees should be purchased for use at the various school buildings. Before the close of the meeting the president announced the following committees: Auditing and finance, C. E. Corporan and F. C. Brown; building and grounds, L. C. Nichols and J. B. Stephen; text book, F. C. Brown and C. E. Corporan; teachers and salaries, F. F. Schreider and L. C. Nichols; printing and supplies, J. B. Stephen and C. E. Corporan; rules and regulations, F. C. Brown and L. C. Nichols.

MARGUERITE EPPS IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

Marguerite Epps, one of the women arrested several days ago charged with keeping an immoral resort at Colorado City, was released from the county jail under $500 bond last night. The Epps woman has been kept in jail longer than the other woman, on account of her addiction to the use of morphine. It was feared she might use enough of the drug to take her life and she was not bailed until her attorneys and friends felt sure this danger was over.

EXTENSION OF BROADMOOR LIN

Rails for the extension of the Broadmoor car line are being hauled to the end of the present line and grading has been started from the Casino along the route to the mouth of Cheyenne canon. The line is to be completed by June 1. Passengers will be able when the extension is completed to go to Stratton's park or the canons over one route and back to the city over the other.

A. G. Sharp, one of the officers of the company, stated yesterday that the new line will follow the line which served the company before the more direct route was built, to a point opposite the southeast end of the park. One of the inducements actuating the directors in making the extension is that it will facilitate the handling of the large crowds visiting the park throughout the summer. The extension will be about a mile in length and will be laid with the heavy rails such as are used on the greater part of the system.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER REMAINS OF JOHN MACKEY

The funeral of the late John Mackey, who died Monday afternoon at the home of his son, 218 South Institute, will be held from St. Mary's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and the remains will be laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery. Rev. Father Raber, pastor of St. Mary's, will conduct the services. Mr. Mackey was one of the oldest residents of Colorado, having lived here since 1859. The old pioneer friends of Mr. Mackey are invited to attend the funeral.

THROWN FRO MHORSE AND SERIOUSLY HURT

W. S. Friedman, an employe at the Antlers, while riding a horse between this city and Manitou, yesterday afternoon, was thrown to the ground, sustaining a broken collar bone. The accident occurred near the Jake Becker place on the boulevard between Colorado City and Manitou. The injured man was brought to this city and is resting comfortably.

GRAND ARMY OUTLINES EXERCISES FOR MEMORIAL DAY

Speakers were selected and other arrangements made for the proper observance of Memorial day by Colorado Springs post No. 22 Grand Army of the Republic, at the regular business meeting at the old court house last evening. Rev. L. E. Brown of the First Christian church was selected as speaker for the day and he will be invited to deliver the regular Memorial day address to the veterans at Evergreen cemetery in addition to the ritual service. Rev. H. A. Jones of the Cumberland Presbyterian church will deliver the Memorial day sermon to the members of the post and affiliated orders on Memorial Sunday, the post having decided to accept the invitation tendered by Dr. Jones several weeks ago.

Marshal of the Day.

D. W. Robbins will act as marshal of the day and will have charge of the parade and the exercises at the cemetery. Arrangements have been made with the Colorado & Southern for the running of a special train to the cemetery at a small rate. The parade this year will be formed as usual, the various military and civic organizations of the city acting as escort for the Grand Army veterans. The graves of the soldiers at Evergreen cemetery will be decorated by the members of the Woman's Relief corps. The Relief corps will give a dinner on Memorial day.

Hall Is Leased.

At the meeting last night the hall committee made its report. The owners of the old court house building have given the members of the post a one-year lease on the building and will make a number of improvements in the interior.

The next open meeting of the post will be held two weeks from last night. It is expected that Department Commander John W. Huff of Victor will be present at the meeting. A special program is being arranged by General L. E. Sherman, chairman of the committee.

Eight new members were taken in at the meeting last night, bringing the total muster up to about 220 men. Two more recruits will be mustered in Friday afternoon at a special meeting.

The following general order regarding Memorial day has been issued by Col. L. C. Dana:

General Orders.

Headquarters Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R., Colorado Springs, Colo., May 5, 1903.—In pursuance of national and department orders and according to time-honored custom, Colorado Springs post No. 22, department of Colorado and Wyoming Grand Army of the Republic will observe Memorial day, Saturday, May 30, as follows:

First. Comrade D. W. Dobbins is hereby detailed as marshal of the day and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Second. Comrades will assemble at G. A. R. hall at 9 a. m. sharp. Post will form and be assigned to proper position under escort of military and civic organizations which will report to the marshal of the day in due time. Committee has arranged with the Rev. L. E. Brown, who will be the orator of the occasion and deliver a suitable address at the cemetery in connection with the regular ritual service.

Third. Committee on transportation has arranged with C. & S. railway to transfer passengers to and from cemetery at a reasonable rate.

Memorial Services.

Fourth. Sunday memorial services will be held in Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner of Weber and Cheyenne avenues, Sunday, May 24, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Jones officiating, and every comrade of this post as well as the W. R. C. and the Ladies of the G. A. R., are earnestly and respectfully requested to report at G. A. R. hall at 7 p. m. of said day in order that we may go in a body to attend memorial services.

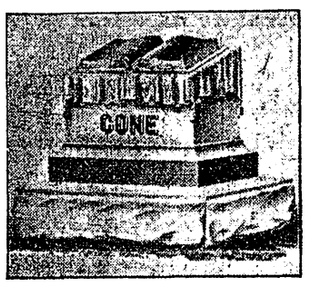
Fifth. The committee of arrangements recommends that on the afternoon of May 30 proper respect be paid to our soldier dead in the cemeteries of Colorado City and Manitou, and I hereby detail the junior vice commander of this post to take charge of the services at Colorado City and the senior vice commander to take charge of the services at Manitou at 3:30 p. m. of said day.

Sixth. Visiting comrades and ex-confederate soldiers are cordially invited to take part in our Memorial day exercises and it is earnestly hoped that all good and loyal citizens will lay aside business cares and for the time being join with the Grand Army in the proper observance and dedication of the graves of our fallen heroes.

By order of L. C. Dana, post commander. Attest, Robert Waugh, adjutant.

WILFLEY RANCH SOLD FOR BIG CONSIDERATION.

A warranty deed was filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday morning transferring 640 acres of ranch land in the western part of the county from R. H. Wilfley to Horace K. Hale and Clara B. Hale, for the sum of $16,000. The property includes some of the best grazing land in the county, being well irrigated from Fountain creek. The transfer affects the water rights included in what is called the "Womack ditch," constructed in 1866.



DATES FOR THE OPENING OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE

The formal opening of the new county court house by the board of county commissioners will be held on Friday, Saturday and Monday, May 15, 16 and 18.

These dates were announced yesterday by the county commissioners. The plans for the celebration will be carried out on the scale already announced.

It has not yet been definitely determined whether the ceremonies will be held during the day or in the evening, but it is probable that the time will be set from 7 o'clock until 10 on the evenings of the days mentioned. As already announced the first two days will be given over to a general public inspection of the building, and the final day will be devoted to the governor and state officers, the old settlers, and the old county officers. The program will be composed mainly of addresses bearing on the past, present and future of El Paso county.

The invitations to the governor and other state officers are now being prepared and will be sent as soon as possible. Their attendance at the last day's ceremonies will make that day the most important, and all of the plans for the opening are centered around it.

On the morning following, May 19, the members of the bar will carry out their plans of celebration. This will be the first day of the new term of court, and it is considered the most fitting occasion on which to formally inaugurate the new life upon which the courts of the county are entering.

The addresses will be delivered in the new criminal court room, the largest and most handsome room in the new building.

Colorado College Makes a Valuable Addition to Faculty

The new school of engineering at Colorado college is now nearly ready for the opening next year. Several members of the technical faculty have already been appointed, and yesterday it was announced that Prof. Robert Sample Miller of Purdue university will be one of the new professors. Professor Miller is now associate professor of mechanical engineering in Purdue university. Next year, at Colorado college, he will give instruction in graphic statics, machine design, descriptive geometry and drafting.

Professor Miller was graduated from Purdue university in 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering. In 1897 he took the degree of Master of Engineering for graduate work. Since graduation Professor Miller has been connected with Purdue university as student assistant (1895-1898), instructor in the engineering laboratory (1898-1899), assistant professor of mechanical engineering (1899-1901), and associate professor (since 1901). He has given instruction at Purdue in principles of mechanicism, machine design, steam engines and boilers, graphic statics of mechanism, and transmission of power.

Professor Miller is a junior member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and of the Western Railway club. In addition to his work as instructor, he has at all times had opportunities to do work as a consulting engineer, which has given him the chance to keep in close touch with practical engineering work.

It is believed that Professor Miller will be a valuable addition to the engineering faculty of Colorado college, as he is both a brilliant scholar and an excellent instructor.

BLACKWOOD DISAPPEARS WITHOUT PAYING FINE.

Clyde L. Starrett, clerk of the county court, will direct Sheriff Gilbert this morning to levy on the property of J. W. Blackwood, who was arrested for gambling in Colorado City six months ago, and who has disappeared from the state, in an effort to secure the sum of $500 assessed as a fine against him at that time. If the sheriff is unable to secure the sum required from his levy on Blackwood's property the orders of Clerk Starrett will direct him to collect from his bondsmen, C. B. Taylor and N. B. Hames.

Blackwood is the only one of the five gamblers arrested at that time who has not paid the fine assessed against him. It is reported that he is now in Ogden, Utah.

New Wage Scale Adopted for the Telluride Mill Employes

The executive committee of Mill and Smeltermen's union, No. 125, of Colorado City yesterday morning arranged with Manager Hugh Fullerton of the Telluride Reduction company, a wage schedule based upon the scale in effect at the Portland mill. A further meeting will be held today at which the details will be settled. The committee stated to Manager Fullerton that the sense of the union was that the Telluride should pay its employes at least as much as the Portland.

Mr. Fullerton states that the Telluride mill will be running at its full capacity within two weeks, when 150 men will be employed. The members of the committee which waited upon Manager Fullerton were Charles Lyon, J. J. Hill, L. N. Edwards, H. L. Sanger, W. P. Anthony and F. M. Edlen.

"Mr. Fullerton cannot be given too much praise," said President L. N. Edwards of the union, "for his prompt action in settling the matter on which we came before him. Mr. Fullerton has treated the members of the committee in first-class manner and we are confident that our future relations will be as friendly as they have been in the past."

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man will keep complainin' simply because he's got a low-down ambition to make other folks so mis'able dat he feels comfortable by comparison."—(Washington Star.

ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION IN COLORAKO SPRINGS

To 15,000 people within range of his voice Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, talked on higher citizenship and the duties that devolve upon the individual citizen, at the Antlers hotel yesterday afternoon.

Rarely has Colorado Springs been more enthusiastic, never has the city presented a more gala appearance. He was received with a flourish of bugles, with the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief," was driven over five miles of streets decorated with the three colors with thousands of flags, welcoming inscriptions and banners, and when the long special train pulled out on its start on the westward trip the band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the cheers continued until it disappeared in a trail of black smoke under the viaduct.

It was a brilliant scene at the Denver and Rio Grande depot when the special arrived at 3:40 o'clock. It resembled a fete day in some city of the old world where the populace was at play. From towers and balconies along the skyline waved brilliant bits of color. Thousands, in all describable colors, furnished by spring headgear and toilettes, contrasted with the deep green of the ascending slopes of Antlers park. The brilliant sunshine made dazzling the gold lace and braid of the uniforms and made diamonds of the bayonets of the troops drawn up at attention. Through the avenue leading from the depot to the hotel, which was gay with flags and people, every window, every balcony and the broad veranda of the court being black with spectators, extended an open space guarded by two lines of uniformed men.

At the depot was drawn up those members of the governor's staff who had preceded the president's train. They were drawn up in full-dress uniform, while facing them was company I, second regiment N. G. C. in platoon formation, Lieutenant Barber in command; facing them was company D in platoon formation, Lieutenant E. S. Young in command. The militia were in field uniforms. Extending in two lines from the depot across the street and well into the park were the High school cadets, the full battalion of 90 men with the drum corps in command of Major Booth. Major Booth was assisted by Adjutant McLain, Captain Morrell, Captain McBroom, Lieutenants Tyler, Clark, Sanford, Pelton, Sergeant Major Jackson and Drum Major Howbert. The cadets were spotless in white duck trousers and white gloves and were in full dress uniform of gray. The bugle corps of the cadets was stationed on the west balcony of the Antlers at the top of the winding staircase under instructions to play the president's march as the executive approached.

In Their Order.

Next came the McKinley club in command of G. W. Bierbaur, president, and F. H. Dunnington, secretary, 100 men. Canton Colfax, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., with 18 men in brilliant full dress uniform of that order, was under command of Captain Will J. Mathews, Lieutenant A. E. Grow and Ensign J. W. Ross. Following out the order came 28 men of Pike's Peak company, No. 10, of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. This is known as the millionaire company, because of the number of very wealthy men belonging to it. Captain Grant was assisted by Lieutenant Byron Vining and Lieutenant Poley. In full dress with swords at present the knights finished out the line to the small avenue which bisects the park.

To the post, No. 22, of Colorado Springs, G. A. R., was given the duty of guarding the avenue to the hotel steps. One hundred and seventy veterans under Commander L. C. Dana and Senior Vice Commander J. K. Fical were lined up at attention in the uniforms of the order with Martin V. B. Smith, color bearer, holding the splendid banner that caught the president's eye and to which he lifted his hat while he bowed to the veterans. They presented an appearance at once gallant and yet suggestive of the thought that was used by the president when in a touching manner, he acknowledged the country's debt of gratitude for their services in the war of '61 to '65. The members of Post 22 represented nearly every state in the union, as there are scarcely two members on the roll who belong to the same regiment. On the east side of the hotel the former rough riders and mounted escort under Postmaster Dana were guarding the ropes. In this space the fifteen carriages to be used on the drive were in waiting.

Stirring Music.

Opposite the depot, occupying a position in the park, stood the Colorado Midland band under the leadership of Professor Irvine. At 3:38 o'clock the whisule of the approaching train was heard. Commands rang sharply down the line and a cheer started as the 700 fell into position and by their attitude announced to the crowds that the president was coming. When the powerful new type locomotive almost covered with streamers and garlands of the three colors shot around the curve and into the depot the band broke into the swinging measure of "Hail to the Chief." The reception committee extended in a long line across the depot platform and immediately in front of company I of long line across the depot platform and the guard. The uniformed men came to attention and present. Of the governor's staff who were already here there were Colonels Newell, Hogle, Gilbert, John Bell, Fonda and Kimball. The remainder of the staff had accompanied the president from Denver. Colonel James H. Brown was the first to reach the platform of the president's car, opening the door and stepping aside as accompanied by two secret service men the president appeared. Mayor Harris and members of the reception committee approached the train while forming a brilliant line in their heavily braided full dress uniforms the completed governor's staff took its position alongside the car.

President Roosevelt, as the cheers sprang forth and thousands of handkerchiefs and flags were waved from the dense mass of people behind the uniformed guards, removed his hat and bowed. He was attired in a frock coat of a black cheviot and gray striped trousers. He wore patent leather shoes and turned-down collar with a black tie. He wore a tan glove on his left hand, holding the other glove in his right hand.

The Mayor's Welcome.

"Mr. President," said Mayor Harris, "I am delighted in behalf of the citizens of Colorado Springs to welcome you here. We have been awaiting your coming with the most pleasant expectancy."

"Thank you."

The president, accompanied by Mayor Harris, passed down the line of the reception committee, shaking each one by the hand, recognizing several whom he had met previously and to these saying a pleasant word of greeting. Mayor Harris introduced him. The president carried his high hat in his left hand and the reception committee and the major portion of the citizens were uncovered. The president spoke to Mr. Fairley at some length, laughed and reminded former Mayor Robinson of his previous visits to Colorado Springs when Dr. Robinson had acted as host in representing the citizens.

There was a pleasantry exchanged between Mayor Harris and Dr. Robinson, the doctor saying, "My successor is doing the welcoming very handsomely, though."

Preceded by the four police officers, who acted as outriders later on, Chief of Police King, Captain of Police Thomas Fair, Marshal George Birdsall of Colorado City and Stephen Armstrong, and followed by secret service agents, the members of his personal party and the newspaper men accompanying him, the president walked rapidly through the lines of men drawn up at attention, to the hotel. The party were all garbed in either black cutaway or frock coats and wore high hats. It was a distinguished looking group. Immediately following the presidential party came 30 members of the governor's staff and the governor. Then came the reception committee. As the party passed along the line the uniformed men countermarched and followed to the hotel. When the president was half way down the park, rising above the cheering came the silvery notes of the president's flourish, played by the bugle corps of the High school cadets. When the president saw the flag and the veterans wearing the Grand Army badge and the blue uniforms that had seen service, in some cases, 40 years ago, he raised his hat and there was that in his face that betokened a strong sentiment of pleasure. The veterans cheered and the president said right and left, with his hat in his hand, "How do you do." "How do you do."

Slipped and Bowed.

Throughout the passage to the hotel the president was continually bowing. On the hotel balcony were probably 2,000 people and the entire side of the house had the windows filled with guests of the hotel and residents of Colorado Springs. As the president ascended the stairs he slipped, but was caught by a secret service man at his elbow, and smilingly acknowledged a feminine shriek by lifting his hat. This was the moment desired by fully 100 women who had kodaks, and the president smiled merrily as the little black boxes were leveled at him. The bugles played until he was well in the house.

No time was lost in ascending the main staircase to the second floor. The head of the stairs was guarded by police and the passage way to the east balcony was protected by men stationed by Chief of Police King. With the president in the lead, his party following, the balcony was gained. This was also crowded and as on the west side of the house all the windows were occupied. A space immediately in front had been reserved and as soon as the party gained this spot Sergeant McNew and the details of policemen stretched a rope shutting them off from encroaching by the 400 who had balcony invitations. There was a delay for some moments. Chairman W. W. Wood of the reception committee looked at his watch and found that the president had reached the balcony 10 minutes ahead of the schedule time, so the party waited until the band, the drum corps and the uniformed ranks had filed through the hotel and taken up their positions inside the ropes, guarding them. The mayor and the president conferred.

On the Balcony.

"What do we have?" questioned the chief executive. "This is a good place to speak from, if it wasn't for the remoteness of the people." The program was explained to him. When told of the drive he exclaimed, "Good, good. I am only afraid that from here it will be a difficult matter to make myself heard. How long must I speak?"

Mayor Harris informed him that the speech necessarily must be short. The High school cadets were filing in to the position assigned them on the street, and the president remarked that he would wait until all the different organizations were in place. He remarked again, "I shan't try to talk long from here because it will be impossible to make the crowd hear." After consultation with the members of the reception committee, the president waved Dr. Slocum forward and the president of Colorado college climbed on the not too large railing, and while the mayor and others waved for silence, shouted: "The president asks that these carriages move apart and let the crowd move up."

The ropes were held in place by heavy iron posts driven into the ground, and it was some time before the guards could get the rope moving. President Slocum had maintained the somewhat dangerous position on the edge of the balcony and again shouted, waving his arms: "Now, let the crowd come nearer."

Acknowledged the Crowd.

The president had been in the background up to this juncture, being hidden by the lines of silk-hatted gentlemen in front, but now he came forward and, leaning far out, motioned to the drivers of the carriages, while his voice rang clear: "You carriages drive on there." It was then that the crowd recognized the president and one cheer succeeded another. For fully five minutes he bowed in acknowledgement.

Mayor Harris, when quiet reigned, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the president of the United States." The cheering again threatened to delay the program.

President's Roosevelt's delivery has improved since he was last in Colorado Springs. Those on the outskirts of the crowd, vast as it was, could make out many of the words, while those so far away as the Gazette building could hear his slow and distinct enunciation. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause and when he concluded he was tendered another ovation.

A Presentation.

The president was on the point of leaving the balcony when Mayor Harris stepped forward and presented the committee from the colored residents of the city, who handed to him, through the spokesman, Rev. W. E. Gladden, colored, a heavy silver plate in a neat case, with a copy of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Colorado Springs, Colorado, indorse the administration of President Roosevelt on account of the manly position that he, as our chief executive, has taken against raising the 'color line' in federal appointments, Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we present to him this medal as a public official, and as a man whose sterling qualities of head and heart commend him to the favorable consideration of his countrymen."

On the obverse was the legend:

Presented to
President Roosevelt,

By the colored Citizens of Colorado Springs, Colorado.
May 4, 1903.

On the reverse appeared the following:
A friend to the friendless.

President of the people.

Committee:

W. E. Gladden. E. B. Carpenter.
John H. Jackson. A. C. Battle.
F. C. Fane. W. H. Duncan.

When the committte expressed the thanks of the colored residents of the city for the stand the president took on the race question, President Roosevelt said: "The only thing to do is to do the square thing. This is really a very thoughtful act and is a valuable souvenir of my visit. I thank you."

The lowering of the ropes and the letting of the crowd into the space reserved for the carriages caused some little confusion, but the party took the drive in substantially the same order as was announced in the Gazette yesterday.

The president, with Mayor Harris, Doctor Slocum and Governor Peabody occupied the first carriage. The second was occupied by the secret service officials.

In the twelfth carriage, in addition to those already announced, R. L. Chambers and Dr. R. J. Robinson, Superintendent Deitrich of the public schools and O. E. Hemenway occupied seats. Several members of the governor's staff had mounts and escorted the carriage of the president. Detective Joel Atkinson of the Colorado Springs police force, detailed to be the personal body guard of President Roosevelt while the latter was in the city, was among the outriders. The mounted escort under command of Postmaster Dana was long enough to extend the entire length of the procession on each side. It was a brilliant appearing cavalcade, headed by mounted officers of the police force, Officers A. T. Pooley and Henry Cornell, Chief of Police King and Captain of Police Fair to the right of the carriage and Marshal Birdsall and Officer Armstrong to the left. Behind the carriage were Officers D. H. Bennett, C. E. Rulon, E. G. Malley, George Burns, Chap Fisher and L. W. Davis, North Cascade, and in fact all the streets traversed on the drive were well decorated.

Attracted Attention.

The first decoration that attracted the president's attention was the Stars and Stripes flying above the Union Jack at the residence of Dr. Meek at the corner of Bijou and North Cascade. There was an enthusiastic little chap, Charles Leland Buster, son of J. M. Buster, who was mounted on a pony almost as diminutive as himself, who rode alongside the president's carriage, smiling and waving his hands. The school children, who were massed on the two sides of the street from Platte to St. Vrain, gave a deafening cheer and the president kept continually bowing and smiling.

The School Children.

The entire party was struck by the spectacle presented of two long lines of agitated red, white and blue.

This was a feature of the president's visit, than which there could have been none more beautiful. Fully 4,000 in number, they were stationed on either side of the avenue. Stout ropes were stretched from tree to tree and on the sidewalk they stood, from three to four deep. Every child had a flag and also displayed the tri-colors in rosettes and streamers of ribbon, bunting or paper. The color effect was a most striking one.

The pupils of the schools were very judiciously stationed; those of the Institute being first, then the High school pupils, next the eighth grade, and so by grades all along the line, terminating at Willamette avenue with the very lowest one.

By especial request of Professor Dietrich, although on every other part of the drive the orders were to travel at a brisk trot, for the two blocks occupied by the school children the horses were brought down to a walking gait. Thus, all had a fair glimpse of the president, whom they cheered to the echo. Meantime President Roosevelt kept up a continual bowing and smiling upon first one side of the line and then the other.

Then the children burst forth anew when the twelfth carriage reached the line, in honor of Professor Dietrich, superintendent of schools, and O. E. Hemenway, president of the board of education. These gentlemen shared the honors of the day with the president, so far as that part of the program was concerned.

A feature adding much to the scene was the tasteful decoration of the trees for the blocks set apart for the children, with many flags, devices and a profusion of bunting in graceful folds, rosettes and other designs.

In speaking of the affair afterwards, Professor Dietrich said that great credit is due to the principals and teachers of the several schools represented for the splendid order maintained, and to the pupils themselves for their delightful conduct. Principal A. T. Reed of the Lowell and Principal J. W. Scott of the Garfield school had general supervision of arranging the children and the decorations. The male janitors, too, rendered valuable assistance as special police in patrolling the line and looking after the safety of every one.

On College Campus.

The only school buildings coming within range of the president's drive were those of the Steele and the High school. Each were very attractively decorated under the supervision of the respective principals, A. Downey and George Meyers.

At the college campus, under the leadership of Professor Ahlers, who waved a Harvard flag, the students, the front rank being garbed in cap and gown, gave the following yell repeatedly:

"Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, Roosevelt."

The pace was quickened going down Audley place and from this street on at almost every block children were lined up in charge of nurses and the streets resounded with the cheers of coming citizens and were gay with waving flags. At Nevada and Columbia there was a large and enthusiastic crowd. Many automobiles followed the procession and one of the party estimated tion of the association until the carby kodakers at the presiden . There ing and keeping his eyes in the direc- wheels being decorated by red, white and blue bunting. At Boulder and Nevada, near the High school, there was another great gathering of children and constant cheering. The High school was reached at 4:45 o'clock. The tower was decorated with a huge flag. The cadets were lined up at attention. As the president passed the Y. M. C. A. building there was cheering, and recognizing it as the edifice where he had laid the cornerstone in August, 1901, he gave it an especial bow.

At the Y. M. C. A.

The beautiful new Y. M. C. A. building, whose cornerstone was laid on a former visit, by Vice President Roosevelt, was in gala array yesterday and presented a splendid appearance. That the president was disappointed not to have been permitted to halt for a moment or two and have at least a fair view of the exterior of the building, onlookers were well persuaded. He stood up in the carriage, hat in hand, bow- was also a procession of cyclists, their that at least 7,000 snap shots were taken the same time his lips moved as though a protest was being entered that a visit was not to be had.

The members of the association decorated their rooms beautifully with flags and in every lower window was a picture of the president. The most effective decoration was the banner between the second floor balconies, inscribed: "August 10, 1901, we welcomed Vice President Roosevelt to lay the cornerstone of this building. May 4, 1903, we welcome President Roosevelt to the completed building."

A quantity of red, white and blue bunting was hung from the upper windows and crossed in the center in massive folds. The splendid new flag of generous proportions, recently presented to the Y. M. C. A. by patriotic societies of the city, floated proudly high above the seething crowd that had congregated in large numbers, confidently anticipating some sort of demonstration at that stage of the drive.

Within the building as well as outside, were many of the members, and the furnishing committee, too, of the Woman's auxiliary, were there, having made sure that everything was spick and span. A hearty ovation was tendered to the presidential party by those assembled, one that the guest of honor duly appreciated. Every window was occupied and flags and handkerchiefs waved in homage to him in an unmistakably cordial fashion.

Coming Down Tejon.

Coming down Tejon street bugles, drums and a clarionet made music. A man with a bass voice operated a megaphone in the DeGraff building, shouting, "Well, well, well. I am glad to see you." At the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street the drum corps of the G. A. R veterans began to play. The court house was well decorated with two large flags and cross streamers and in front of the old city hall the fire department was drawn up, steamers and engines being decorated and the drivers and engine men at attention. As the procession turned down Pike's Peak avenue to the depot the High school cadets were again at present arms. At the Antlers the crowd was kept back by the Knights of Pythias.

Three or four hundred people rushed across Antlers park and assembled at the depot to bid good-bye to the president. The Midland band played "Hail Columbia" and the Midland march. After greeting several of his former troopers it was with difficulty that a passageway could be cleared to the train. While standing on the rear platform the crowd clamored to shake hands, but the president smilingly refused. His last words were to Colonel Davis of the National Guard. President Roosevelt said:

"May I, through you, thank the members of the National guard for the courtesy they have shown me. I wish I could thank them personally."

The party gained the depot 14 minutes ahead of time. The driver of the president's carriage was Charles Lacey, a driver in the employ of H. S. Hayward. Everything in the procession with the exception of the last three surreys were open landaus.

Extended Thanks.

Chairman Wood last night desired public acknowledgement to be made that he extended his best and sincere thanks to all the bodies and organizations and citizens in general for their assistance and co-operation in making the reception such a great success. He wishes that all bills for printing, messenger service, carriages, etc., should be presented to him as chairman of the reception committee as rapidly as possible. Especially does he wish to give thanks to Henry Russell Wray of the chamber of commerce for his indefatigable efforts and assistance. There was no accident throughout the day and perfect order was maintained in every particular. The reception justified the concluding remark that President Roosevelt made as he left Colorado Springs, in summing up the day:

"Bully, it was great."

GUESTS ON THE ANTLERS BALCONY

The east balcony of the Antlers hotel was filled with guests of the city and residents. Those present were:

Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Albert May and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hamlin, Judge R. L. Hubbard, E. E. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fairley, Mrs. E. C. Adams, Mrs. W. W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Pyles, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson, Professor and Mrs. E. S. Parsons, Mrs. L. C. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Carrington, Miss Carrington, Father Bender, Mrs. Joel Atkinson, Miss Hilton, Mrs. and Mrs. Kingsley Ballou, Rev. and Mrs. Brewster, Miss Hattie Price, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Captain and Mrs. Seth Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. K. MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. John Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sheafor and Miss Sheafor, Judge A. T. Gunnell, H. K. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. John Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. George Rex Buckman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Price, Paul Morton, vice president Santa Fe railroad; James Gorman, freight agent of Santa Fe; A. E. Ford, Mrs. W. E. Riddle, S. H. Young, postmaster, Rocky Ford; E. E. Nichols, Jr., mayor of Manitou; A. M. Goetchius, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Emery, Miss Emery, John Alfreds, postmaster, Leadville; D. M. Sullivan, postmaster, Cripple Creek; Major Henry McAllister, Mr. and Mrs A. L. Patton, D. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Nellie Jenkins, Miss Palmer, Miss Carr, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Rafield, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Black, J. E. McIntyre, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Strachan, Mrs. J. J. O'Connor, Judge and Mrs. J. A. Orr, A. G. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Miss Gertrude Ronaldson, Dr. E. R. Neeper, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barnes, Dr. D. H. Rice, William Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Chamberlain, Professor and Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chambers, J. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Mrs. Fical, Mrs. Laura E. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Knight, Mrs. M. F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Marucchi, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Postlethwaite, Mrs. J. M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Shove, Dr. Christopher, Mrs. Lafon Brinker, Pueblo; Judge A. T. Gunnell, Dr. J. A. Hart, D. V. Donaldson, John A. Voorhees, Senator and Mrs. Arthur Cornforth, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Armit, K. R. Babbitt, H. G. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kennedy, Rev. Edward Braislin, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell Wray, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davis.

ADDRESS FROM ANTLER'S BALCONY

The speech of President Roosevelt to the citizens of Colorado Springs was as follows:

My friends and fellow citizens: It is a great pleasure to have the chance of being with you again. I know your state and I know your city well. (Applause.) And I am glad to have the chance of returning here to say a few words of greeting to you and to acknowledge your welcome, and let me first thank the men of the Grand Army (Applause and beating of the drum by the veterans' drum corps) who are here to welcome me today.

We, all of us, owe a peculiar debt to them, for there wouldn't be any country nor any president to address it if it wasn't for what they did, and what they did must serve not merely as an example to us in time of war, but as an example to us in times of peace, for, fundamentally, speaking from the standpoint of the whole, disregarding exceptions, the same qualities for the making of a good soldier are necessary for the making of a good citizen.

There are two sets of those qualities. In the first place, we must have that spirit of decency, of honesty, of patriotism, which takes shape as love of country, as love of one's fellows, which makes a man good in the home, a good man to work or deal with, and gives him a spirit of devotion to the flag. We must have all of that and in addition, the rugged manliness of quality that makes decency and manliness effective.

To the Veterans.

In the civil war the first thing you, my comrades, demanded of a man was that he should love his country, that he should be capable of serving that country, loyal to his fellows, to his organization, to his regiment and his flag. If he didn't have that quality then his courage availed nothing, but that quality, grand as it is, was not enough; no matter how patriotic the man was, it didn't help if he possessed the tendency to run away. In addition to patriotism, a man had to have that spirit which made him do, dare and endure with iron will until out of temporary failure the ultimate triumph came. (Applause.)

And so it is now in civic life: as its base, as its foundation we must have honesty, decency and the spirit of fair dealing between man and man, the spirit that makes employer and wage worker, the dweller in town, the dweller on the farm, all and every one and each, to understand the view point of brotherhood, to be resolute, also, not to try to wrong that brother. We must have that first.

But we need more than mere morality. The virtue that stays at home and wonders why the world is so bad, doesn't help anyone.

Together with honesty and decency must go the spirit impelling us to go out and fight to make things a little better in the world, and in that struggle to make things better we will have to recollect there is no place, more in civic than in military life, for all of us to be brigadier generals. (Laughter.) And you remember, my comrades, the days of the civil war, when all the people not engaged in it would tell you what to do to win. Those people didn't want to be privates, they thought that not good enough for them and they would not enlist when there was no opening higher up.

The Right Spirit.

The war was won because, primarily, together, of course, with the brilliant generalship of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, with the statesmanship of Lincoln, there was the prime factor of the man who wore the blue. The man behind the gun had the spirit that drove him to victory, and we will win to the higher standard of social and civic duty only through the spirit that makes the average citizen wish to do well the work of average citizenship.

The world is old, but we are far from the millenium. Each victory we win, as long as we live, will of necessity, open to a fresh struggle.

We can win only by making up our minds that life is not an easy but a hard thing, and glory comes, not in seeking to make easy, but to do the task well. You men of the civil war, what memories have you left of which we are proud? When battles were won or deeds accomplished when there was no effort? No! The times when you marched with throbbing head and weary feet under the almost tropical sun of the south, when you thought that it was beyond human endurance to longer stay in the ranks, yet you did stay; when you lay shivering in the frozen mud on midwinter nights and thought of the comforts at home, but stayed, you men, and put through the job you were at! There were months of weary inactivity, leading, you knew, to battles that might be a defeat, and those of little faith said that the war was done. But at Bull Run they said the war was over. It wasn't; it didn't end for four years, and then it was over the other way. (Applause.)

So it must be with us in civil life. We must apply ourselves to our duties in our life with the firm determination to put through the task, to do all that has to be done, to win in the end. If defeat comes, just set your teeth and win the next time.

The Children.

One word about something which impressed me so much in Denver that I must speak to you about it. I was greeted by thousands of school children. I was glad to see them. They appeared to me to be all of the right quality, and of the right quantity.

And now just one word upon the future of the country, the country as it will be 20, 30, 40 years hence. A good deal depends upon how we handle the business of the country, how we do our great industrial work, how we handle the farms and ranches, but what counts most is the kind of men and women that there are then in the country.

No nation is sound unless in the average family there are plenty of healthy and happy children. If they are not brought up well they are not merely curses to themselves and their parents but they mean the ruin of the state in the future. Schools can do much, but if the homes do not do their part the schools cannot make good in all the deficiency.

The father and mother have got to do their full part to make the boys and girls such that the good citizenship of the future is assured, or they are derelict in all good duties of citizenship.

If you start to work with your first consideration to save either yourself or your children from trouble or effort, you are wronging not only yourself but them.

There are a good many contemptible creatures in the world, but on the whole the most contemptible creature is the one bent on going through life with the purpose of obtaining the easiest time life can give.

Next to him comes the man who, from weakness, for it is nothing else, neglects to train the child so that he will be able to meet and overcome difficulties, but teaches him to shirk them. It wasn't the way you did your work in '61 to '65. It wasn't the way you went through the war, the way you won peace.

I ask all, not only to do your duty, but I want to impress upon you that true happiness consists not in following that most vapid of all pursuits—pleasure. Do not let us forget that in citizenship we are not sufficient unto ourselves, but let us do our duty to our fellow man and to our country as it arises, happy and strong in the confidence that we are aiding in that higher citizenship that will make us exalted among the nations of the earth. (Continued applause.)

KENYON, HOW'S THOSE HOUNDS OF YOURS?

President Roosevelt has many personal friends in Colorado Springs. He has been here three times before. Occasionally he would recognize a face he knew in the crowd and immediately would shout out "Hello, old man." This was the case with Joe Kenyon. The president had been hunting with Joe and remembered the fine dogs that accompanied him. Kenyon was one of the outriders yesterday. As soon as Mr. Roosevelt caught sight of him he waved his gloved hand then made a trumpet of it and asked above the noise of the cheering, "Kenyon, how's those hounds of yours?"

ORATORICAL CONTEST—The High school oratorical contest will be held May 19. The contest is for the prizes given by the W. C. T. U., and was to have been held tonight.

RECALLED TIME WHEN ROUGH RIDERS DIDN'T HAVE BEANS TO EAT

A meeting occurred at the Rio Grande depot which was not on the program. It was a reunion of old companions, former rough riders.

"Hi, you! Horace, here," and Theodore Roosevelt, colonel of the rough riders, seized the hand of Horace K. Devereux and began shaking it like in his younger days he had manipulated the handle of the old college pump at Harvard. Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the national guard, P. A. Wickham, George Sharland and Devereux, all of whom had been troopers under Roosevelt, formed a little circle and began exchanging reminiscences. The colonel told of the cowboy breakfast at Hugo with evident relish and exclaimed to his former soldiers:

"And what do you think, there was old Sherman with all his gold lace and me with a top hat eating just like in the old days. I remember some breakfasts where we didn't have much to eat. Do you remember that morning when we even couldn't get beans? And I think Sherman became a Nebucadnezzar and got after the grass."

And there came questions and replies touching upon well-remembered experiences during the Cuban campaign, much laughter and clasping of hands as the president was borne toward the waiting train.

DECORATIONS AT THE ELKS CLUB CAUSED OUTBREAK

The president during his drive became enthusiastic several times. It is a notorious fact that he is somewhat short sighted. As the procession came down North Tejon street, Mayor Harris drew his attention to a decoration on the Opera house building planned by R. L. Holland, exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which has its club rooms in that building. The crowds lining the streets had already grown enthusiastic over the four lengthy posters which were suspended between the windows over the entrance to the Opera house. The letters B. P. O. E. stood boldly out while underneath the B. appeared the legend "best," underneath that of P. "president," under O. the word "on" and following E. "earth"—Best President on Earth.

When the president saw the legend he sprang up in the carriage and exclaimed in characteristic fashion, "Bully; that's great," and waved his hat enthusiastically at the crowded windows of the Opera house. The cheer that answered this demonstration could be heard for blocks and the echo seemed to roll back from Pike's Peak avenue. Everybody laughed.

AGED WOMAN MADE PRESIDENT GIFT OF A DAGUERREOTYPE

An incident at the conclusion of the drive caused those who saw it to wonder. During the confusion at the depot a white-haired woman, slight in form but clasping a gold-headed umbrella with which she pushed her way through the solid line to the presidential party, approached the assistant secretary, Barnes, who, during the illness of Secretary Loeb, is attached to the president. She handed him a package, neatly wrapped up and containing a daguerreotype of extreme historic value. Mr. Barnes did not open it but took the card tendered him and promised he would give it to the president and courteously made way, assisted by one of the secret service agents, for the aged woman. She was lost in the crowd. Mr. Barnes stated that she explained that it was one of her dearest possessions and she had saved it for the president. He would not give her name.

SHOVE WINS GOLF TROPHY.

E. P. Shove won the golf tournament which has been in progress at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club for the past few weeks yesterday afternoon by defeating Mathews in the finals with one up. The finals were played off in a 36-hole match. Mr. Shove was awarded the cut glass cocktail set offered by the club.

The golfers of the club are busily engaged in practicing for the Broadmoor cup tournament, which is to be played within the next two weeks.

The members of the polo team are also preparing for the matches to be held at Glenwood Springs and Denver later in the summer.

Cases to Come Up During May Term of District Court

A number of important cases will doubtless come up for hearing in the district court during the May term. The term commences May 19 and cases are beginning to be cited for trial by the attorneys for the respective sides. Among the cases which will doubtless be heard during the term will be the suit of Joseph B. Donovan against I. Harry Stratton, wherein judgment for $35,000 is demanded; W. H. Goshen against Joseph Ryan, wherein judgment to the amount of $1,000 is demanded as commission for the sale of the latter's ranch to the Portland Gold Mining company; F. L. Ballard, F. J. Campbell and others against John T. Milliken, I. E. Hill and the Golden Cycle company, wherein an accounting and the appointment of a receiver is asked; F. C. Chamberlain and others again Mrs. Minnie S. M. Robinson and the Robinson Drug company, in which it is sought to enjoin Mrs. Robinson from renting her property for drug store purposes and a number of criminal cases, among which will be the Trusty murder trial.

A number of cases were cited yesterday. They were J. N. Galloway vs. Dr. B. B. Grover; Mrs. Hanna Neiwander vs. Ernest Waycott; Rudolph Magill vs. the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company and Mrs. J. A. Watson vs. the Colorado Springs & Interurban Railway company.

These cases will take their place on the docket and some of them may not be called until the latter part of the term. The Golden Cycle controversy is slated for an early trial and it is understood that the Trusty murder case will come up early in the term.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

W. P. Kinney was elected a member of the board of education for a term of five years and Mrs. Florence M. Stote was elected to fill the one-year unexpired term of R. C. Thayer at the annual school election yesterday. Mr. Kinney succeeds Judge W. S. Morris, who has served his five-year term and who was not a candidate for re-election. Mrs. Stote succeeds herself, having been appointed a member of the board at the time of Mr. Thayer's resignation several months ago.

The election yesterday was very quiet compared with the school elections of former years. Only 73 votes were cast. The polling places, the High school, the Steele school, the Washington school and the Lowell school, were opened at 12 o'clock noon and the ballot boxes were closed at 6 o'clock. The light vote is attributed to the lack of opposing candidates and the visit of President Roosevelt.

At 8 o'clock last evening a citizens' meeting was held, as is required by law. Secretary Thompson called the meeting to order, after which E. O. Hemenway was named as chairman and Mr. Thompson as secretary. There being no business to come before the meeting an adjournment was taken, and the formality was dispensed with. The new board will meet next Tuesday evening, the regular meeting night, and effect an organization.

Work on the County Roads Will Occupy the Summer Season.

Within the next two or three weeks work will begin on the county roads and the road men in the employ of the county will start out for the remoter districts. During the last few years a great many new settlers have taken up land within the county and roads are being demanded from all sections.

The first work of the road-makers will be the construction of the long contemplated bridge over the Fountain Creek at Ute pass. This bridge was to have been built last year but the funds at the disposal of the county were not sufficient to warrant the expenditure required and its construction was deferred until this year.

Regular camps are established by the road-makers during the summer season and it is seldom that the men get back to the city during that time. The work necessary on the county roads is becoming more and more every year as new settlers are moving in and the commissioners find it necessary to increase the force with each season. Practically no work is done during the winter months owing to the severity of the weather in the open conutry, and a whole year's work must be crowded into the summer season.

Rapid Growth of Western Cities Causes Work and Annoyance in Postoffice Department.

Gazette's Special Washington Letter

Senator Martin of Virginia Mentioned for Chairman of National Democratic Committee.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The rapid growth of western cities is causing a great deal of work and some annoyance in the postoffice department. Of the hundred offices at which city free delivery service will be installed during the second quarter of 1903, the majority are located in towns west of the Mississippi. It is a notable fact that western cities come into existence with all the modern improvements, electric lights, paved sidewalks, numbered houses, etc., and have no difficulty in securing complete postal service, while many eastern cities decades older are not provided with the same accommodation, for the reason that their streets are as devious and unkept as when they were nothing more than village lanes. The great obstacle to efficient free delivery service in many western towns has been the inability to obtain men to act as mail carriers. Quite recently the postmaster at El Paso, Tex., wrote to the first assistant postmaster general at Washington that his carriers could not take their annual vacation because he had no substitute carriers on his rolls. He was instructed to find suitable men among the citizens of his city and appoint them as letter carriers temporarily, in order that his regular carriers might not be deprived of the leave of absence to which, under the rules of the postal service, they were entitled. The El Paso postmaster lost no time in replying that it was impossible to obtain temporary employes of any character, that "El Paso is on the crest of the wave of prosperity, and there are no idle young men in the city." Unfortunately, for the free delivery service in the west, the salaries offered to mail carriers do not compare favorably with what may be earned by able-bodied men in private employ.

UNIQUE STORY.

Under the clever title of "Milliner to a Mouse," Mr. G. S. Hopkins, a former resident of Colorado, has written a story of Washington life that affords much instruction as well as amusement. The love tale is merely the thread on which he has strung a half dozen or more pen portraits of the types that go to make up the startling society of the national capital. He is not always kind, yet even his sarcasm is gentle. His picture of the newly arrived member from the woods, and his sketch of the department clerk kotowing for invitations to fashionable houses while he frequents the cheapest restaurants in order that his credit with the best tailor in town may not suffer, are delightfully real. Mr. Hopkins says that the object of the book is to make Americans proud of their capital, and his descriptions of the avenues and squares, the fine old houses, and their finer occupants, must surely accomplish a little of the author's desire.

TWO CABINET MEMBERS.

Probably the two cabinet officers who stand nearest to the western two-thirds of the United States are the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. Hon. James WHson has been spoken of by those who know as the best agricultural secretary who has yet filled that office. His methods are best described by a hint as to his way of working. He simply takes off his coat, takes hold and doesn't let go until he has accomplished everything he has undertaken. His great hobby is the statistics of exports and imports, which his friend and colleague, the secretary of the treasury, collects and tabulates for the mystification of the public. These figures, so meaningless to the average Philistine, are full of sweet possibilities to the Hon. James Wilson. If they show that any other country is exporting better potatoes, or raising more sugar beets than come out of the Rocky Mountain region, there is a special agent in Colorado or Utah making most aggressive inquiries before a week has passed. Recently Mr. Wilson discovered that Holland sent to this country annually tulip and hyacinth bulbs valued at over $1,000,000. After rapid interviews with the weather bureau and the soils division, an experiment with these bulbs was made in the northwestern part of the state of Washington. It is anticipated that Holland will shortly tremble for her tulip trade. This is only an instance of the secretary's prompt action in endeavoring to increase and diversify the production of the country.

YOUNGEST HOUSEHOLDER.

The youngest householder in the capital is Master Walker Blaine Beale, and the property which has recently been deeded to him by his father is the famous Decatur house on Lafayette square. Its construction followed that of the White house, which was the first house built on the square. It was built in 1819 by Commodore Decatur. It was in this house, stupid enough on the exterior, that the commodore gave the famous party to Mrs. Gouverneur, the daughter of President Monroe, and it was from its doors that he walked the next morning to fight the duel near Bladensburg, in which he was mortally wounded, his opponent being Commodore James Barron, and it was in this house he died the evening of the day of the encounter. Since then it has been successively the Russian embassy, the home of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, Sir Charles Vaughan, the British minister, and Baron Hyde de Neuville, and lastly General Edw. Fitzgerald Beale, from whom it has come to his grandson.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

The new Chinese minister to the United States not only intends representing his country in a diplomatic capacity, but as a promoter of education. He has brought with him to Washington a score or more of young men or boys who will learn our language, institutions and methods, and will go back to the orient to become part of "Young China." Later more young men will come, and they in turn will take a hand in leavening the lump of celestial stagnation with the essence of progress.

The new minister thinks it a great drawback to the Chinese in this country that they do not all understand the English language, and an equal drawback to Americans in China that they do not understand the Chinese language. He is going to do his part towards supplying a remedy, and will urge all of his people in the United States not only to learn our language, but to study our business methods and institutions. Closer commercial relations between China and the United States will follow, and Sir Chen-tung Lian Cheng believes both countries will be materially benefited.

TIMBER FOR DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

United States Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia is mentioned as an available man for chairman of the national Democratic committee in the next presidential campaign. Senator Martin is a close personal friend of Senator Gorman, and is somewhat of the same type of man, not only in looks but in methods of work in political matters. He is energetic, courteous, earnest and able. He is conservative, though an ardent Democrat. In a recent interview Senator Martin declared that the tariff would be the leading issue in the next campaign, but that the Democrats should advocate a conservative revision, "one that would not disturb and alarm the substantial business and progress of the country." He said that what is known as the "Iowa idea" seemed to meet the requirements. If Senator Martin is made chairman of the national committee, he will, with Senator Gorman at his elbow, conduct a campaign which will be certain to cause the Republican leaders to do some tall hustling to save their party.

THE MONITOR WYOMING.

Senator Warren of Wyoming is making a determined effort to have the monitor Wyoming rechristened, and his attempt has the approval of the secretary of the navy. It is not long since the Wyoming was launched, but even at the time of her construction she had passed into a type of war vessels that is looked upon as obsolete, and is rapidly disappearing from the navies of the great powers. Such craft are almost useless in general warfare, their only utility being in defending harbors. Sampson, after his campaign in Cuban waters during the Spanish-American war, pronounced them very inefficient. They are too slow-going to keep up with a fleet, and they furnish so poor a foundation for their immense guns that in heavy swells they are nearly useless. Congress has a weakness for monitors because they are an American invention, but the idea that we need only defensive armament is losing ground, so, while the monitor Wyoming cost nearly a million dollars, she is not looked upon as a success, and the senator from the state for which she is named is trying to have her rechristened. At the same time he does not want Wyoming to be entirely unrepresented in the navy, and so he has started the ball rolling for a new battleship that shall be named for his state. As he is most persistent when he goes after anything, it is very probable that one of the four new battleships will be christened by one of Wyoming's daughters, though the senator will have to persuade congress to pass a bill relieving the unhappy monitor of her present title and giving her a new name first.

TEA CULTURE IN AMERICA.

The tea culture which has recently been introduced in this country, and in which western people are particularly interested as an experiment which will owe much of its success to irrigation, owes its introduction to Dr. Edward Bedloe of Philadelphia. Dr. Bedloe has been consul at Canton and other of the eastern cities, and is a world-wide traveler. He is at present much interested in the raw silk industry, and is eagerly watching for an opening by which he may induce capitalists to promote the industry in this country. He says, "We import over $80,000,000 of raw silk every year which might just as well be raised in the middle and southern states. The labor is lighter than sewing or gardening, and is admirably suited to women and children. It requires little time and no costly apparatus. For the exertion required it would pay better than any other industry. If established on a large scale, it would give employment to over half a million people, paying each at least a couple of hundred dollars a year. Best of all, the time consumed would not interfere with any other work, and so the revenue derived would be 'velvet.' As to the tea industry, Dr. Shepard, to whom I sent seed from Formosa, has demonstrated in South Carolina that our country can produce the best tea, and there is a big stretch of country in which it can be properly grown."

The Shocking Conduct of Job Hominy

From the Almost Veracious Memoirs of Oliver Thumm

LIGHTNING never did a more curious trick than the prank it played on Job Hominy. Job was building a greenhouse in his back lot one afternoon when the thing happened that made him the most valuable museum freak in the country. He had part of the framework up and was standing on a box of glass with a long iron rod in his hand when his wife called to him from the house.

"Job," said she, "there's an awful storm coming up. You come right in before you get that new shirt wet."

Job looked up at the black and white clouds overhead and set his jaws in that contrary way of his.

"I'm willing to take off the shirt," he said, "but I'll be dratted if I come in till I get good and ready!"

Just then a big, purple bolt of lightning shot out of the clouds and ran down the long iron rod into Job's lanky body, filling him chockful of the busiest electricity that could be manufactured on so short a notice.

"Mercy me," shrieked Mrs. Hominy, "it's a judgment on Job for swearing that way! I hope it didn't burn that new shirt!" and she ran out to see if he was hurt.

But he wasn't. Barring a little scorched place on both hands, where the current had come in, he hadn't been harmed a particle, that is, so far as anybody could see. He just stood stock still for a little bit, sort of stunned, you know, then he batted his eyes real hard, found out he was still alive, and said: "By Jinks, it never touched me!"

He dropped the iron rod and got down off the box of glass. His wife ran up and put her hands on his shoulders, but that's as far as she got. Her arms were nearly jerked from their sockets and she jumped back with a scream that brought out all the neighbors. Job's little daughter came running to him and he started to take her up. She screamed the minute he touched her and fell on the ground, flopping like a chicken with its head cut off. A little puppy he had just begun to train sprang up against his leg, jumped about four feet in the air with a howl of pain and fell dead.

Job was just a human storage battery, that's all. Standing on all that glass he had been insulated and kept the whole bolt of electricity in his body. He was brimming full of it from head to foot and it wasn't safe to go near him, much less touch him.

At first it was mighty inconvenient. His wife had to stand on a glass plate to kiss him, the bed had to be put on insulators, he had to wear rubber gloves to shake hands, and there wasn't an hour of the day that you couldn't get a blue spark out of him if you should happen to want one.

And he never got over it, even to the day of his death. He was not only a 170-pound storage battery, but a human accumulator as well. His whole system had undergone some kind of a change and he just naturally absorbed electricity out of the earth and the air, and, no matter how hard he tried, he couldn't empty himself of it.

It wasn't until after he'd shocked his family and the neighbors over and over that it was found out what a handy thing had happened to him after all. An electric light socket got out of whack in his house and a man came to fix it. While he had the bulb out he handed it to Job to hold and Job happened to put his two thumbs on the connections. The light lit right up and glowed bright as day! Just then Mrs. Hominy came into the room and it was all over with Job.

"Well, if that ain't nice!" she said. "Young man, you just go right back and tell the electric light people to take out their wire."

"Take out their wire!" said Job. "Why, what for?"

"What for, Job Hominy! Well, you are dumb! Why, from now on you'll stay in the house every evening and be of some use to your family. We'll just hitch the wires to you and have all the light we want."

At first Job was rather tickled with the idea and he had a lot of traps made right away. He had an electric lantern for use about the barn that was lit the minute he picked it up and went out as quick as he let go of it; he had a light bulb let into the front of his hat and used it to read by as he came home in the dim street cars, and he had one made into a reading cap at home; he got a motor for the corn sheller and the feed chopper and, for a time, he was tickled to death with his own handiness.

But Mrs. Hominy took that out of him. She was a woman who knew a good thing when she saw it and she lost no time getting her money's worth out of Job. It was all right to hitch the wires to him the minute he came to supper and set him right to work to lighting up the house and furnishing the power for an electric heater and cooker; when she got a motor for the sewing machine and the washing machine and kept him at home every minute that he wasn't working, to run the different contraptions she had around the house, he began to get tired of it; but when she put a rocking attachment to the cradle and began to take current from him even while he slept he raised such a rumpus that Mrs. Hominy drove him out of the house at 11 o'clock at night.

Job didn't come back. He was so tearing mad that, as he went down the street, a steady stream of blue sparks trailed out behind him and a stranger, standing in front of the hotel with Sam Feeder, the proprietor, naturally wanted to know what it all meant.

"Why, that's Job Hominy, the human storage battery, and he's ripping mad, that's all," said Sam. "I'll call him back and introduce you."

"Do," said the stranger.

"Oh Job!" called Sam, "come back here and shake hands with my particular friend, Mr. —— Mr. ——"

"Goldheimer," whispered the stranger, "Julius Goldheimer."

"—— My particular —— er —— acquaintance, Mr. Goldheimer," said Sam, and he tipped Job the wink. "Shake hands with him."

Well, Job was out of humor anyhow, so he shook hands, barehanded, with the stranger. Mr. Goldheimer went up in the air and swore in four dialects.

"You'll do!" he yelled, as he got his hand loose and run his fingers through his hair to give it a chance to curl up evenly again. "I'll give you a thousand dollars a week and expenses to make my museum circuit."

"A thousand dollars a week!" gasped Job.

"Sure!" A thousand dollars a week—on the bills—and a hundred of it in real money. You're worth it."

"Oh!" said Job, "Is that the way it's done?"

"Sure!" said Mr. Goldheimer, "and understand you get the hundred. Every Monday.

"And you pay all the expenses?"

"Sure! I pay all the expenses except the hotel bills and railroad fare."

"Oh!" said Job. Is that the way it is it's done?"

"Sure!" said Mr. Goldheimer. "Just come inside and we'll fix up the contract."

So Job became a thousand dollar a week attraction. He learned to wear a turn-over stand-up collar every day, and to go around with his shoes shined all the time. He got him an electric automobile and run it with his own power, and cut a big splurge for about a year.

But the museum business proved to be his ruin. He got uppish because he was the most dangerous man in the world and he cultivated the hasty temper that he had never dared to show while he was living with Mrs. Hominy. He got to be known as the meanest man on the circuit and the other freaks hated him. It was his habit, when he was first introduced to them, to always shake hands and give them a shock that nearly raised them off their feet, and it was a bad thing for most of them. The fat lady lost 27 pounds after shaking hands with him, and the ossified man began to chip off at a terrible rate the day he met him; the Circassian beauty's own hair rose up so straight that she couldn't keep her bushy wig on, and the tattooed man's stencils all peeled off. It was just cussed meanness, but it was his way of joking and he enjoyed it a heap. Fully three-fourths of the jokes in the world are on this principle.

It was the India Rubber man who finally tooted the whistle for Job. He was, of course, electricity proof and when Job shook hands with him nothing happened. It was a terrible annoyance to Job and when the India Rubber man found it out and heard of Job's record from the other freaks, he just spent his time rubbing it in.

You see, Job made an announcement from his platform, at every performance that he'd give $5 to any man who could shake hands with him and not squirm. Lots of people tried it but they never earned the money, though they made lots of fun for the crowd. The trick made Job the most popular, with the public, of any freak in the museum business, so the India Rubber man threw the kibosh into it. Just about the time Job would make this offer the India Rubber man would stroll up in his street clothes, looking like any other man, and insist on shaking hands. He'd stand there and hold Job's hand for a long time, chuckling in a way that made Job's blood boil, then demand his $5. Job used to nearly wear himself out trying to shock that man, throwing all his force into the handshake, but it did no good. The longer this went on the wilder Job got, and he finally had to cut out the trick. He hated the India Rubber man so hard that he'd go to bed and dream about strangling him, or something of that sort, and when a man reaches that point he needs a keeper.

One day Job's chance came. The India Rubber man cut his hands, and the minute Job saw the blood it flashed across him that it was only the man's skin that was electricity proof. With a roar like a hyena he sprang at the India Rubber man, flashing sparks all over him, and the two went to the floor. Over and over they rolled, Job with both the India Rubber man's hands locked tightly in his own and a steady stream of blue sparks flying in every direction. There was a strong smell of burning rubber and when Job finally let go the India Rubber man rolled over dead.

The manager of the museum telephoned for the police but, when they came, one grab at Job was enough for them and Job was left alone in his glory, running amuck in the place, a raving wild man and boasting that no regiment of police could take him. The sergeant of police, however, got his dander up and telephoned for four policemen in rubber diving suits, and when they arrived it was all over with Job. They threw him into jail and the iron sapped his electricity away to a considerable extent, though it made it uncomfortable for the other prisoners in his row. When they brought him out for trial the bailiff wore a mackintosh and rubber gloves but they were hardly necessary.

The trial was short. They proved that this electricity was a sort of concealed weapon and that Job was a dangerous man to be allowed to live. He got murder in the first degree.

When they went to electrocute him the electrician put on just about four times the current and shot it into Job. Job just drew a long breath and smiled. He had been drained of electricity so long that he was weak and this bolt was only like a drink of whisky to him. The electrician doubled the current and gave him another dose. Job only straightened up in his chair and closed his eyes in ecstacy. The electrician turned on all the power he had and poured it into Job. A stream of sparks began to shoot from him but that was all. It never feased him. The electrician was puzzled and he was aggravated, too. He studied a long time and then a happy idea struck him.

"I'll be dinged if I don't fix you this time!" he said, and he went out and started the machine backwards.

That finished Job!

When they laid him out in his coffin he was as dry of electricity as an old gum shoe, but by the time he got home to his widow he had accumulated until they had to put glass handles on his coffin to protect the pallbearers.

Mrs. Hominy was a sensible-minded woman and she couldn't see any use in wasting Job, so she had him buried under the house and run wires down to him. Job lighted the place and run the sewing and washing machines and other contraptions for nearly three years after that. But one day the widow got married and I guess it riled up Job's ghost so that he got his wires crossed or something like that. Anyway the house burned down the night of the wedding and the widow sold the lot and moved away. She left Job behind when she went and people don't bother around that lot much after night, now.

Chairs That Brought $1000 Each

THE bidding yesterday—the third day of the sale—for articles in the Crim collection of antiquities at the Fourth regiment armory was full of striking incidents, says the Baltimore Sun, which kept those in attendance in a state of excitement, and one lot brought prices that got everybody on his feet, and when the competition among the bidders finally stopped at $8,000 for the lot, great cheering and applause ensued, and a scene extraordinary for an auction room was presented.

The successful bidder was Mr. C. H. Pond of New York, the dealer who attracted attention at the first day's sale by his determined bidding for the Chippendale chaires in the first lot. His most notable purchase on that day was a single chair—Chippendale, of course, and elaborately carved—for which he paid $300. And next in order was his purchase for $660 of a set of six chairs of the same kind.

The prize which he was bent on possessing yesterday was the Chippendale chairs in the Francis Scott Key collection, and he secured them on a bid of $1,000 per chair. To the eye of the ordinary mortal they seemed to be simply chairs, only this and nothing more. They were graceful in design, of course, for were they not Chippendales? But if the truth, the whole truth, be confessed to the aforementioned ordinary mortal they did not compare in elaboration to the $300 chairs of the first day's sale. But there were eight of them—and that made a difference, so those who know say.

Tenderly, carefully, one by one, the Key Chippendales were placed on the recovered auctioneer's platform. Mr. O. A. Kirkland, the auctioneer, sat down on the platform in an ordinary pine chair, some little distance back of the celebrities. He gazed for a few minutes quietly and calmly at the lot.

"These are the Key chairs," he remarked in a low tone, as though telling himself a choice secret. "These are the Key chairs, the Key chairs, the Key chairs," in slightly louder accents.

Still, in the same sepulchral tones, he continued:

"This is lot 774"—reading from the catalogue in a sing-song fashion, and with the most melancholy inflection—"eight fine arm chairs, once owned by Francis Scott Key, of 'Star-Spangled Banner' fame. One of the handsomest and most delicately carved chairs ever created by Chippendale. Only 12 of these chairs were brought to this country."

Remaining seated, he casually asked the company if anybody wished to bid. Somebody asked if the set was to be sold as a whole or in individual pieces, and Mr. Williar offered $2,000 for the lot. This was not considered, and after some slight discussion it was declared that the bidding should be by the piece, purchasers to have the privilege of buying lots of two, four, six or eight pieces, but not one, three, five or seven.

That matter settled, bids were asked for. "Funf und zwanzig thaler," a German near the front offered, and at the same moment Mr. Kirkland caught the offer of $300.

"What, apiece?" the German questioned, dropping into English.

"Three hundred dollars apiece, of course," from Mr. Kirkland.

"I don't see why, 'of course,' "grumbled the first bidder.

From $300 to $500 the bid jumped quickly, and by this time Mr. Kirkland was on his feet, beginning to take notice again, after his period of suspended animation. He gesticulated with right hand, then left hand, as though moved by invisible clockwork, as the bids from one quarter were quickly followed by an increase from the other side.

A group of Baltimore dealers occupied the foreground to the left of the auctioneer, and way, far to the background the opposing force in the person of Mr. Pond held his ground.

"Seven hundred dollars! Do I hear $725?" came in sweetly alluring tones from the auctioneer. "Fifty! Seventy-five! Eighty! Hundred! Gentlemen, did you say eight-fifty? Nine hundred? Twenty-five, fifty, one thousand!"

The $1,000 Point Rounded.

Mr. Kirkland's arms had been moving like a rapidly-moving see-saw in response to the quick succession of bids, the gentleman in the rear going one better than his competitors at every turn. When he rounded the $1,000 point the director of the sale paused. The assemblage of society folk, curio hunters, dealers and connoisseurs had grown more and more interested at each stage in the contest.

At this point half of the people who were occupying the chairs in the upper part of the hall stood up and turned around to have a look at the intrepid bidder in the rear of the hall. The gentleman in question—a white-haired, well-knit figure, slightly above medium height, in a dark, invisible plaid business suit—stood there cool and unruffled, apparently. His coat was thrown back, showing a wide expanse of light-gray waistcoat and giving a glimpse of immaculate linen and black tie. His hat, like his waistcoat, was of a very pale shade of gray—almost white—and the only evidence of excitement in his appearance was indicated by the position of his head covering, which had been pushed back about as far as it could be possible for a piece of headgear to go and yet not fall off. The almost open-mouthed staring of the assemblage appeared to embarrass him slightly, and he seemed relieved when the ordeal was over.

But the sale had not been completed yet, and after a sufficient interval had been granted for inspection of the gentleman who was willing to give $1,000 apiece for plain, ordinary chairs, "Joe" Winkler and the rest of Mr. Kirkland's right-hand guards brought order out of chaos by politely, but firmly, requesting the gentlemen and ladies who were standing to sit down and compose themselves.

A Pause; Then Applause.

The news that it was going against the group of dealers to the left was broken to them gently.

"Gentlemen, it's against this little combination here—a nice combination, too," Mr. Kirkland explained, sympathetically. "You may have 60 seconds for reflection."

A solemn pause during the time agreed upon followed, broken only by the remarks of an interested spectator: "No use in going against your friend Pierpont in the rear!"

As the "nice little combination to the left" evidently felt so likewise, no response was made to the auctioneer's request at the close of the promised 60 seconds for reflection for something over $1,000.

"It goes to you, Mr. Pond," said Mr. Kirkland, and the question "How many?" that followed was the answer in a flash by "the entire lot" from the gentleman in the rear.

A storm of applause and cheers followed the announcement and somebody near the desk at which the clerks sat with their big books in front of them, in which they recorded the sales, proposed that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be sung, but nobody had courage to start it.

It was rumored that Mr. Pond was buying for some of the Goulds, but he refused to disclose the name of the person for whom he was acting.

After the sale was completed he was surrounded by a crowd of men, who shook hands with him and congratulated him and asked questions. He acknowledged that $1,000 apiece had not been his limit and that he had been instructed to get the chairs at any price. He said that, apart from any historic interest which the chairs might possess a complete set of old Chippendales was such a rarity that it was worth almost anything that might be asked for it.

TREASURE FOR SOMEBODY.

Season Ticket to the World's Fair to the Person Who Catches a Wild Balloon.

A curious feature of the fireworks program during the dedication ceremonies at the World's fair, St. Louis, will be the release of a large balloon made of the finest and lightest oil silk, and filled with the best quality of hydrogen. To this balloon will be attached, under proper safeguards to prevent injury, a notice directed to the finder that on return of the notice to the exposition officials a season pass to the fair will be given. It is estimated that the balloon under moderately favorable conditions will travel a thousand miles before returning to earth. It is likely that much interest will be displayed on the night of the balloon's release as to the direction of the wind and that localities in the fortunate direction will be on the lookout for the treasure laden messenger.

When Steamboats Sailed Up to St. Louis Streets

Destruction caused by the present floods recalls times when high water was not confined to districts below the city, but when the levee here was flooded, and when the boats found no difficulty in landing their cargoes at the foot of the various streets. Memorable are the great floods of 1844 and 1858 in which the river reached the highest stages ever known here.

The high water of 1858 is especially well remembered here, and probably the sole photo which exists of the levee at that period is now in the possession of Emil Cherie, the barber at No. 126 Olive street, who has occupied that site, or one immediately opposite, for more than 45 years. In the course of the great flood in '58, Mr. Cherie took one of the few photos of the levee.

At that time the water in the local channel measured 36 feet nine inches, the highest, with but one expection ever recorded here. Boats came directly to the streets to land their cargo, and some were able to swing their gangways across to the front windows of buildings along the levee, thus discharging freight directly in the warehouses.

One boat was actually able to proceed a few feet up Olive street, her gang plank extending half way up to what is now Main street. The first floors of all the buildings along the river front were flooded, the water standing three feet deep in most of them

There was no trestle in those days, and the high water enabled the boats to come close up to the foot of the streets. The wharfboats could be dispensed with altogether, if necessary, although many steamers preferred to discharge their freight on the wharfboats, the goods being thence carried across on temporary bridges.

Photography was not at a high stage of development in those days, and the amateur photographer was almost unknown. Mr. Cherie was probably the only follower of the amusement in the city.

As an illustration of the difficulties under which the picture taker of those days labored, it may be mentioned that he had to construct all his own appliances for developing and printing, such articles being then manufactured only by the professional daguerreotypers for their own use.

He was unable to secure clear glass of large enough size to take a satisfactory photo. He took the photograph from a point a little below Pine street, the foremost boat in the picture being broadside to the foot of that thoroughfare.

As a comparison with other floods, it may be mentioned that the great rise of 1844 gave a depth of 41 feet 9½ inches in cannel at the foot of Market street. The flood of 1858 showed 36 feet nine inches, and the flood of 1851 showed 36 feet six inches. In 1883 the river rose to 34 feet four inches, while the flood of 1892 came fairly close to this latter figure, touching 35 feet.

In spite of its age, the protograph which hangs in Mr. Cherie's shop is still perfectly clear in all its details.—(St. Louis Republic.

A letter from the New Jersey commission states that the additional appropriation of $50,000 asked for has been granted by the legislature. As $50,000 had been voted by the preceding legislature, New Jersey will have $100,000 to spend on a state exhibit at the World's fair.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CRIPPLE CREEK LOOKING UP.

TWO splendid items of news came from Cripple Creek yesterday. One of these was to the effect that the Independence mine under the direction of Superintendent Cornish, had opened up a good pay zone below the 900-foot level. Development shows that the strike is of liberal dimensions, and that part of the ore runs very well. It will be gratifying to know that this great mine in addition to the immense amount of ore which it has already yielded, will continue to be a large shipper at great depth.

Another strike of especial interest to the Cripple Creek end of the district is reported from the property of the Cripple Creek Enterprise company. The streak is said to be twelve inches wide, and runs $100 per ton. The shaft is close to the center of town, and it would be a novel as well as interesting sight to have a good paying property in the heart of the city.

Well known Cripple Creek men are putting the May output as high as 2,000 tons a day, and when the Stratton properties are under lease, they anticipate an additional 500 tons daily. There seems no reason, therefore, why Cripple Creek in 1903, despite numerous drawbacks, should not equal if not surpass the record of the previous year.

DAMAGE TO COLORADO FRUIT.

AS might have been expected, the storms of the last few days accompanied by the sudden drop in temperature, have been severe upon the fruit crop in nearly all sections of the state east of the main range. In Larimer and Weld counties and in the Arkansas valley thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been done. The bursting buds were nipped by the frost, and in some instances a total failure will result. The only fortunate circumstance in connection with this destruction is that the accompanying rain and snow was so greatly needed that it will compensate in a measure by giving much needed moisture to grains and vegetables.

Colorado weather during April and May is decidedly uncertain. It may seem for a time as though we were in midsummer, and yet within 48 hours a blizzard will come from the snow-capped peaks, and endanger all the early blooms. A great many imported shrubs and trees never seem to learn the lesson, but the cottonwood which has been in the country for many generations, never puts forth its leaves until the middle of May.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

RATSEY, the English sailmaker, is in bad odor with his countrymen over his alleged acceptance of an order to make sails for the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia, the boats which will probably contest for the honor of meeting the Shamrock III. in contest for the America's cup.

The British sporting public appear to think that the firm of Ratsey & Lapthorn have committed a gross breach of international etiquette in accepting the order, for the new American boat will not be a purely home product, but in one important particular of foreign make.

The Yachting World, published in London, says in a recent issue:

> "Anglo-Saxon yachtsmen will regret to hear that the forthcoming contest for the America's cup has practically lost its international character owing to the acceptance of an order for a new suit of sails for one of the defenders by Ratsey & Lapthorn of Cowes and City Island. Since they happen to be the only individuals other than the actual designer and owner of the challenger who possessed the actual measurements of her sail plate, they have data unsurpassed in the history of sport."

Continuing, the paper adds that the challenger's outfit at present includes blocks of American manufacture, but points out that these neither increase nor decrease a yacht's speed, while the sails are so important that one of the leading American yacht clubs estimates them to be more important than the hull.

"What would American yachtsmen think," the Yaching World goes on, "if the owner of the Shamrock III. approached Herreshoff to obtain a design for a challenger, which he is at perfect liberty to do?" In conclusion the paper says it trusts that "those responsible for the sailing of the defender will abandon their intention of using anything in the defense of the cup which can be identified with Great Britain."

From other sources it has been learned that Mr. Ratsey promised never to make sails for the defender while Sir Thomas was challenging for the cup.

Well, whether Ratsey promised to make sails only for the British boat or not it would be gratifying if the owners of the new Reliance would secure an outfit of sails of purely American manufacture, in order that when the victory is won, her owners may be able to say that from stem to stern, from keel to maintop, she was entirely an American product.

THE GOVERNOR IN ST. LOUIS.

IT may be a matter of casual interest to the general public to know just how Governor Peabody and his staff of colonels felt over their treatment at St. Louis. The Denver News has declared that he was so indignant that he was almost ready to walk out of town without waiting for the ordinary method of transportation. The Denver Republican quoted the governor as saying, that, of course, he would have liked a little better quarters, but he knew that during a crush of this kind it was impossible for every one to have the best. He was chiefly exercised over the change in the location of the Colorado building.

It would be very interesting if these Denver papers could at some time or other, by some hook or crook, print a statement of facts upon which both would agree. But perhaps they are so greatly exercised over getting a new charter that they have come to the conclusion that whenever the other paper prints an item that it is prima facie evidence that it is incorrect.

The cow punchers of Hugo won out after all in their determination to have the president take a cowboy breakfast with them. Though the train was only scheduled to stop three minutes the odor of juicy beefsteaks and coffee and biscuits proved too much for him and the schedule was broken then and there. No doubt he enjoyed it more than he does the average ten-course dinner.

The funniest situation which has prevailed at Harvard university for a good many years is an indignation meeting held by the students because the college police confiscated their stolen signboards. Has a college man no rights?

GETTING TOO MUCH PROTECTION.

IT IS a somewhat remarkable fact that a vast majority of the dealers in and manufacturers of shoes and leather in the large eastern states have united in a strong plea for the total abolition of all duties on these products.

When one remembers that shoes and leather and hides have for years been regarded as "infant industries" and as such were entitled to the benefit of "protection," the deliverance of these dealers is all the more notable.

Their action, sifted down, simply amounts to this: Give them the free raw material to work upon and they will place their manufactured product in competition with any in the world. Give them free hides and they will willingly consent to free boots and shoes. The president of a leading shoe manufacturing concern in a recent address showed that in point of fact shoe manufacturing in this country needed no protection against foreign competition, even while the present burden is put upon its raw material. This is an illustration from the experience of a single industry, but the reasoning of the speaker applies as well to other manufacturing industries wherever located. That which relates to the cost of raw material is sufficiently obvious. In a policy which was intended to foster manufacturing there could be no greater absurdity than duties upon the materials that enter into its processes. The cost of these is a factor that no skill or enterprise on the part of the manufacturer can modify, and any tax imposed upon them simply adds so much to that cost and puts a handicap upon the industry that is supposed to be fostered. This is the way the leather and woolen industries have been treated in this country. The former has flourished in spite of it on account of the superior machinery and workmanship which have been developed, while the latter is having a hopeless struggle because foreign manufacturers have had a long start and a higher development and get their material at a lower cost.

So far as the tariff on hides and leather is concerned it is indefensible. It adds nothing to the profits of stock growing and its only "protection" is for packers who are already immensely wealthy, and who are enabled by this tariff to add something to the cost of living of every man, woman and child in the country.

AN IMMENSE RESERVOIR.

SOME idea of the size of government operations in regard to reservoir sites is found in the announced determination to build the Hudson reservoir in Arizona. This reservoir will be the greatest in the world. It will irrigate 300,000 acres of land and will be larger than the combined area of the old Croton reservoir in New York, the Fairmount Park reservoir in Philadelphia and the great Bear Valley reservoir in California.

The department has been making extended investigations and all its experts agree that the Tonto Basin, or Hudson site as it is called, presents all the desirable features which could be asked for. The lay of the land is right; there is an abundance of flood water; 1,000,000 acres of land are already under cultivation and 200,000 more will be reclaimed by means of this act.

The cost of the operation will be about $2,000,000 but this money will be more than returned to government in the sale of lands and it will provide homes for thousands of self-respecting, independent American citizens.

THE TARIFF AND THE SHEEP.

FOR A LONG time the people of the country have been urged to support the tariff on woolen goods as well as the tariff on raw wool in order to promote home and "infant industries." It is, therefore, rather enlightening to find out just what our woolen goods consist of. This is revealed in a prize contest instituted by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The prize was offered for the best form of "cost calculation of a yard of woolen goods." A recent issue of this journal presents the following constituent items of stock for the "face warp" of woolen goods as follows:

"Thirty per cent wool, 30 per cent shoddy, 40 per cent cotton."

For "back filling" the constituents are as follows:

"Twenty-five per cent waste, 65 per cent shoddy, 10 per cent wool."

This inside information, which, it must be conceded, is absolutely authentic, gives an interesting insight into the manner in which the highly protected manufacturers are making woolen goods for sale to the general public. The tariff not only prevents genuine woolens from being brought into the country, but enables manufacturers to palm off material which, by their own confession, is more than half shoddy and cotton. It is enough to make the most hardened protectionist look rather sheepish.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AFFAIR.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the School of Mines have "taken the bull by the horns," so to speak, and have decided to accept the resignation of the president of the institution and all members of the faculty.

This action was taken after an extended hearing in which all sides of the case were presented, and the charges and counter charges fully ventilated.

The fact of the case appears to be that there is such a spirit of inharmony and rebellion at this school that no other decision could be safely arrived at.

This spirit has come up from students to faculty until it seemed clear to the trustees that the situation could only be solved by a clean sweep including the president, with whom the faculty would not work, and of the faculty, who disapproved of the president.

It is to be hoped that this decisive action will clear the atmosphere of this school, a condition which has been sadly needed for several years. And it is further to be hoped that when the new president and faculty have been selected after due consideration, that the trustees will stand by them to the end in their efforts to maintain discipline and a high standard of education, and that any organized efforts to injure the school either by faculty or students will meet with summary rebuke.

One of the New York newspapers has hit upon the phrase "the alternating current of law in this state." This appears to be pretty "pat." The way in which one court in that state has been reversing the other must have a tendency to get lawyers and litigants pretty well tangled up. In two important cases recently, the eight-hour law and the franchise case, the court of appeals has reversed the supreme court, which in turn reversed the lower court. So, then, legislators and people can never be quite sure until the last word is said.

The president's Colorado day began at sunrise and lasted till long after sundown. In fact, it was after midnight when the last hurrah was given him.

SHORT STORIES

Just a Graft.

"You seem prosperous," said the Plain-Clothes-Man, who had managed to gain admission to the joint. "Now, if City Hall should learn of—"

"O!" interrupted the gambler, "City Hall will never close up my place, I'll bet you."

"Put up or shut up!" retorted the other, significantly, as he displayed his badge.

The gambler promptly "put up," and City Hall never knew.—(Public Ledger.

His Curiosity Gratified.

"When I marry a rich man and take to eating in restaurants myself instead of waiting on other people who eat there I don't intend to talk about anything but the weather, and I shall discuss that with a great deal of caution," said waitress No. 19. "I shall be thus guarded in my remarks because I think it bad form to give my family affairs away before folks the way most people do when dining and lunching away from home.

"I remember, for instance, the case of the man and woman who couldn't agree to get married on account of their relatives. They sat here for two solid hours talking it over. He had three children which she didn't want to be bothered with, and she had a mother that he didn't want hanging around. Much as they seemed to care for each other, neither would accept the other's incumbrances. The argument waxed pretty hot at times, and they went away still in fighting mood.

"Several months after that the woman came in one day alone. She sat at my table. I was devoured with curiosity and finally, at the risk of losing my place, I spoke to her.

"'It has been a long time since you were here,' I said.

"She was surprised, but she did not get angry.

"'Yes, she said, 'it has been a long while. I am surprised that you remember me.'

"'Oh, I could never forget you,' I said. 'You were here with a gentleman, and you sat here talking about his children and your mother.'

"That was an awfully nervy thing to do, but still she didn't get mad.

"'Yes,' she said, 'I remember that day.'

"She stopped as if that ended it, but she proved to be a true lady with curiosity of her own. That made her sympathetic, and enabled her to appreciate how I suffered under the circumstances, so presently she added: 'We finally fixed it up all right. We rented an extra house across the street and set mother to housekeeping over there to take care of the children. The plan has worked beautifully, and I don't see why all couples with irreconcilable relations do not solve the problem that way.'"—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Only a Fair Proposition.

Admiral "Bob" Evans tells this one:

"Among the 'jackies' of the American fleet that did the business at Santiago, was an extremely pious chap, a lad from Vermont. We had been telling him all along that each day would probably witness the long looked-for battle between the American and the Spanish fleet. When he prayed that night he placed special stress upon the plea that the vessel upon which he and his comrades in arms were serving might escape disaster, saying among other things:

"'O Lord, shield us from the shells and other projectiles of the enemy, but if any shells and solid shot do come to our vessel, I pray thee that they may be distributed as prize money is distributed—mostly among the officers.'"—(New York Times.

The Future Made Easy.

There was recently in White Haven, Pa., an up-to-date evangelist, who secured a pot of yellow paint and decorated all the rocks along the Lehigh river with bible texts and admonitions. Among the sentences painted were some rather startling ones. Some distance up the river he discovered a huge rock with a fine, smooth surface, facing a much used road. Across this he painted in foot-high letters:

"What are you going to do after death?"

It was only a week, however, that the rock displayed this alone. For an enterprising advertisement writer came along and painted just below:

"Use Delta Oil—Good for Burns!"

A VEIN OF HUMOR

Social Drawbacks.

"I didn't enjoy the reception,"
Said Ethel, the "bud," don't you know;
"It may have been sweet in inception,
But really, I voted it slow.
They listened to the music and singing
Instead of chatt'ring away,
And the talk was never once bringing
Some gossip to cut and to flay."

"And Jack, Jim, and Gerald and Chollie,
The boys I'm engaged to, were there,
And to talk long with each would be folly
And would make them all wisely aware.
Of course, I could stand such thing sating
So sourly sensible—but
This one was the most aggravating—
There was no one there I could 'cut.'"
—Baltimore Herald.

"Jane, do you believe in predestination?"

"No, sah, I don't b'lieve in none o' dem new-fangled breakfuss foods, no sah."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I's glad to see all dis here philanthropy goin' on," said Uncle Eben, "but I reckon it's gwinter be a good while befo' you sees as big a crowd at a free library as you does at a baseball game."—(Washington Star.

"Look, papa! The duke has brought his coronet."

"Tell him to go ahead and play it. I don't mind the noise."—(Brooklyn Life.

"You take orders from both the colonel and Mrs. Allgore, do you, Gabriel? Don't you know a man can't serve two masters?"

"Yes, he kin, boss. You jist do what de missus tells ye, an' you'll git along all right."—(Chicago Tribune.

"That's a queer design you have in the corner of your billhead," said Slopay.

"It's merely a little flower," replied the tailor.

"Think that's appropriate?"

"Well, yes, it's a forget-me-not."—(Philadelphia Press.

"I don't have any luck at all," growled the burglar.

"You didn't get caught when you broke into that last bank, did you?"

"No: I didn't get caught, but the cashier had been there ahead of me."—(Chicago Post.

Grace—Why, Ethel! How could you tell all the news in Mary's letter so soon? You haven't even read it.

Ethel—Well, you see, dear, I read the postscript first.—(Yonkers Statesman.

SOME PREVIOUS PRESIDENTIAL TOURS

The presidential junket was begun under President Andrew Johnson; it was partially developed under President Harrison, and was brought to its present state of high development under President McKinley. President Roosevelt is following in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor. Prior to the days of Johnson American presidents seldom left the Capital city unless it was for a flying trip of a purely personal nature to Philadelphia, New York or some other nearby point, and these trips were not attended by any special ceremony nor were they widely advertised.

So new was the idea of a presidential tour that when Johnson proposed it and made his plans for what was afterward known as his "swing around the circle," the entire country talked about it, and opinion was pretty well divided as to the propriety of the thing, it being known that Johnson's purpose was to attempt to allay in some degree the bitter feeling which had grown out of his reconstruction policy, and which at length culminated in an attempt at impeachment. The idea that the president was at liberty to use the immense prestige of his high office for partisan or personal purposes did not sit well on the average American mind.

The opposition which Johnson encountered in his violation of the proprieties, as they were understood in his day, prevented his immediate successors from following his example. Grant made no trips. Hayes went for a trip to his old home in Ohio, and while there accepted an invitation to visit Detroit, where he made an address. Before returning to Washington he stopped at half a dozen places, making speeches and meeting the people, but all this was an afterthought, and it was not in his mind when he left the White house.

Garfield, during the few months he was in office, was not out of Washington. He was at the Pennsylvania depot one morning in early July, 1881, to take a train for Baltimore, when he fell by the assassin's bullet. Arthur, who succeeded him, left no record of tour of any sort, his occasional absences from Washington being due to calls of a private business character to New York city.

The first long trip ever made by a president was made by Cleveland in the fall of 1888, during his first term, shortly after his marriage. Johnson's "swing around the circle" was confined to the country east of the Alleghanies and north of Maryland and West Virginia. It lasted only a few days, and the total mileage was very small compared with what later presidents have done. Cleveland went as far west as the Missouri river and as far north as the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota. He touched at Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City, on the Missouri, and then crossed the state to St. Louis, from which point he returned to Washington by the Ohio route, making frequent stops. On the way west by the northerly route he visited Chicago, Milwaukee and the chief cities of Ohio and Indiana. He was away from Washington about three weeks and covered about 2,500 miles.

This one long trip was the only one of consequence made by him as president during either of his terms. He went occasionally on hunting and fishing trips to the rivers and bays near the coast, and within easy reach of Washington, but on these occasions he was invisible to the public and away from the scrutinizing gaze of the correspondents.

President Harrison took up the presidential junket where it had been left off by Cleveland during the latter's first term, and added to it both in the number of miles traveled and in the number and importance of speeches made. The Harrison junket—there was but one of them—was a memorable one in several ways. In the first place, it revealed the president to the country as one of the most eloquent, forceful and tactful short-speech makers of its entire history. The speeches of the Harrison junket were models of style, and their subject matter discloses much of the culture and polish of Harrison's splendid mind. In book form they constitute the most popular volume of his collected writings.

In the second place this junket revealed to the country a new desire, namely, to see the president occasionally in person, and to hear from his own lips a non-partisan discussion of the questions of the day. A radical change in public sentiment as it had existed at the time of Johnson came about, seemingly, in a single day, and the country accepted as a matter of course, and as one of its rights, that which had been so severely criticised in the days just after the great civil war.

It is to President McKinley, as already suggested, that credit is due for the full development of the presidential tour. Departing from Johnson's model, and in each of the long journeys which he made over the country he was simply the chief executive of a great people, going from place to place, for the purpose of stimulating in the public a loftier patriotism and drawing useful lessons for the nation's present and prospective greatness.

McKinley traveled on his tours more miles than all of his predecessors combined and was seen by more people. No partisanship was displayed in any of these tours, and with that fine tact for which he was distinguished above all of his predecessors he adapted his addresses to the environment in which they were made, and, while not compromising with his conscience, said nothing that would give offense.

Three long tours were made by President McKinley, in addition to scores of minor ones. The first of his long tours was from Washington to Chicago, thence to Minnesota and the Dakotas, and thence back to Washington by way of Kansas City and St. Louis. The second was that remarkable tour of the south, during which he said so many things which served to help men to forget the bitterness growing out of the great civil strife. The third was only partially completed. It was to have included the entire Pacific coast, the journey out by a southerly and the journey back by a northerly route. This tour was abandoned at San Francisco, owing to the sudden and serious illness of Mrs. McKinley.

BISHOP LAWRENCE TO YALE STUDENTS

Bishop William Lawrence of Boston preached in Battell chapel, a few days ago, to the Yale students. He said: "The day for the blind and ignorant—whether in athletics, battle of war or competitions of peace—has passed. Chance is becoming less and less an element in life. The gambling habit is being driven back and back and in its retreat is making a hard fight for its victims. Where it exists the struggle is keen, but it is being eliminated more and more from the great world interests. In the development of scientific surgery and medicine quackery is falling back in hasty retreat.

"Great discoveries are not now happened on by chance as they used to be; they are revealed to those who by patient and exact study are on the border line of the unknown. A biologist, keen and a leader in his work, who is blind to the deeper passions and aspirations of men is thought a man of exact knowledge, not a man of real intelligence. The most skillful operator may be as ignorant of social conditions and large commercial relations as the smallest breaker boy at the mines. Better erroneous convictions, bad convictions, provided they be honest and carefully reached, than no convictions at all. To speak frankly, my friends, I do not believe of the scriptures of Christ or of the future life what I did as a boy, nor do I think that any man who thinks and is in touch with the movements of thought can believe just what he did 10 years ago and in the same way. Yet the world and men are moved by convictions, and I believe that convictions today are deeper and stronger than they ever were. For, in the free and open discussion, deeper problems of life and of religious truth, tradition and inherited faith have had to give way before searching thought and personal experience as long, for instance, as a man is convinced that right is right and truth is truth, he has a sheet anchor to his character. The great question of today is as to whether with the increase of the gigantic body of civilization, the heart of civilization, the spiritual powers as expressed in men, are to increase in proportion. Each new invention, each large step in wealth, adds to the potentiality of man, and every step toward a lower standard of morals, social disintegration and the pessimism of the modern superficial philosopher is the battle cry to men to come forth and, possessed with a faith in God's righteousness, carry the fight through to the end.

"Is it not a fact that strength of convictions, earnestness of purpose and a burning faith make a man narrow and unsympathetic with other movements? Do not religion and intolerance naturally go together? Must not a man of convictions fight those who are not of his conviction? There is no doubt that religion and intolerance have often been boon companions and men of earnest purpose have often been narrow. The reason has been that beneath the religion has been a latent skepticism in the truth and beneath the earnestness of purpose timidity of faith. Intolerance is the eternal companion to skepticism. What sort of men have touched most keenly the hearts of men in the past generation? Neither captains of industry nor political leaders nor hard conquerors, only those who have been fired with the spirit of God. Let me close by naming two such types of today's manhood. When General Gordon fell at Khartoum, the world recognized a hero of the faith as of the battle. Again, in the last evening of his life, as Robert Louis Stevenson gathered his household together, all ignorant that he was near the end, he knelt and prayed: 'Brace us to play the man under affliction. Go with each one of us to rest, and when the day returns return to us our son and comforter, and call us up with morning faces and morning hearts, eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness be our portion; if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.'"

OPINIONS FROM THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

"If what Captain Mahan says is true," says the New York Churchman (P. E.), "that the Christian world looks with contempt upon the man who is endeavoring to save his own soul, he could offer no better evidence of its growth toward the master's ideal. Would that it were more true. If there were no Christians seeking the salvation of themselves, the selfishness of individualism, the selfishness of parochialism, the selfishness of nationalism would disappear, and the church's power would be supreme. That increasing millions of Christians are learning to lose their lives for the salvation of others 'gilds with a glow brighter than any former the growing hopes of a glorious cause.'"

"In physical things there certainly has been an evolution of great and beneficent progress," says the New York Observer (Pres.). "Steeped in this germinating atmosphere, as in a hothouse, theological conceptions, too, have grown like mushrooms into the religion of an evolutionist. Christianity is represented as the lustrous crown jewel upon the brow of man after he has developed from the lowest depths of iniquity to the likeness of spiritual Godhead. It is scarcely necessary to state that such a theory of religion makes no rational place for the scriptural doctrine of blood atonement through Jesus Christ. But, that aside, is Christianity in fact an ideal? When Ezekiel faced Israel, his commission read: 'Thou shalt say unto them, thus saith the Lord God,' and that, too, 'whether they will hear or whether they will forbear.' Clearly he had a message of authority and not an ideal to present. So spake all the prophets. Throughout the Old Testament, God is presented as a person, clothed with sovereign power and authority, giving commands and requiring obedience. Nowhere in scripture is there a supremely beautiful ideal in the abstract placed before man with an option to choose his own means of attaining it—to godliness; but the command is: 'This is the way, walk ye in it.' John the Baptist cried: 'Repent ye!' And he pointed to the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world, saying that, 'He must increase, but I must decrease.'"

"The comfortable feeling of the church has been that just as soon as the requisite majority of presbyteries had voted for revision, the whole matter would be settled and ready to put out of hand. But here comes warning," says the Interior (Pres.) of Chicago, "that the men who have fought the good fight these many years in favor of a clear confession dare not yet lay their armor down. The Presbyterian—advancing one step farther in its heady campaign of nullification—calls upon the 'old guard' to resist the enactment of the overtures in the approaching assembly, no matter what majority they may have secured in the presbyteries. We accept this as notice that the irreconcilables mean to carry their resistance to Los Angeles. Of course, they are within their constitutional rights; the assembly has lodged with it a discretionary veto of all that the presbyteries have done or will do; but until now nobody has suggested that the judgment of the church as expressed in the presbyteries ought to have less than commanding and determinative force. For so small a minority to stand up thus flintily to frustrate the intent of so great a majority surely requires a mighty hardihood of nerve, and we trust that they are sustained with much good conscience, for only a constitution so bottomed should risk the moral strain. But the friends of revision can keep the watch awhile longer, and need not keep it in panic, either. All that is needful is that presbyteries supporting the overtures should see that no representative goes with their commissions who will vote in assembly to defeat the desire of the church."

"Some inquiry has revealed the fact," says the Watchman (Bapt.) of Boston, "that in many instances these changes of church relationships have been due to a sense of a lack of impressiveness in the services of churches which have not liturgy. The objection is made that the service as a whole is so severely simple and often so ill-arranged, that no depth of impression is made, either upon mind or heart. The attendants on the services, it is said, go away without a feeling of reverence for the Lord's house or of worship for his majesty and love. The complaint is that what are called services for divine worship are not worshipful. Many who have not felt that this was a sufficient reason for abandoning their Baptist principles will recognize that there is some truth in these criticisms. There is, however, no necessity for bare and trivial services in non-liturgical churches. With care and attention these services may be made as deeply impressive as the most elaborate liturgy, as well as far more effective on the spiritual life. We have in mind Baptist churches where the services are as helpful and moving as those in the best conducted churches which use a liturgy, and this without a belittling imitation of the services of those churches."

THE SOUTH AND NEGRO EDUCATION

"The most valuable result of this conference for education in the south," said Prof. Edward Mims, of Trinity college, North Carolina, a few days ago to a reporter, "is that it is teaching prominent northern thinkers, writers and speakers that the southerners are themselves working out their own problems in the best way that they can be solved. There is no worse provincialism than that of the educated Bostonian or New Yorker who thinks that the culture, brains and patriotism of the country are confined to the northeastern section. Nothing can so quickly change his point of view as actual contact with southerners in their homes, where they can meet on friendly ground, and each must give the other credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose. Some men who a few years ago thought the north could settle the problems of the south have come to know that the people who are on the ground know best what they have to contend with. They find that they have misunderstood our people and they are frank enough to acknowledge it."

"Dr. Lyman Hall, president of the Georgia Institute of Technology, called attention to the fact that schools are being established all over the south, in which negroes are being trained as scientific farmers, mechanics, weavers, furniture-makers, architects and builders. He made a strong plea for the industrial education of the white boys, who have been almost neglected by the philanthropists, who have poured millions of dollars into colored institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee. He declared that in the south neither racial prejudice nor trade unionism closed the 'door of opportunity' to the negro as they do in some parts of the north, and that the negro worker was better treated in the south than in any other part of the country.

"The negro has been the 'lion in the path,' the present and often the insurmountable obstacle to education in the south," declared Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

"The naked truth is that the bulk of the money that has gone to education has been given against the judgment of the southern taxpayer. I must paint the picture as it is—warts, freckles and all. Is it surprising that the white people cried out against being taxed to educate the recently enfranchised negroes while their own children had to work in the field?

"When northern people came to the south to teach the negro and in some cases associated with him on terms of equality, is it any wonder that many southern people believed that the northerners were trying to 'put the bottom rail on top'?

"Yet the southern people, most of them skeptical of the benefits of it, have gone on, spending in their poverty millions upon millions in the education of the negro.

"Practically all the southern people believe, with Henry Ward Beecher, that the negro ought to be prepared for the suffrage before he is allowed to vote. The conferring of the ballot upon the ignorant negro was an attempt to make bricks without straw.

"Most of the southern people are opposed to the methods that have been pursued in educating the negro. They know that the uplifting of the negro is a slow process and that giving him book learning does not change his nature. Records in Boston, where the negro is best educated, show that he there furnishes the largest proportion of criminals. But no man is opposed to the industrial education of the negro, and we all applaud Mr. Andrew Carnegie's great gift to Tuskegee Institute.

"The southern people, as a whole, do not believe in the higher education of the great body of the negroes, but they would not close the 'door of hope' to any race negro, Indian or Filipino."

Mr. Daniels quoted statistics showing that the south, though poor compared with the rest of the country, had done more for the education of an inferior and lately servile race than had any other section or nation in history.

"You told me Hibbs was an accomplished musician. He says he doesn't play any instrument whatever."

"He's a musician, just the same. He understands music, and can tell good music from bad. Can't a man be a good theologian without being a preacher?"—(Chicago Tribune.

The Striped Chest

By A. CONAN DOYLE

WHAT do you make of her, Allardyce?" I asked.

My second mate was standing beside me upon the poop, with his short, thick legs astretch, for the gale had left a considerable swell behind it and our two quarter boats nearly touched the water with every roll. He steadied his glass against the mizzen-shrouds and looked long and hard at this disconsolate stranger every time she came reeling up onto the crest of a roller and hung balanced for a few seconds before swooping down on the other side. She lay so low in the water that I could only catch an occasional glimpse of a pea-green line of bulwark.

She was a brig, but her mainmast had been snapped short off some ten feet above the deck, and no effort seemed to have been made to cut away the wreckage, which floated, sails and yard, like the broken wing of a wounded gull, upon the water beside her. The foremast was still standing, but the foretopsail was flying loose and the headsails were streaming out in long, white pennons in front of her. Never have I seen a vessel which appeared to have gone through rougher handling.

But we could not be surprised at that, for there had been times during the last three days when it was a question whether our own bark would ever see land again. For 36 hours we had kept her nose to it, and if the Mary Sinclair had not been as good a sea boat as ever left the Clyde, we could not have come through.

Allardyce, who was a slow and methodical Scotchman, stared long and hard at the little craft, while our seamen lined the bulwark or clustered upon the fore shrouds to have a view of the stranger. In latitude 20 degrees and longitude 10 degrees, which are about our bearings, one becomes a little curious as to whom one meets, for one has left the main lines of Atlantic commerce to the north.

"She's derelict, I'm thinking," said the second mate.

I had come to the same conclusion. The crew probably had deserted her under the impression that she was about to founder.

"She can't last long," continued Allardyce, in his measured way. "The water's lapping up to the edge of her rail."

"What's her flag?" I asked.

"I'm trying to make out. It's got all twisted and tangled with the halyards. Yes, I've got it now, clear enough. It's the Brazilian flag, and it's wrong side up."

She had hoisted a signal of distress, then, before her people abandoned her. Perhaps they had only just gone. I took the mate's glass and looked around over the tumultuous face of the deep blue Atlantic. But nowhere could I see anything human beyond ourselves.

"There may be living men aboard," said I.

"There may be salvage," muttered the second mate.

"Then we will run down upon her lee side, and lie to."

We were not more than a hundred yards from her when we swung our foreyard aback, and there we were, the bark and the brig, ducking and bowing like two clowns in a dance.

"Drop one of the quarter boats," said I. "Take four men, Mr. Allardyce, and see what you can learn of her."

Just at that moment my first officer, Mr. Armstrong, came on deck, for seven bells had struck, and it was but a few minutes off his watch. It would interest me to go myself to this abandoned vessel and to see what there might be aboard of her. So, with a word to Armstrong, I swung myself over the side, slipped down the falls and took my place in the sheets of the boat.

I steered to come around by her stern, so that we might determine which was the best way of boarding her. As we passed her we saw the name Nossa Senhora da Vittoria painted across her dripping counter.

"The weather side, sir," said the second mate. "Stand by with the boathook, carpenter!" An instant later we had jumped over the bulwarks, which were hardly higher than our boat, and found ourselves upon the deck of the abandoned vessel.

Our first thought was to provide for our own safety in case—as seemed probable—the vessel should settle down beneath our feet. With this object two of our men held on to the painter of the boat, and fended her off from the vessel's side so that she might be ready in case we had to make a hurried retreat. The carpenter was sent to find out how much water there was and whether it was still gaining, while the other seamen and Allardyce and myself made a rapid inspection of the vessel and her cargo.

The deck was littered with wreckage and with hencoops, in which the dead birds were washing about. The boats were gone, with the exception of one, the bottom of which had been stove, and it was certain that the crew had abandoned the vessel. The cabin was in a deck house, one side of which had been beaten in by a heavy sea. Allardyce and I entered it and found the captain's table as he had left it. His books and papers—all Spanish or Portuguese—scattered over it, with piles of cigarette ash everywhere. I looked about for the log, but could not find it.

"As likely as not he never kept one," said Allardyce. "Things are pretty slack aboard a South American trader."

"I should like to take all these books and papers," said I. "Ask the carpenter how much time we have."

His report was reassuring. The vessel was full of water, but some of the cargo was buoyant, and there was no immediate danger of her sinking. Probably she would never sink, but would drift about as one of those terrible unmarked reefs which have sent so many stout vessels to the bottom.

"In that case there is no danger in your going below, Mr. Allardyce," said I. "See what you can make of her, and find out how much of her cargo may be saved. I'll look through these papers while you are gone."

The bills of lading and some notes and letters which lay upon the desk, sufficed to inform me that the Brazilian brig Nossa Senhora da Vittoria had cleared from Bahia a month before. The name of the captain was Texeira. She was bound for London, and a glance at the bills of lading was sufficient to show me that we were not likely to profit much in the way of salvage. Her cargo consisted of nuts, ginger, and logs of valuable tropical growths. As I turned over the papers, I came upon a short note in English which arrested my attention.

"It is requested," said the note, "that the various old Spanish and Indian curiosities, which came out of the Santarem collection, and which are consigned to Prontfoot and Neuman of Oxford street, London, should be put in some place where there may be no danger of these valuable and unique articles being injured or tampered with. This applies most particularly to the treasure chest of Don Ramirez di Leyra, which must on no account be placed where anyone can get at it."

The treasure chest of Don Ramirez! Unique and valuable articles. Here was a chance of salvage after all! I had risen to my feet with the paper in my hand, when my Scotch mate appeared in the doorway.

"I'm thinking all isn't quite as it should be aboard of this ship, sir," said he. He was a hard-faced man, and yet I could see that he had been startled.

"What's the matter?"

"Murder's the matter, sir. There's a man here with his brains beaten out."

"Killed in the storm?" said I.

"Maybe so, sir. But I'll be surprised if you think so after you have seen him."

"Where is he, then?"

"This way, sir; here in the main deck house."

There appeared to have been no accommodation below in the brig, for there was the afterhouse for the captain, another by the main hatchway with the cook's galley attached to it, and a third in the forecastle for the men. It was to this middle one that the mate led me. As you entered, the galley, with its litter of tumbled pots and dishes, was upon the right and upon the left was a small room with two bunks for the officers. Then beyond there was a place about 12 feet square, which was littered with flags and spare canvas. All round the walls were a number of packets done up in coarse cloth and carefully lashed to the woodwork. At the other end was a great box, striped red and white, though the red was so faded and the white so dirty that it was only where the light fell directly upon it that one could see the coloring. The box was, by subsequent measurement, four feet three inches in length, three feet two inches in height and three feet across—considerably larger than a seaman's chest.

But it was not to the box that my eyes or my thoughts were turned as I entered the storeroom. On the floor, lying across the litter of bunting, there was stretched a small, dark man with a short curled beard. He lay as far as it was possible from the box, with his feet toward it and his head away. A crimson patch was printed upon the white canvas on which his head was resting, and little red ribbons wreathed themselves round his swarthy neck and trailed away onto the floor, but there was no sign of a wound that I could see, and his face was as placid as that of a sleeping child.

It was only when I stooped that I could perceive his injury, and then I turned away with an exclamation of horror. He had been pole-axed, apparently by some person standing behind him. A frightful blow had smashed in the top of his head and penetrated deeply into his brain. His face might well be placid, for death must have been absolutely instantaneous, and the position of the wound showed that he could never have seen the person who had inflicted it.

"You are quite right, Mr. Allardyce," said I. "The man has been murdered—struck down from above by a sharp and heavy weapon. But who was he and why did they murder him?"

"He was a common seaman, sir," said the mate. "You can see that if you look at his fingers."

He turned out his pockets as he spoke and brought to light a pack of cards, some tarred string and a bundle of Brazilian tobacco.

"Hullo, look at this!" said he.

It was a large, open knife, with a stiff spring blade, which he had picked up from the floor. The steel was shining and bright, so that we could not associate it with the crime, and yet the dead man apparently had held it in his hand when he was struck down, for it still lay within his grasp.

"It looks to me, sir, as if he knew he was in danger, and kept his knife handy," said the mate. "However, we can't help the poor beggar now. I can't make out these things that are lashed to the wall. They seem to be idols and weapons and curios of all sorts done up in old sacking."

"That's right," said I. "They are the only things of value that we are likely to get from the cargo. Hail the bark and tell them to send the other quarter boat to help us to get the stuff aboard."

While he was away I examined this curious plunder which had come into our possession. The curiosities were so wrapped up that I could only form a general idea as to their nature, but the striped box stood in a good light, where I could thoroughly examine it. On the lid, which was clamped and cornered with metal work, there was engraved a complex coat of arms, and beneath it was a line of Spanish, which I was able to decipher as meaning:

"The treasure chest of Don Ramirez di Leyra, knight of the Order of St. James, Governor and Captain General of Terra Firma and of the Province of Veraquas."

In one corner was the date 1606 and on the front a large white label, upon which was written in English, "You are earnestly requested upon no account to open this box." The same warning was repeated underneath in Spanish. As to the lock, it was a complex and heavy one of engraved steel, with a Latin motto which was above a seaman's comprehension.

By the time I had finished this examination of the peculiar box, the other quarter boat with Mr. Armstrong, the first officer, had come alongside, and we began to carry out and place in her the various curiosities which appeared to be the only objects worth moving from the derelict. When she was full I sent her back to the bark, and then Allardyce and I with the carpenter and one seaman, shifted the striped box, which was the only thing left, to our boat and lowered it over, balancing it upon the two middle thwarts, for it was so heavy that it would have given the boat a dangerous tilt had we placed it at either end. As to the dead man, we left him where we had found him.

The mate had a theory that at the moment of the desertion of the ship this fellow had started plundering, and that the captain in an attempt to preserve discipline had struck him down with a hatchet or some other heavy weapon. It seemed more probable than any other explanation, and yet did not entirely satisfy me.

The heavy box was slung up by ropes onto the deck of the Mary Sinclair and was carried by four seamen into the cabin, where between the table and the after lockers there was just space for it to stand. There it remained during supper, and after that meal the mates remained with me and discussed over a glass of grog the event of the day. Mr. Armstrong was a long, thin, vulture-like man, an excellent seaman, but famous for his nearness and cupidity. Our treasure trove had excited him greatly, and already he had begun with glistening eyes to reckon up how much it might be worth to each of us when the shares of the salvage came to be divided.

"If the paper said that they were unique, Mr. Barclay, then they may be worth anything that you like to name. You wouldn't believe the sums that the rich collectors give."

"I don't think that," said I. "As far as I can see they are not very different from any other South American curios."

"Well, sir, I've traded there for 14 voyages, and I have never seen anything like that chest before. That's worth a pile of money, just as it stands. But it's so heavy that surely there must be something valuable inside it. Don't you think that we ought to open it and see?"

"If you break it open you will spoil it, likely as not," said the second mate.

Armstrong squatted down in front of it, with his head on one side and his long, thin nose within a few inches of the lock.

"If I had a chisel," said he, "or a strong-bladed knife I could force the lock back without doing any damage at all."

The mention of a strong-bladed knife made me think of the dead seaman upon the brig.

"I wonder if he could have been on the job when some one came to interfere with him?" said I.

"I don't know about that, sir; but I am perfectly certain that I could open the box. There's a screwdriver here in the locker. Just hold the lamp, Allardyce, and I'll have it done in a brace of shakes."

"Wait a bit," said I, for already, with eyes which gleamed with curiosity and with avarice he was stooping over the lid. "I don't see that there is any hurry over this matter. You've read that card which warns us not to open it. It may mean anything or it may mean nothing, but somehow I feel inclined to obey it. After all, whatever is in it will keep."

The first officer seemed bitterly disappointed at my decision. "Surely, sir, you are not superstitious about it?" said he, with a slight sneer upon his thin lips. "If it gets out of our own hands, and we don't see for ourselves what is inside it, we may be done out of our rights; besides——"

"That's enough, Mr. Armstrong," said, I, abruptly. "You may have every confidence that you will get your rights, but I will not have that box opened tonight."

Armstrong threw the screwdriver down upon the table and shrugged his shoulders. "Just as you like," said he; but for the rest of the evening, although we spoke upon many subjects, I noticed that his eyes were continually coming round, with the same expression of curiosity and greed, to the old striped box.

The main cabin had the rooms of the officers round it, but mine was the farthest away from it, at the end of the little passage which led to the companion. No regular watch was kept by me except in cases of emergency, and the three mates divided the watches among them. Armstrong had the middle watch, which ends at 4 o'clock, and he was relieved by Allardyce. For my part, I have always been one of the soundest of sleepers and it is rare for anything less than a hand upon my shoulder to arouse me.

And yet, I was aroused that night, or rather in the early gray of the morning. It was just 4:30 by my chronometer when something caused me to sit up in my berth, wide awake and with every nerve tingling. It was a sound of some sort, a crash with a human cry at the end of it, which still jarred upon my ears. I sat listening, but all was now silent. And yet it could not have been imagination, that hideous cry, for the echo of it still rang in my head, and it seemed to have come from some place quite close to me. I sprang from my bunk and pulling on some clothes, I made my way into the cabin.

I first saw nothing unusual there. In the cold, gray light I made out the red-clothed table, the six rotating chairs, the walnut lockers, the swinging barometer, and there, at the end, the big striped chest. I was turning away with the intention of going upon deck and asking the second mate if he had heard anything when my eyes fell upon something which projected from under the table. It was the leg of a man—a leg with a long seaboot upon it. I stooped and there was a figure sprawling upon his face, his arms thrown forward and his body twisted. One glance told me that it was Armstrong, the first officer, and a second that he was a dead man. For a few moments I stood gasping. Then I rushed on to the deck, called Allardyce to my assistance, and came back with him into the cabin.

Together we pulled the unfortunate fellow from under the table, and, as we looked at his dripping head we exchanged glances, and I do not know which was the paler of the two.

"The same as the Spanish sailor," said I.

"The very same. God preserve us! It's that infernal chest! Look at Armstrong's hand!"

He held up the mate's right hand, and there was the screwdriver which he had wished to use the night before.

"He's been at the chest, sir. He knew that I was on deck and you asleep. He knelt down in front of it and he pushed the lock back with that tool. Then something happened to him and he cried out so that you heard him."

"Allardyce," I whispered, "what could have happened to him?"

The second mate put his hand upon my sleeve and drew me into his cabin.

"We can talk here, sir, and we don't know who may be listening to us in there. What do you suppose is in that box, Captain Barclay?"

"I give you my word, Allardyce, that I have no idea."

"Well, I can only find one theory which will fit all the facts. Look at the size of the box. Look at the carving and metal work which may conceal any number of holes. Look at the weight of it; it took four men to carry it. On the top of that, remember that two men have tried to open it and both have come to their end through it. Now, sir, what can it mean except one thing?"

"You mean there is a man in it?"

"Of course, there is a man in it. You know how it is in these South American states, sir. A man may be president one week and hunted like a dog the next, for they are forever flying for their lives. My idea is that there is some fellow in hiding there, who is armed and desperate, and who will fight to the death before he is taken."

"But his food and drink?"

"It's a roomy chest, sir, and he may have some provisions stowed away. As to his drink, he had a friend among the crew upon the brig who saw that he had what he needed. Have you any other way of explaining the facts?"

I had to confess that I had not.

"The question is, What are we to do?" I asked.

"The man's a dangerous ruffian who sticks at nothing. I'm thinking it wouldn't be a bad thing to put a rope around the chest and tow it alongside for half an hour. Then we could open it at our ease. Or if we just tied the box up and kept him from getting any water, maybe that would do as well. Or the carpenter could put a coat of varnish over it and stop all the blowholes."

"Come, Allardyce," said I, angrily. "You don't seriously mean to say that a whole ship's company are going to be terrorized by a man in a box. If he's there, I'll engage to fetch him out." I went to my room and came back with my revolver in my hand. "Now, Allardyce," said I, "do you open the lock and I'll stand on guard."

"For God's sake, think what you are doing, sir!" cried the mate. Two men have lost their lives over it, and the blood of one not yet dry on the carpet."

"The more reason why we should revenge him."

"Well, sir, at least let me call the carpenter. Three are better than two, and he is a good, stout man."

He went off in search of him, and I was left alone with the striped chest in the cabin. I don't think that I'm a nervous man, but I kept the table between me and this solid old relic of the Spanish Main. Presently the carpenter and the mate came back together, the former with a hammer in his hand.

"It's a bad business this, sir," said he, shaking his head as he looked at the body of the mate. "And you think there's some one hiding in the box?"

"There's no doubt about it," said Allardyce, picking up the screwdriver and setting his jaw like a man who needs to brace his courage. "I'll drive the lock back if you'll both stand by. If he rises, let him have it on the head with your hammer, carpenter! Shoot at once, sir, if he raises his hand. Now!"

He had knelt down in front of the striped chest, and passed the blade of the tool under the lid. With a sharp snick the lock flew back.

"Stand by!" yelled the mate, and with a heave he threw back the massive top of the box. As it swung up, we all three sprang back, I with my pistol leveled, and the carpenter with the hammer above his head. Then, as nothing happened, we each took a step forward and peeped in. The box was empty.

Not quite empty, either, for in one corner was lying an old yellow candlestick, elaborately engraved, which appeared to be as old as the box itself. Its rich, yellow tone and artistic shape suggested that it was an object of value.

"Well, I'm blessed!" cried Allardyce, staring blankly into it. "Where does the weight come in, then?"

"Look at the thickness of the sides and look at the lid. Why, it's five inches through, and see that great metal spring across it."

"That's for holding the lid up," said the mate. "You see, it won't lean back. What's that German printing on the inside?"

"It means that it was made by Johann Rothstein of Augsburg, in 1606."

"And a solid bit of work, too. But it doesn't throw much light on what has passed, does it, Captain Barclay? That candlestick looks like gold. We shall have something for our trouble, after all."

He leaned forward to grasp it, and from that moment I have never doubted as to the reality of inspiration, for on the instant I caught him by the collar and pulled him straight again. It may have been some story of the middle ages which had come back to my mind, or it may have been that my eye caught some red which was not that of rust upon the upper part of the lock, but to him and to me it will always seem an inspiration, so prompt and sudden was my action.

"There's devilitry here," said I. "Give me the crooked stick from the corner."

It was an ordinary walking cane with a hooked top. I passed it over the candlestick and gave it a pull. With a flash a row of polished steel fangs shot out from below the upper lid, and the great striped chest snapped at us like a wild animal. Clang came the huge lid into its place, and the glasses on the swinging rack sang and tinkled with the shock. The mate sat down on the edge of the table and shivered like a frightened horse.

"You've saved my life, Captain Barclay!" said he.

So this was the secret of the striped treasure chest of old Don Ramirez di Leyra, and this was how he preserved his ill-gotten gains from Terra Firma and the Province of Verasquez. Be the thief ever so cunning he could not tell that golden candlestick from the other articles of value, and the instant that he laid hands upon it the terrible spring was loosed and the murderous steel spikes were driven into his brain, while the shock of the blow sent the victim backwards and enabled the chest automatically to close itself. How many, I wondered had fallen victims to the ingenuity of the mechanic of Augsburg. And as I thought of the possible history of that grim striped chest, my resolution was very quickly taken.

"Carpenter, bring three men and carry this on deck."

"Going to throw it overboard, sir?"

"Yes, Mr. Allardyce. I'm not superstitious as a rule, but there are some things which are more than a sailor can be called upon to stand.

So we did not even wait for the three sailors, but we carried it out, the mate, the carpenter and I, and we pushed it with our own hands over the bulwarks. There was a white spout of water and it was gone.

There it lies, the striped chest, a thousand fathoms deep, and if, as they say, the sea will some day be dry land, I grieve for the man who finds that old box and tries to penetrate into its secret.

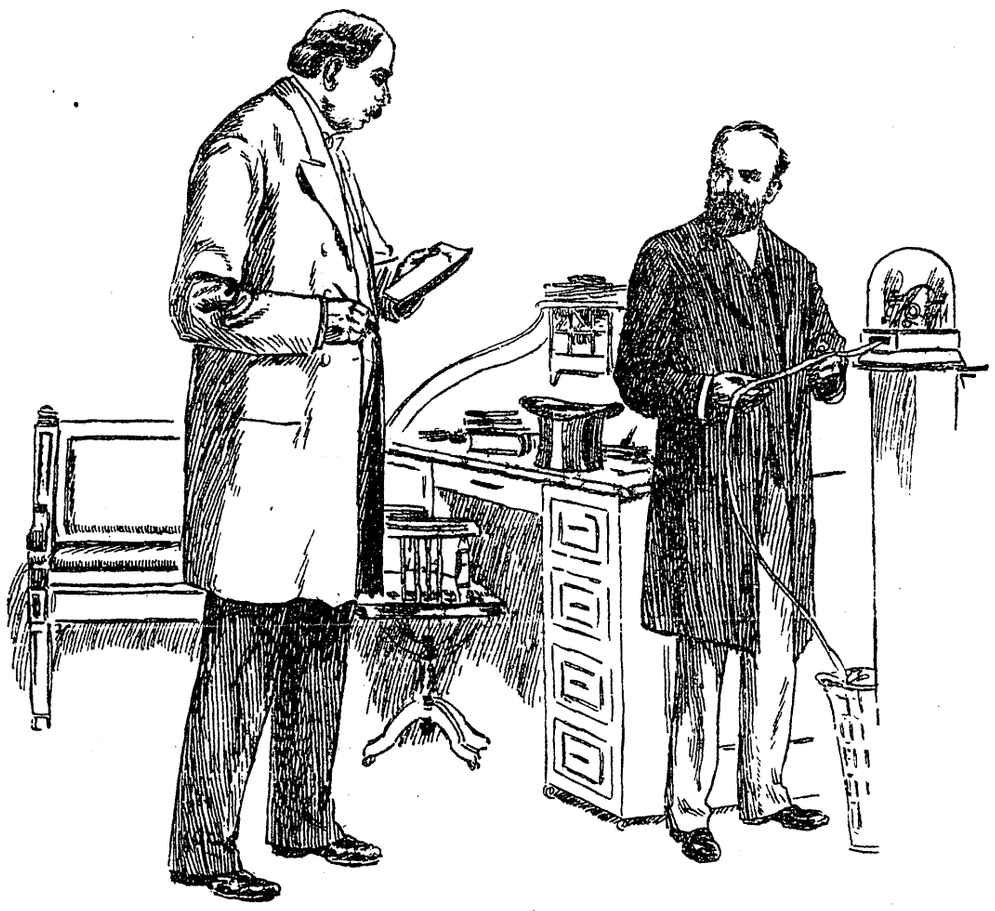
THE LOST OPPORTUNITY

By Edwin Lefevre

FOR MANY YEARS Daniel Dittenhoeffer had desired the ruin of John F. Greener. Dutch Dan, as the Street called Dittenhoeffer, was a burly man with blond hair, a red nose and a loud voice. Greener was a sallow, swarthy bit of a man, with black hair and a squeaky voice. He had furtive brown eyes and a high forhead; while Dittenhoeffer had frank blue eyes and the pugnacious chin and thick neck of a prize fighter. Both were members of the New York Stock exchange, but Greener was never seen on the "floor" after one of his victims lifted him bodily by the collar and dropped him fifteen feet into a coal cellar on Exchange place. He would plan the wreck of railroad systems as a measure preliminary to their absorption, just as a boa constrictor crushes its victim into pulp the more easily to swallow it. But the practice, unchecked for years, had made him nervous and soul-fidgety.

Dan spent his days from 10 to 3 on the Stock exchange, and his nights from 10 to 3 at the roulette tables or before a faro layout. Restless as the quivering sea and suffering from chroni insomnia, he had perforce to satisfy his constitutional craving for powerful stimulants; but as he hated delirium tremens he gave himself ceaselessly big doses of the wine of gambling—it does as much for the nerves as the best whisky. He would buy or sell 50,000 shares of a stock and he would bet $50,000 on the turn of a card. On an occasion he offered to wager a fortune that he could guess which of two flies that had lit on a table would be the first to fly away.

Greener found in the Stock exchange the means to a desired end. Despite innumerable bits of stock jobbing, he had no exalted opinion, in his heart of hearts, of stock operations. But Dittenhoeffer thought the stock market was the court of last resort, whither financiers should go, when they were in the right, to get their deserts; and when they were in the wrong to overcome their deserts by the brute force of dollars. It was natural that in their operations in the market the two men should be as dissimilar as they were in their physical and temperamental characteristics—Machiavelli and Richard Coeur de Lion.



Nobody knew exactly how the enmity between Greener and Dittenhoeffer began. The "Little Napoleon of Railroading" had felt toward Dutch Dan a certain passive hostility for interference with sundry stock market deals. But Dan hated Greener madly, probably for the same reason that a hawk hates a snake—the instinctive antipathy of the utterly dissimilar.

Scores of men had tried to "bust" Greener, but Greener had grown richer by their efforts, the growth of his fortune being proportionate to the contraction of theirs. Sam Sharpe had come from Arizona with $12,000,000, avowedly to show the effete east how to crush "financial skunks of the Greener class." And the financial skunk learned no new lesson, though the privilege of imagining he was giving one cost Sharpe a half million a month for nearly one year. Then, after Sharpe had learned more of the game—and of Greener—he joined hands with Dittenhoeffer and together they attacked Greener.

They were skillful stock operators, rich and utterly without financial fear. And they loathed Greener. In a more gorgeous age they would have cut the Little Napoleon to pieces and passed his roasted heart on a platter around the festive board. In the colorless nineteenth century they were fain to content themselves with endeavoring to despoil him of his tear-stained millions; to do which they united their smile-wreathed millions—some seven or eight of them—and opened fire.

Their combined fortune was divided into ten projectiles, and one after another hurled at the little man with the squeaky voice and the high forehead. The little man dodged the first and the second and the third, but the fourth broke his leg and the fifth knocked the wind out of him. The Street cheered and showed its confidence in the artillerists by going short of the Greener stocks.

But just before the sixth shot Greener called to his assistance old Wilbur Wise, the man with the skin-flinty heart and thirty millions in cash. A protecting rampart, man-high, of government bonds was raised about the prostrate Napoleon, and the financial canponeers ceased firing precious projectiles. The new fortifications were impregnable and they knew it; so they contented themselves with gathering up their own shot and a small railroad or two dropped by Greener in his haste to seek shelter. Then Sharpe went to England to win the Derby and Dittenhoeffer went to Long Branch to amuse himself playing a no-limit faro game that cost him on an average $10,000 a night for a month.

There was a period of peace in Wall Street following the last encounter between the diminutive Napoleon and Dutch Dan. But after a few months the fight resumed. Greener was desirous of "bulling" his stocks generally and his pet, Federal Telegraph company, particularly. Just to show there was no need to hurry the "bull" or upward movement, Dan sold the stock "short" every time Greener tried to advance the price. Four times did Greener try, and four times Dittenhoeffer sold him a few thousand shares—just enough to check the advance. Up to a certain point a manipulator of stocks is successful. His manipulation may comprise many ingenious and complex actions and devices, but the elemental fact in bull manipulation is to buy more than the other fellow can or wishes to sell. Greener was willing to buy, but Dan was even more willing to sell.

Greener really was in desperate straits. He was committed to many important enterprises. To carry them out he needed cash and the banks, fearful of stock market possibilities, were loath to lend him enough. Besides which, there was the desire on the part of the banks' directors to pick up the fine bargains should their refusal to lend Greener money force him to throw overboard the greater part of his load. Greener had despoiled innumerable widows and orphans in his railroad-wrecking schemes. The money-lenders should avenge the widows and orphans. It was a good deed. Their was not a doubt of it in their minds.

Federal Telegraph, in which Greener's commitments were heaviest, had been slowly sinking. Successful in other quarters of the market. Dutch Dan decided to "whack the everlasting daylights out of Fed. Tel." He went about it calmly, just as he played roulette—selling it methodically, ceaselessly, depressingly. And the price wilted. Greener, unsuccessful in other quarters of the Street, decided it was time to do something to save himself. He needed only $5,000,000. At a pinch $3,000,000 might do; or, for the moment, even $2,500,000. But he must have the money at once. Delay meant danger, and danger meant Dittenhoeffer, and Dittenhoeffer might mean death.

Of a sudden, rising from nowhere, fathered by no one, the rumor whirled about the Street that Greener was in difficulties. Financial ghouls ran to the banks and interviewed the presidents. They asked no questions in order to get no lies. They simply said as though they knew: "Greener is on his uppers."

The bank presidents smiled indulgently, almost pitingly. "Oh, you've just heard it, have you? We've known it for six weeks."

Back to the Stock exchange rushed the ghouls to sell the Greener stocks—not Federal Telegraph, which was really a good property, but his reorganized roads, whose renascence was so recent that they had not grown into full strength. Down went prices and up went the whisper, "Dittenhoeffer's got Greener at last!"

A thousand brokers rushed to find their dear friend Dan to congratulate him—Napoleon's conqueror, the hero of the hour, the future dispenser of liberal commissions. But dear Dan could not be found. He was not on the "floor" of the exchange nor at his office.

Someone had sought Dittenhoeffer before the brokers thought of congratulating him—some one who was the greatest gambler of all, greater even than Dutch Dan—a little man with furtive brown eyes and a squeaky voice, also a wonderful forehead—Mr. John F. Greener.

"Mr. Dittenhoeffer, I sent for you to ask you a question," he squeaked calmly. He stood beside a garrulous ticker.

"Certainly, Mr. Greener." And Dittenhoeffer instantly had a vision of humble requests to "let up." And he almost formulated the words of a withering refusal.

"Would you execute an order from me?"

"Certainly, Mr. Greener. I'll execute anybody's orders. I'm a broker."

"Very well. Sell 50,000 shares of Federal Telegraph company for me."

"What price?" jotting down the figures from force of habit, his mind being paralyzed.

"The best you can get. The stock"—glancing at the tape—"is 91."

"Very well."

The two men looked at one another—Dutch Dan half menacingly, Greener calmly, steadily, his furtive eyes almost truthful.

"Good morning," said Dittenhoeffer at length, and the little man's high-browed head nodded dismissingly.

Dittenhoeffer hastened back to the exchange. At the entrance he met his partner, Smith—the "Co." of D. Dittenhoeffer & Co.

"Bill, I've just got an order from Greener to sell 50,000 shares of Federal Telegraph,'

"Wh-what?" gasped Smith.

"Greener sent for me, asked me whether I'd accept an order from him. I said yes, and he told me to sell 50,000 shares of Telegraph, and I'm—"

"You've got him, Dan; you've got him," exultantly.

"I'm going to cover my 20,000 shares with the first half of the order and sell the rest the best I can."

"Man alive, this is your chance! Don't you see you've got him? Smille of the Eastern National bank tells me there isn't a bank in the city will lend Greener money, and he needs it badly to pay the last $10,000,000 to the Indian Pacific bondholders. He's bit off more than he can chew, damn 'im!"

"Well, Bill, we'll treat Mr. Greener as we do any other customer," said Dittenhoeffer.

"But," began Smith with undisguised consternation; he was an honest man when away from the Street.

"Oh, I'll get him yet. This won't save him. I'll get him yet," with a confident smile.

It would have been very easy for him to take advantage of Greener's order to make a fortune. He was short 20,000 shares which he had put out at an average price of 93. He could have taken Greener's block of 50,000 shares and hurled it bodily at the market. Not even a gilt-edge stock could withstand the impact of such a fearful blow, and the price of Federal Telegraph doubtless would have broken 15 points or more, and he could easily have taken in his shorts at 75 or possibly even at 70, which would have meant a profit of a half million of dollars and a loss of a much-needed million to his arch-foe, a Greener. And if he allowed his partner to whisper in strict confidence to some friend how Dan was selling out a big line of Telegraph for Greener the "Room" would have gone wild and everybody would have hastened to sell and the decline would have gone so much further as to cripple the little Napoleon possibly beyond all hope of recovery. Had Greener made the most colossal mistake in his life in giving the order to his enemy?

Dan went to the Federal Telegraph post, where a score of madmen were shouting at the top of their voices the prices they were willing to pay or accept for varying amounts of the stock. He gave to 20 brokers orders to sell 1,000 shares each at the best obtainable price, and he himself, through another man, took an equal amount. On the next day he in person sold 20,000 shares, and on the third day the last 10,000 shares of Greener's order. This selling, the Street thought, was for his own account. It was all short stock; that is, his colleagues thought he was selling stock he didn't own, trusting later on to buy it back cheaply. Such selling never has the depressing effect of "long" stock, because it is obvious that the short seller must sooner or later buy the stock in, insuring a future demand, which would exert a lifting influence on prices; for

He who sells what isn't his'n
Must buy it back or go to pris'n.

And Dittenhoeffer was able to get an average of $86 per share for Greener's 50,000 shares of Federal Telegraph company stock, for the Street agreed, with many headshakings, that Dan was becoming too reckless and Greener was a slippery little cuss, and the short interest must be simply enormous and the danger of a bad "squeeze" exceedingly great. Wherefore, they forebore to "whack" Telegraph. Indeed, many shrewd traders saw in the seeming weakness of the stock a trap of the wily little Napoleon and they "fooled" him by astutely buying Federal Telegraph.

With the $4,300,000 which he received from the sale of the big block of stock Greener overcame his other troubles and carried out all his plans. It was a daring stroke, to trust to a stock broker's professional honor. It made him the owner of a great railroad system. Dutch Dan's attacks later did absolutely no harm. Greener had made an opportunity and Dittenhoeffer had lost one.

The Author of Journeys End.

Justus Miles Forman, the author of "Journeys End," that charming love story with an end as puzzling as Stockton's "Lady or the Tiger," was born at Le Roy, N. Y., in the heart of the Genesee valley, in 1879.

When he had finished his course at Yale he went abroad to study art and absorbed unconsciously the spirit of European life and the character of the European people. When he came back to America he varied his artistic work with writing, and he has been so successful with his stories that they occupy most of his time. "Journeys End" is his second novel. The first he is preparing with George W. Broadhurst for the stage for Aubrey Boucicault. But he keeps at his sketching and painting. Perhaps it is not unlikely that there will soon be a novel by Mr. Forman, illustrated by its author and dramatized by the author, so varied are his talents.

MINES AND MINING

BONANZA STREAK.

Special to the Gazette

Cripple Creek, May 1.—The most important piece of news that has been sent out of the district for a great many months is going out tonight over a bonanza streak of ore which was encountered yesterday in a level run out at 200 feet from the shaft of the Cripple Creek Enterprise G. M. company.

Assays obtained last evening gave values of $130.80 and $79.20, respectively. Manager Hanley of the property was afraid that W. H. Strout & Son, assayers, who made the assay, had made a mistake, although it was plain to be seen that about 12 inches of the rock he was breaking was very good-looking ore. The night shift made good headway on the streak, and this morning three more samples were taken and given to L. X. Smith for assay. They were out at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and this is the result. No. 1, $438; No. 2, $557.60; No. 3, $805.50. This is surely bonanza rock, and it looks as if another great mine had been opened in the district, and what is more, in the city limits of Cripple Creek, although it is a little too early to make a positive statement regarding this.

As is well known, the Cripple Creek Enterprise G. M. company has a franchise from the City of Cripple Creek to mine under the streets and alleys, and for this it is to pay a small royalty on all ore sold. Chicago capitalists, believing the franchise was valuable, were glad to back Mr. Hanley in the ground. Everyone was aware that many strong leads passed through the city, and it has been the manager's contention that at a comparatively shallow depth they would be found to be highly mineralized, and from the assays he got today, it is indicated that his opinion was well founded. This is really the first vein that has been cut and just what the many others will do, cannot be stated at this time.

Many of the citizens are excited over the new find in this property and many now predict that a bonanza will be opened within 100 feet of the National hotel. Mr. Hanley was warmly congratulated on all sides for his good fortune this afternoon.

April Output.

The production from the Golden Cycle property for last month reached the handsome figures of 3,700 tons of ore, while the Vindicator, her near neighbor, sent out 1,500 tons. This was a little low for the Vindicator, but as No. 2 has been closed the entire month, it foots up a fair average. The present month will run considerably higher, as Lancto and Jones commenced operating today on No. 2 mine, which they have under lease. The close-down was caused by necessary repairs that had to be made both in the shaft and on the machinery.

Katinka.

Charles Waldren, operating under lease the August Flower property of the Katinka company, sent out a two carload shipment today to the smelter, that is expected to run three ounces or better to the ton.

Abe Lincoln.

Two carloads of ore is the usual shipment that goes out from the Abe Lincoln property up Poverty gulch. The ore sent out today was consigned to the smelter, and it is expected to run in the neighborhood of $60 to the ton.

Installing Machinery.

Charles Perkins, operating under lease the Compromise Fraction and the Deadwood claims, are installing a fine steam plant of machinery at the present time. From the last-named claim a carload of ore was sent out today that will return values of $50 to the ton in gold.

Acacia.

A small shipment was sent out this afternoon from the Clark lease on the south end of the Burns of the Acacia company. The ore will net the lessee in the neighborhood of $700 to the ton in gold.

Free Coinage.

Wilhelm and others, operating under lease a block of the Wilson claim of the Free Coinage company, sent out a two-carload shipment yesterday that will return values of $40 to the ton. Another block of the same claim, operated under lease by Underwood and others, sent out a carload at the same time, of $60 ore.

Pinto.

Harry Shell, leasing on the Pinto property, sent out a 60-ton shipment today that will run around the two-ounce mark, or better.

Anna J.

Lessee Fry and others, operating on the Anna J. property, sent out a carload shipment this morning that is expected to return very fair values.

Snowy Range.

A new plant of machinery is being installed today on the Snowy Range property on Raven hill. The property is under lease to Sweet and Baker.

Ada Bell.

Work has resumed this morning on the Ada Bell property on Raven hill, a short distance below the Moose.

OUTPUT FOR APRIL.

Special to the Gazette

Cripple Creek, April 30.—The values of the output for the month of April reach the gratifying amount of $1,702,650.00. The tonnage for the month is 51,050 tons, with an average value of $25.00. This is an increase in the amount over March of $506,501, while the tonnage has decreased 524 tons. This is explained by the fact that there is one more day in March than this month and that the smelters had a large increase both in tonnage and values.

One of the features in bringing down the value of the total tonnage is the starting up of the Magna Charta and Gillette Cyanide plant. Undoubtedly the total value would have been further decreased had not the Arequa mill burned down during the first of the present month. The figures for the month obtained from the mills and smelters are as follows:

Name	Tons	Av. Val.	Total Val.
U. S. R. & R. Co.	20,000	$25.00	$500,000
Portland	7,500	25.00	187,500
Economic	4,200	27.00	117,400
Telluride	3,500	25.00	87,500
Dorcas	3,200	27.50	88,000
Magna Charta	300	4.00	1,200
Gillette	350	3.00	1,050
Smelters	12,000	60.00	720,000
Total	51,050	$25.00	$1,702,650

Anaconda.

Systematic and thorough development is now at the 400-foot winze level of the Anaconda property and good results are being obtained. H. P. Dahl, who has a lease on the lower workings, is pushing work at two different points. In one part he is sinking a winze on an incline following the ore streak which is from 6 to 12 inches in width. At a point south where the ore was first encountered by the company on this property, Lessee Dahl has been taking some ore from this point and yesterday sent out a shipment of two carloads to the smelters which is expected to return pretty good values. From where this shipment came the ore shoot has always been very pockety running from 6 to 18 inches in width and then breaking into quite large pockets. The ore shipped yesterday was saved from the narrow seam.

Tornado.

The condition of the Tornado property of the Elkton company, is gradually increasing as development work goes on. At the present time Lessee Clements, who is operating the property under lease is breaking ore from five different levels. A shipment of two carloads was sent out today, the ore coming from the third, fourth, sixth and eighth levels, it all being of smelting grade, which carries very good values.

With the exception of one level the ore is being broken from the main vein of the mine. In the cross vein in the ninth level the rock is being broken on an average of two feet in width from which the screenings average about $40 to the ton, while the ore does not run quite as high. Returns from the last shipment were settled for on a basis of a little less than two ounces of gold to the ton.

There are two sub-lessees working there and both of them are in ore at the present time, so the tonnage of this property is amounting to considerable every month, the revenues to the company in royalties being considerable.

Gold Cord.

The Gold Cord company, operating on the Bonanza King, located on Gold hill, sent out a carload shipment of coarse rock this morning, consigned to the smelters. Manager Lockwood is working very hard there to prove the ore shoot and the lease has all the indications of a very good proposition.

Lease on Lost Claim.

A. J. Perrault has given a lease on the Lost claim, located on Mineral hill, to Gus Anderson, for 18 months. The royalty demanded on any ore is 15 per cent. The new lessee agrees to work 50 shifts a month.

Contract for Boiler.

Messrs. Thorbe & Smith of Goldfield, secured a contract this morning for the new 300 horse-power boiler which is to be placed in the Independence mine.

IMPROVED ORE PROCESS.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 2.—An improvement in the process for separating gold from foreign substances has been discovered by Dr. Proctor of this district. He observed that in order to form amalgam the mercury must be brought into contact with the metal for some time and with certain pressure. His invention does both of these with a possible pressure of 30 pounds to the square inch, and is also constructed as to allow the chemical action to take place. It was experimented with this morning at the Pike's Peak assay office in Victor and the results were highly satisfactory. By the common table process about 75 per cent. is saved, this being the perfection of this process. At the very first trial, with simply a crude model, Dr. Proctor's machine saved a little over 50 per cent. The rights have been protected at the patent office in Washington.

Kaffirs.

The Kaffirs Gold Mining company recently granted a lease for two years to C. S. Page and associates on the May Turn and May Bruin claims. The lease exacts a 20 per cent. royalty on all ore. The Kaffirs company owns about 14 acres on Squaw mountain, and heretofore very little work in the way of developing the territory has been accomplished, but it is expected that Lessee Page and associates will start on a systematic plan of work as a very good looking vein has been opened up on the first named claim, in a shallow shaft, and it is thought the lessees ought to be able to encounter some good ore before very long. Their intentions are also to do considerable work on the May Bruin claim a little later in the spring, in fact, as soon as the other property is well under way.

Anthony Pfeiffer, an eastern capitalist who has large holdings in the Lincoln Mountain company, was in town this morning, after looking over the ground for the past week with a view of further investments. Mr. Pfeiffer is very favorably impressed with the showing in the Gillett section of the camp, and it is reported that the company he represents intends to erect a cyanide mill on their property to treat the low grade ore from their property and this section.

C. A. Ross and others have secured a lease on block 15 and half of block 16 of the Bonanza King, on Gold hill, and will commence active operations Monday morning. Shortly after securing the lease on this property they received a handsome cash offer for their lease if they would immediately turn it over, but refused to accept it.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, operating on the Hull City Placer mine under lease, is now shipping some two carloads of ore each day, which averages about $45 to the ton. The shaft on the property has now reached a depth of 1,250 feet, and as soon as a station is finished drifting will be commenced towards the ore body from the bottom level.

GOOD REPORTS ARE RECEIVED FROM PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

A good strike is reported from the Golfo Del Oro property on the Yaqui river in Mexico. The property in which the strike was made is known as the La Cobriza and the vein is four feet wire, assaying $200 to the ton across its entire width. Dr. Grover of this city, has received samples from the new find which show free gold all through the rock and it is said that the vein is composed entirely of this grade of mineral. The ore is all of a free milling variety and can be washed easily after it is crushed. The expense of milling is said to be small.

Through this section of Mexico three railroads are planned and all three surveys cross the Golfo Del Oro property. Two surveys have already been made and it is practically assured that the Mexican-Orient road will be built in the near future. The road follows the course of the Yaqui river and runs through a fine agricultural valley as well as a vast mineral country.

The Golfo Del Oro company is composed of local people, Dr. Grover, J. K. Brunner and others.

BOULDER.

Another mine in close proximity to the Emancipation and one of the first discovered near Salina, is the Richmond. This also carries large bodies of high and low-grade ore. It is noted in this case, as well as in many others, that the values and amount of production and dividends have increased greatly since the building of mills and railroads. It now pays to work the low grades, while before the cost of transportation to Boulder was so high that they were thrown on the dump. The Richmond company is working by leases and contracts. Recently a contract was let to sink the largest shaft 100 feet further on a vein of low grade to a point where they expect to cut a rich body, along which a crosscut tunnel can be run to a good advantage. In addition to this leases have been given for tunneling and stoping in different parts of the mine. From several of these points good values have been opened up and worked to advantage.

John Dupuy has also met with considerable success in his operations on the California group, covering three very fine claims. He has three large tunnels besides a shaft which has been sunk to a considerable depth. At present he is driving a tunnel along a vein which contains a streak very rich in both silver and gold.

The mill of the Wall Street Gold Extraction company continues to give great satisfaction throughout the district. Practically all the mines send shipments there for treatment and the returns have proven very satisfactory. The company has large contracts for handling the ores of different properties for some time to come.

A LETTER FROM THE TONAPAH DISTRICT.

The conditions existing at Tonopah, Nevada, are given in a letter to the Gazette by R. W. Griswold, who is now at Tonopah. Mr. Griswold will be remembered as a well-known mining man of this city and of Cripple Creek. His letter follows:

"To those in Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs who are expecting to operate in this new mining camp the exact condition existing here is as follows:

"Tonopah is situated about 250 miles southeast of Reno, Nevada, and is easily reached by railroad to Sadaville, then by fast stage lines 60 miles east. These stages make the camp in eight hours and cost $8.00.

"When you get to Tonopah you find a city of between 3,000 and 4,000 people, with water works, electric lights, plenty of hotels and restaurants, charging for meals 50 cents each and from $1.00 to $1.50 per day for rooms.

"About 400 miners are employed at present. Wages being $4.00 per day. Wood $15 per cord, gasoline is used mostly for generating power; powder is 13 cents per pound, in fact all supplies are very reasonable to the operators.

"Tonopah looks at present as though it would be to Nevada what Cripple Creek is to Colorado, but the mining operations will cover a much larger territory. It has opened up a base of supplies in a country heretofore considered outside of the resources of the average miner.

"At present camps, with splendid showing for mines adjoining Tonopah, are Ray, 12 miles north; Gold Mountain, six miles south; Liberty, 3 miles northwest; Klondyke, 12 miles southwest. Lane Mountain, 22 miles nearly west, and Hanapah, 18 miles east, where Sam Newhouse has just invested.

"Of course Tonopah ranks first as a producer, being about two years old with a production to date of between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 to its credit, while Lane Mountain, Ray and Liberty are good shippers. Gold Mountain gives promise of developing several big mines and the country for four miles from Gold Mountain, north, toward Tonopah, so closely resembles Cripple Creek that the Cripple Creek representatives here are the large owners.

"The latter section shows the greatest gold values, while Tonopah proper is about four-fifths silver and one-fifth gold.

"Regarding the tonnage of Tonopah shipped to date, only ore running over $100 per ton has been sent out, the balance being left on the dumps, and is called low grade. Probably 15,000 tons is piled up on the big Tonopah company's property. This ore is owned by lessees who formerly worked the property before being operated by the company. Eventually this ore will all be milled.

"The Mispah mine, now owned by the Tonopah Mining company of Philadelphia, was purchased from the locators for $366,000, a little over a year ago and was placed in a stock company of $1,300,000. The stock is now worth about $10.00 per share and has sold as high as $18.00 per share. It was this mine that gave Tonopah its start. Their main three-compartment shaft is down 740 feet. The last crosscut is at 500 feet, which opened up ore much richer than the upper workings. To give an idea of the value of the ore in this mine it is safe to say that it is as good a mine as the Portland, Independence and Strong put together, if they open the ore in the 1,000-foot level. This section will have a boom similar to the old Comstock at Virginia City, as several adjoining properties are getting more or less of the same ore.

"About 40 deep shafts are going down around the big property.

"Stock speculation is slow, a mining exchange is organized but is confined to the local market as yet. However Philadelphia people are picking up everything that seems to be cheap. Several old-time Cripple Creek operators are here, among them Frank Ish, Bruce Glidden, E. A. Byler and others. Tonopah is commanding almost the exclusive attention of mining men from Salt Lake west to the coast and it is only a question of time before it spreads further east. Every stage brings in people from all parts of the country, reminding one of the early problematic days of Cripple Creek, when the greatest expert and most sought after man was 'Keno,' the stage driver, and the seat of honor in front with the driver."

BLUE BIRD ASSAYS ARE RUNNING HIGH.

Assays taken on recent shipments of ore from the Blue Bird property on Bull hill indicate values as high as $300 to the ton. This ore was selected from the general product of the mine and the balance is said to be of a smelting grade. The stoping is being done in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth levels, the latter at a depth of 4,350 feet. The ore shoot is claimed to be four feet wide with a streak of over 12 inches of the high grade rock.

STRIKE ON LAST DOLLAR.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 5.—The Last Dollar property again comes to the front by uncovering a rich vein which surpasses any previous strike made on this property. An ore body was recently encountered at the 1,250-foot level, which is a well-defined vein of some 20 inches in width, and from assays taken it will return values of 40 ounces in gold and between 50 and 70 ounces in silver. This new formation is a surprise to all and especially so to Manager Walden, as it is distinct from any other formation ever revealed in the Cripple Creek district.

Katinka.

The new air compressor bought by the August Flower Leasing company, to be placed on the Katinka company's property on Guyot hill, has been on the side track of the company for the past three days, already to be unloaded. With the installation of this new compressor and in operation the lessees expect to make a much larger production than has ever been made before from this property. The new shaft is in readiness for operations to commence, and machinery will be installed as rapidly as possible.

Friday.

Lessees operating on the Friday claim on Tenderfoot hill are doing considerable development work at the present time. They are also saving a shipment every few weeks. This property adjoins the Hoosier mine, where very good ore has been shipped from in the past, the company and lessees combined sending out something like $400,000 worth of ore, but so far the formation and ore bodies were more or less displaced and broken. The lessees on the Friday claim are positive that some of the rich veins opened up in the Hoosier dip into their ground, and it is this ore they are now seeking for.

GOOD NEWS FROM TARRYALL DISTRICT.

A report comes from the Tarryall district of the opening of a big vein of ore in the Wisconsin property near Badger mountain. At a depth of about 50 feet it is reported a vein was disclosed in the shaft and with development the width has thus far been proven for a distance of 28 feet. The ore duns in gold, silver, copper and lead values, the principal mineral being copper. A shipment is being made to the smelter at Pueblo which is expected to run better than $30 to the ton, according to assays taken from the rock as it was sent out. A large amount of this rock has been piled up in assorted piles and as soon as the consignment now at the smelter is heard from, it is the intention of the company to ship another carload. The consignment being sent out at this time consists of 40 tons of the rock.

The Wisconsin is in the same relative locality as the property of the Badger Mountain company, in which Newman, Crapser and others are interested; the Tarry Gold property, owned by C. P. Campbell and associates; the Apex Copper company, held principally by J. K. Vanatta and others; the Maverick, also controlled by Colorado Springs people, and the properties which F. M. Clancy and associates have been developing for the past year or more. Several other Colorado Springs parties are interested in properties in the same section and all are enthusiastic over the outlook. F. H. Dunnington of this city, has recently received reports from the Maverick which adjoins ground in which he is interested and says there is fine ore already in sight in that property.

Many of these properties are being equipped with machinery, the Apex having recently installed a $5,000 plant. F. M. Clancy will leave today for the district, to be gone several days to make arrangements to install machinery on his property.

THE STRATTON ESTATE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 4.—A rumor heard in many parts of the district is to the effect that the reason that the Stratton estate has not been leased is that a sale of the property is now pending to a wealthy syndicate of eastern men. It is said that should this sale be made, it would be strictly carrying out the requirements of the will, as in that document the late W. S. Stratton requested his executors to sell his property and put the money into safe investments for the support of the Myron Stratton home at Colorado Springs. That the executors intend to carry out the express wish of the dead millionaire is more than likely.

Keystone.

Kimsey and others who have the Keystone estate under lease on Bull hill, commenced this morning to make a regular production of one carload of ore per day.

In the stope of the 100-foot level one of the finest ore bodies in the district is being developed, the same shoot being opened in the 200-foot level and work was commenced in this part in earnest this morning.

A 40-ton shipment was started out today by the lessees which is expected to return values of $50 a ton.

Little Nell.

Lessees operating on the Little Nell property on Raven hill, are now saving a shipment of ore which, from assays taken, will run in the neighborhood of $35 to the ton in gold. The lessees are working in a winze about 100 feet in depth from the third level, or 265 feet from the surface.

Pointer.

Lessees commenced operations again on the Pointer property this morning, where they expect to commence work immediately on the old ore body, opened up a short time before work was suspended. Shipments will probably be resumed from this well-known property in the course of the next two weeks. The Pointer has had a very good record. The company paid two dividends, amounting to $25,000, but gave up working on company account when the ore was supposed to have pinched out. Since that time lessees have worked the mine with indifferent success and what the present ore shoot that the lessees started on this morning will prove to be is hard to tell. There is no question in the minds of many miners but that the rich ore shoot worked above extends downward to a considerable depth, but it will take time to prove this prediction.

Trachyte.

Much new development work is in progress on the Trachyte property of the New Zealand company, under lease to the Practical company. It is also said that negotiations are being made by the management of the Practical company for a lease on the Deadwood No. 2, which closely adjoins the property now being worked by this company. The Deadwood has a large shaft to the depth of 750 feet, and in the event that the arrangements are completed, the lower workings of the Trachyte will be operated from the Deadwood shaft.

Hawkeye.

The new machinery for the Hawkeye property near Gillett is now in place, and active operations on the property commenced this morning. The company started up with a full force of men.

STOCKS T OBE DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Notice was posted yesterday morning on the bulletin board of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange that 31 stocks would be dropped from the list June 1, unless the requirements of the exchange were met prior to that date. The Agnes, Figaro, Henrietta, Lacota, Santa Fe and Triumph companies have notified Secretary Kinney that they do not intend to re-list their stocks after June 1, and these stocks are included in the notice posted. Black Belle will not be re-listed.

Other stocks included in the list to be dropped June 1 are Astor, Anna May, Blue Bell, Buckhorn, Colonial Dames, Colfax, Copper Signal, Cumberland, DeBeers, Emma Aimee, Flower of the West, Flying Cloud, Horseshoe, Hermosa, Jean L., Leon, Little Man, Lucrative, Magna Charta, Ontario, Rattler, Shannon, St. Thomas and Virginia M. These companies have given the exchange no notice of their intention in the matter.

All companies included in the list have the privilege of remaining on the list by conforming to the rules of the exchange before June 1 and it is expected that several of them will take advantage of this opportunity.

REGARDING AFFAIRS OF ARGENTUM-JUNIATTA.

It is stated that foreclosure proceedings will be instituted shortly against the property of the Argentum-Juniata Mining company at Aspen. The judgment against the company amounts to about $55,000 and an effort was made to liquidate the debt, by asking for voluntary subscriptions. A few were forthcoming and those who have subscribed were given notes due May 1. In order to protect those who have responded to the request it is understood that the company will be reorganized after the foreclosure proceedings and the Colorado Title and Trust company will act as trustee. J. A. Hayes of this city is president of the company and C. E. Palmer is vice president.

SHIPMENT FROM A GRANITE PROPERTY.

A shipment is now in the hands of the smelters from the Washington mine at Granite which is expected to run in the neighborhood of $75 to the ton, the rock coming from the same ore shoot as several other cars which have returned values upwards of this amount. A new find was opened several weeks ago and development work is in progress. The rock is not being assayed very often on account of its character, but assays thus far taken show values, although not of a high grade.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 5.—The rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives at Washington today made a tour of the navigable waters about New York to see what improvements are needed to improve shipping facilities. Members of congress from this city and state and city officials accompanied the committee.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 5.—Fire early today destroyed the building occupied by the J. A. Olson picture frame factory and a number of adjoining buildings at Oakley avenue and Fulton street, entailing a loss of $66,000. One man is missing and it is feared may have lost his life. Seven families were forced to flee scantily clad into the street. The fire followed an explosion in the picture frame factory and the highly inflammable contents of the building took fire, which spread to all parts of the structure before the department arrived.

State Mining News

TURRET.

J. A. Bains is still driving the tunnel on his properties near Manao.

The road to Fairview has been completed. The shaft is now timbered and the work of sinking has begun. The work of development will be pushed as rapidly as consistent with economy.

The Independence shaft is sinking and excellent ore continues to be encountered. R. D. Gorman is pushing work in the north drift at the 90-foot level and the showing of ore continues to be most satisfactory.

E. T. Bowan is prospecting his granite quarries near Ethel. Developments continue to show a rock of superior quality. It is also believed that as soon as the surface rock is removed, rock of size sufficient for the most valuable purposes can be obtained.

Robert Williams has timbered the shaft on his property about one mile northwest from camp. Smith Steele and E. E. Beeler are associated with him in the property. The showing is very fine and the owners expect to do some development work on it.

Schlosser and Roberts are doing development work on the Gold Bar which is owned by Roberts, Schlosser and Robinson. The shaft is not over 20 feet deep but in the lower 10 feet a great improvement is shown. A strong vein of fine-looking hematite is exposed.

The unwatering of the Gold Bug is going on without interruption. The water is now out of the 200-foot level. The pump is doing excellent work and the mine will soon be dry. Men have been put at work in the drifts to put them in shape for examining the ore bodies.

Wm. Bassham and C. C. Hunley have been doing assessment and development work on the Lost Mine claim recently located by them. They have opened croppings of parallel veins each about 15 feet apart. The matter in these veins carries values which are good considering the quality. It will make an excellent milling ore. They also brought in a specimen of fine copper ore.

The Ethel people are working one shift in their shaft. They are making good progress for the force employed. The shaft is now about 65 feet deep. The rock is mineralized and looking better. The shaft is vertical and was started some distance from the vein with the expectation of cutting it with depth. The changing condition of the rock would make it appear that they may be approaching the vein.

The force on the Anaconda has this week been engaged in sinking. Fifteen feet is to be added to the depth of the shaft for a sump. Crosscuts will be driven both north and south to prospect the ground and find the veins and ore bodies on either side of the shaft. The announcement a few weeks ago that the Anaconda pump was sold to the Gold Bug people was a mistake. Dr. Colginzier informs us that it was only hired to them while they were unwatering the mine.

John DeuPree is doing development work on his property, the Cripple Creek and the Victor claims located on the contact on which the Ethel and the Overlooked properties are located. Mr. DeuPree's property lies between those properties. The two claims sideline. A shaft has been sunk on each claim, one being 30 and the other 35 feet deep. The entire rock in which the shafts are sinking is mineralized, it being phonolite, quartz and mineral rock. Mr. DeuPree expects to cut the contact soon. He also intends to do some trenching in the near future to find the contact between the rock in which he has been working and the granite.

The Mascot is 440 feet under cover and Manager Briggs is pushing the work most vigorously. When the development of this property commenced it was undertaken with a definite purpose, that of opening an ore shoot which shows on the surface about 700 feet from the entrance to the tunnel. Already more than one shoot has been cut and the tunnel is now in another which shows up well in the breast. The fact that several ore shoots have been encountered is most encouraging. These bodies of ore are not large. It could not be expected that they would be so near the surface, but their presence is evidence of large bodies of the same ore with depth. The management should do just what it is doing, that is, push the tunnel most vigorously into the hill. They have every reason for encouragement.—(Turret Gold Belt.

CLEAR CREEK.

The Cedar Ridge Mines and Tunnel company, incorporated last week will operate a group of six claims on Santa Fe mountain, within 300 feet of the Coming Nation. Their tunnel will parallel that of the Gold Plane company. The new company is incorporated with a capital stock of $120,000. The incorporators are: W. A. Kalp of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; J. D. F. Pierson, of Kenton, Mich.; J. M. Sterling of Bridgeport, Conn., and Dr. P. M. Egart of Holland Patent, N. Y. There will be a meeting of the directors in this city July 15, after which operations are to begin at once.

The Consolidated Gem Mines company is building a new machine shop at the Newton mill. As soon as completed there will be a large amount of new machinists tools added for the company's extensive use.

The find of rich tellurium ore in the Treasure Vault recently was by no means the first ore of this nature discovered in this district. The Treasure Vault has always been known to be a producer of tellurium and is one of the few mines in the district that produces such. It is generally believed that this property is on the same tellurium vein as the Casino, the Shaw lode and the Miami tunnel where occasional finds of telluride are made. There is only one other vein carrying tellurium in the district that has been traced to any extent. That has been opened more or less by the Lexington and Quito, and the occasional finds in Spring gulch. Black tellurium has also been found in the General Thomas mine. In the localities mentioned tellurium has been known to exist here for the past 20 years.

Returns were received last week from a carload of 11 tons of ore shipped from the Waltham mine to the Argo smelter.

The ore was not sorted but only the solid iron pieces were saved as the ore was dumped from the bucket, the returns showing the following: 8:16 ounces gold, 16.80 ounces silver and 34.20 per cent silica per ton, the net value being $159.63 per ton. The total amount received for the carload was $1,768.69.

Two trainloads of the milling ore are being treated at the Wilkie mill in this city, with splendid results as to saving of values. The concentrates from the tables run 2.45 ounces gold and 11.40 ounces silver and from the jigs 4.97 ounces gold and 20.10 ounces silver per ton.

The shaft at the mine is now 185 feet deep and is going down rapidly on a streak from two to five feet of good ore. The lower drift east is also being driven and is still showing the phenomenal streak as in the shaft.

A good strike was made last week in the West Nonpareil where that vein is cut in the Miami tunnel. The property is owned by Charles Collom, and is being worked under lease and bond by O'Hay & Galligan. The lateral has been driven 180 feet from the tunnel, and two upraises started, one at 60 feet and one at 150 feet. In the former the showing was encouraging and after raising a few feet the streak widened until now it is 20 inches in width. Assays of the mineral show an average of 3.60 ounces gold and 15 ounces of silver per ton or about $80 per ton. There is considerable tellurium in the vein matter, and a few weeks ago Mr. Collom obtained an assay of over $14,000 per ton from a small streak showing in the drift. The ore is being piled up ready for shipment, and it is expected that the leasers will take out quite a bunch of money from the ground now opened.—(Idaho Springs Gazette.

LEADVILLE-ASPEN GOLD BELT.

Near the outlet of Smith's gulch, four miles from Twin Lakes, and partly joining the Mount Elbert group on the east, W. T. Buchanan, one of our old-time prospectors, owns four claims.

The Hettie, which is the lowest of the group, has been opened by two tunnels. The vein has a northwest direction and will cut the others, as their trend is southwest.

The lower tunnel, which has a present depth of 140 feet, is driven on the vein to cut an ore shoot which on the surface is 10 feet wide and assays from 15 to 30 per cent copper, one ounce gold and 18 ounces silver.

The same vein has a 50-foot tunnel, in which values as high as $90 have been found.

North of the Hettie lies the Union, with a two-foot vein of quartz, the ore averaging $12 in gold.

Above and joining the last is the Mystic; 30 feet of tunnel has opened a vein four feet wide with assays of $20 per ton in gold, silver, lead and copper.

This vein is supposed to be the Gordon, as it can be traced direct towards the mine of that name.

The uppermost is the Orondo; surface work has opened a vein three feet wide.

This property is covered with valuable timber, the wagon road comes within 300 feet of the main tunnel on the Hettie and good substantial buildings are erected close to the workings.—(Twin Lakes Miner.

BLACK HAWK.

Chicago parties are interested in the Four Mile Gulch Tunnel Mining company, operating in Enterprise district. They are driving the Bryan tunnel in from Dory hill and the Wheeler tunnel in from Silver gulch to develop their large group of claims. The Bryan tunnel is in over 1,000 feet, the breast shows 18 inches of almost solid silver-lead ores carrying values up to $65 per ton at the sampling works, while there is a good proportion of crevice matter which makes excellent concentrating material and of which a 100-ton shipment was made this week to the Rocky Mountain concentrator, only a stone's throw away from the mouth of the tunnel. The Wheeler tunnel is in 545 feet to the breast and shows some good silver-lead ores, which are being shipped to the sampling works, the last lot going $63 per ton. Between these tunnels there is a distance of nearly 600 feet to be penetrated to make connections. The company is erecting a 24x36 shaft building on the Democrat and a 16-horse-power gasoline hoist will be installed. The Democrat shaft is 100 feet eep, will need retimbering and will be sunk 400 feet further to connect with the Bryan tunnel workings. All work is being carried on with three shifts and the company are well pleased with their record made to date.

The After Supper mine is among the probable starters at an early date. Colorado Springs capital is going to erect a building just below the depot as an experiment plant to handle the slimes of the creek. They had a survey made yesterday and expect to start work on their building at once.

CARIBOU MINING DISTRICT.

Manager Habriel of the St. Louis mine has started up his big concentrating mill again. On account of a scarcity of water last fall, he was compelled to close it down but kept the mine working steadily, accumulating a large amount of ore during the winter, and at the same time developing for a steady production during the summer.

Superintendent Grove starts the Silver Point the first of May, intending to sink the shaft 100 feet before starting another level. This property is not far from the line of the United Gold Mines tunnel, and when the tunnel company reaches this property large bodies of ore will surely be exposed.

M. A. Smith and R. D. Stratton of New York, owners of the Northwestern mine, have resumed operations. This is one of the largest veins in the district and has produced some very high grade gold and silver ore; also carrying a fair per cent. in copper. Jack Jester is superintending the work of retimbering the shaft. A new plant of machinery will be installed as soon as the roads are in condition. Mr. Smith intends sinking the shaft 250 feet, making it 500 feet deep when completed. As soon as the United Gold Mines tunnel reaches their vicinity they will sink to the level of the tunnel and connect with the same.

ELDORA.

A rich streak of tellurium and free gold has been opened up in the Logan mine, owned by Colonel S. B. Dick and others, near Sugar Loaf, and the output of $10,000 per month, maintained during the past three years, is considerably greater at this time.

The Providence and Newport properties in the South Boulder district are being worked under an option by Leadville parties. Shipments have been made from the property to the stamp mills and sampling works and the returns have shown a very fair grade of fair grade values.

Superintendent Hunt was down from the Fourth of July the first of the week and reported everything running smoothly at that property. The tunnel is now in over 860 feet.

Lessees Scruggs and Brunson this week started to drive a tunnel on the Diamond-Rustler group, starting at a point 100 feet below the shaft. The bore is four and one-half by six and one-half feet in the clear.

M. A. Smith of York state, who is in control of the Monanock and Northwestern at Caribou, has also become interested at Wall Street, and will soon be operating in both districts

T. J. Davis et al, have given a bond and lease on the Gold Coin to Guy Miller, a satisfactory agreement having been reached during the week.

J. W. Carhart, Jr., of Clarendon, Tex., who is interested with his father in mining property in this district, arrived last night from the Lone Star state.

TIN CUP.

The Dora Mining company has resumed work on its placers in Union park, west of Tincup. The dirt will begin to fly within the next few days and much gold is expected to be washed out during the season. The company owns 720 acres of placer ground, some portions of which yielded gold as early as 1860. Last year all preliminary work was completed. Two reservoir dams, one of 400 feet and the other 1,000 feet, and several miles of ditch work and fluming were constructed. The Dora company had experts examine the ground and was so satisfied with the results that it expended about $125,000 in arranging to operate its territory.

The Union park fields are contiguous to rich mineral bearing mountains, and the subsequent erosion for ages past has settled down into the park, thus forming a large deposit of gold bearing dirt. So rich is the ground that the company expects to take about $2,000,000 from a very small portion of its acreage.

GILPIN.

John C. Fleschchutz, general manager of the Roderick Dhu and Protection gold mines, has a force of men retimbering the Roderick Dhu shaft. He is down now a depth of about 60 feet, and has the timbering all complete to that point.

A large quantity of ice was hoisted from the shaft and it is expected that inside of a week he will have the work completed to where they will commence breaking through into the lower stopes, which are open for 200 feet. It will take about 20 feet to break through from the shaft to the old stopes, when the timbering can be completed to a depth of 300 feet.

A fine hoisting plant, capable of sinking 1,000 feet, is contemplated and the work pushed with speed and economy. The Gilpin County Tramway railroad is a great convenience as it is built to the dump, and timbers and coal can be hauled to the mine and on the return trip the ore can be sent to the various mills at Central City and Black Hawk.

SILVER PLUME.

The Gladstone and Big Medicine groups, purchased recently by the Arizona Mining and Development company, will begin operations at once. F. A. Babcock, former owner of the groups, and superintendent for the company, will begin immediate development.

These mines are situated on Sherman mountain, in the very heart of the wealth-producing section just east of the Wisconsin mine, whoch has been extracting enormous ore bodies for the past four years, and is at present working on a large ore shoot north of the Pelican-Dives, which has been a steady dividend payer for nearly 20 years. The main tunnel of the Big Medicine cut the lode at a depth of 285 feet. A drift was driven on the vein 120 feet, to where the lodes cross. Here the lodes are well defined, and ores extracted from this junction gave returns of 152 ounces silver, 35 per cent. lead and $7.85 in gold, or an average of $176 per ton. An upraise of 40 feet shows splendid quartz glance, gray copper and some lead streaked through the quartz, while other ores of less value exist in small quantities. This property is pronounced by experienced mining men of this locality to be a first-class mining venture, being situated in a rich territory and the showings at present visible, and has only required an expenditure of a small amount of capital to more fully develop the mines. The new corporation has incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, with their main office at Oklahoma.

F. A. Babcock, superintendent for the company, is an old resident of this city and a practical mining man. The intentions of the new company are to fully develop the mines named.

A visit to the Elkins' property, the old Terrible, once the most famous in this camp, reminds one of the palmy days of '79 and '80. Work was begun last July after an idleness of many years by the Elkins Mining and Milling company, of which United States Senator Steve Elkins is president.

The mine was in a very bad condition, the timbers rotted, many levels caved and the main shaft filled with water. Extensive operations began at once. The main or Union tunnel was thoroughly retimbered from its mouth to bedrock, and the large engine room is now all newly timbered. Grading was at once begun for a big mill, a large boiler and air compressor installed and a blacksmith shop built of Silver Mountain granite. One mile up the valley a large dam has been constructed, which will furnish sufficient power to run all machinery. Many other improvements have been made in the past nine months. The Colorado and Southern has extended its track to the mine, and all machinery, fuel, etc., is now delivered direct to the scene of work.

The mill is four stories high, but long, 108x80 feet wide. Some of the jigs are in place on the lower and second floors. This is the largest mill in the county, and will be able to treat 200 tons per 24 hours, being equipped with all the latest improved jigs, tables, rolls, etc. The pipe line from the large dam is now being constructed, and will probably be completed in two weeks. This new corporation has 10 Leyner rock drills, which are giving perfect satisfaction. The drift on the Terrible lode to connect with the bottom of the Dunderburg shaft is now finished affording excellent ventilation and opening a passage way for the ores of the latter to the mill. Driving the west drift known as the Brown lode is progressing rapidly, and a large streak of medium grade, silver-lead ore has been encountered, which is being stored in the mill bins, until everything is in readiness for the machinery to move.

The main shaft which was full of water has been unwatered to the eighth level by a six-inch column with a one-inch air pipe down the center of the large pipe sunk 100 or 200 feet in the shaft, the water being forced to the shaft collar by air pressure. This, while simple, is doing the work satisfactorily, and is an economical experiment which the superintendent planned. There are seven levels yet to unwater, making 15 in all; then the shaft will be retimbered from top to bottom.

B. C. Catren, superintendent of this property, is one of the oldest mining men in the state, having operated mines in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties since the early '60s. Everyone in the camp is pleased with the recent advance in silver, knowing that it will benefit every miner and mine-owner. The camp is on the improve and the present summer will be the greatest in our mining history.

AN ALLEGED SPY.

Horton, Kas., May 5.—Eighty machinists in the Rock Island shops struck today because of the presence of an alleged spy employed by the company. All the other men in the shop, 600 in number, say they will strike also if the man is not discharged by the company. Considerable excitement prevails among the workmen.

KID CARTER KNOCKED OUT.

By Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 5.—Sam McVey knocked out Kid Carter in the eleventh round.

OF INTEREST TO WOMANKIND

EDITED BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS

AFTER ALL.

WE take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
And paths are often rough and steep, and heedless feet may fall;
But yet the days are cheery,
And night brings rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good world, after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the leal are like a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fail the feeblest never,
And somehow this old earth remains a bright world, after all.

There's always love that's caring,
And shielding and forbearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close and keep our hearts in thrall;
There's home to share together
In calm or stormy weather,
And while the heart-flame burns it is a good world, after all.

The lisp of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices;
The bugle-sounds of hope and faith, through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth a good world, after all.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

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The Woman With the Broom

ONCE upon a time I was the unwilling possessor of a remarkably fine monkey, that inspired my old black cook with relentless hatred and ceaseless curiosity. One day, after watching the wise, shrewd, furrowed black face of the little creature—so strangely like her own—the old woman turned impetuously to me, and exclaimed: "Miss Do'thy, I hates to say it, but 'fo' Gord dat monkey is kin to we all cullud folks!"

While listening to the brilliant women who have occupied this platform for the past few days, I have been wondering if somewhere in the back of the head of every man in the audience the same thought has not been struggling into conviction. They hate to say it, but before God they have recognized that woman is of their kinship and mind as well as body, entitled to the same rights in making the laws by which she is judged, the same right to earn a living by the talents heaven gave her, the same right to share in all the privileges and perquisites of the world—co-heir with them in the heritage of all the ages. If there ever was a time when women were invertebrate creatures, forced to hang on to man like a monkey on a limb because they had not backbone enough to stand alone, if their heads were ever filled with sawdust instead of good grey matter, they have lost those defects in the process of evolution, and every woman lawyer, and doctor, and preacher, and orator, and business woman, to whom you have listened, is a connecting link that not only establishes a kinship with man, but proves that the feminine sex has reached a point of development when it possesses almost human intelligence, with some slight power of speech, and an ability to understand a few of the fundamental facts of life.

Perhaps to the general public there has been no feature of this convention that has been of such interest as the number of successful business and professional women that it has brought together; for, stripped of all the chiffons of gallantry, and poetry, and romance in which the matter has been shrouded for ages, the one burning desire of every woman's heart is for financial independence, and she looks to the woman who has solved the problem of owning an individual pocketbook as the female Moses who will point the way to the promised land wherein no woman will have to explain to husband or brother or father what she did with that quarter he gave her week before last.

I am not here to speak for the working woman. She can speak for herself. My plea is not for justice for her, but for the domestic woman—the woman, who is the mainstay of the world, who is back of every great enterprise, and who makes possible the achievement of men—the woman behind the broom, who is the hardest worked and worst paid laborer on the face of the earth.

Not every woman has a call to preach the gospel; not every woman has a talent for law, or medicine, or writing; not every woman has a gift for finance, or desire to go out into the world to earn her living. For the vast majority of women, the profession of wifehood and motherhood and housekeeping is the occupation to which they are called by destiny and inclination, and in which they find their greatest and most congenial employment, and best serve their day and generation. These women form an enormous army of toilers who have no settled status in the world of labor and no fixed wage. Their hours of labor are 25 hours out of the day, and yet they are debarred from the privilege of throwing down their tools and going out on strike. Even the census report, that consoling source of information, takes no account of their work, and among all the hundreds of gainful occupations that are enumerated in which women are engaged, the woman who is raising a family and doing here housework is not mentioned.

It is one of life's little ironies that we speak of the woman who is engaged in business or a profession as a working woman, thereby implying that the home keeping woman is leading a life of inglorious ease and sybarite luxury. Nothing could be a greater error; and what makes the mistake all the more piquant is the fact that women themselves have come to share in the delusion. It is a singular commentary on the esteem in which they have been taught to hold their own occupation that women who toil like slaves from morning to night so often express a wish that they could "do something."'

No one seems to think that the work of keeping house amounts to anything. Women are supposed to dash that off in a white heat of inspiration, as amateur poets do their effusions. We are not broad enough to realize that housekeeping is the most exacting and never-ending work in the world. A merchant may fail to deliver a bill of goods on time, a professional man may delay an appointment, and no one takes it amiss; but let dinner be half an hour late, and the housekeeper has to face an infuriated mob who are ready to devour her. You may trifle with a man's heart and be forgiven, or his pocket book and retain his affection, but the woman who trifles with a man's stomach does it at her peril.

Moreover, of the housekeeper we demand a universal genius. We don't expect that our doctor shall be a good lawyer, or our lawyer understand medicine; we don't expect a preacher to know about stocks, or a stock broker to have a soul; but we think the woman who is at the head of a family is a rank failure unless she is a pretty good doctor, and trained nurse, and dressmaker, and financier. She must be able to settle disputes among the children with the inflexible impartiality of a supreme justice; she must be a Spurgeon in expounding the Bible to simple souls and leading them to heaven; she must be a greater surgeon than Dr. Lorenz, for she must know how to kiss a hurt and make it well; she must be a Russell Sage in petticoats, who can make $1 do the work of $2, and when she gets through combining all of these nerve-wrecking professions, we don't think that she has done a thing but enjoy herself. It is only when something happens to the housekeeper, and we find out, as in the nursery rhyme, that without her the fire in the range won't burn, and the water won't wash, and the cook won't cook, and the butcher won't butcher anything eatable, that we begin to realize that she is the king pin who holds the universe together.

A few years ago a famous poet roused the compassion of the world by painting the tragedy of hopeless toil in the "Man With the Hoe." He might have stayed a little nearer home and found a better illustration of the work that is never done, that has no inspiration to lighten it, and looks for no appreciation to glorify it, in the woman with the broom. However wearing and monotonous the work of the man, that of the woman is infinitely more so. The hardest row must come to an end, the longest summer day close at last, and at set of sun the man goes home to rest; but long after he, fed and satisfied, is taking his ease with his pipe, his wife is still cleaning up the dishes he used and sweeping out the dust he brought in with him. If the man with the hoe, "bowed by centuries of toil," is "brother to the ox," the woman is understudy to a perpetual motion machine.

Whatever grievances the man with the hoe has against society, the woman with the broom has the banner injustice of the world. When one thinks that it is woman who herself does, or has done, all the cooking and cleaning, mending, nursing, making, purchasing, and saving and baby spanking of a family, and who is besides expected to be counselor, comforter, companion, consoler, inspirer and ornament to a household, and that for these services she has no salary, but is expected to be satisfied with her board and clothes, the wonder is that she has not long ago brought the business end of her broomstick into play and make a stand for her rights. As it is, she has not even the poor consolation of independence, of being called a working woman and earning her board and keep. Everything she has is considered as given to her, and she is expected to be properly grateful to the man who takes her labor and feeds and dresses her in return for it.

There is no other piece of sarcasm equal to that which makes us speak of the average man "supporting" his wife. If the woman who makes a man a comfortable home on a limited income, and that is what most domestic women are trying to do, isn't earning her living, in heaven's name, who is? She is giving services so great and so unpurchasable for money that it becomes an absolute financial necessity for a widower to remarry. If he tried to pay any other woman, but a wife, what her work was worth, she would have a mortgage on his very eyelids in two years' time.

It is easy enough to understand why men think that the services of the woman with the broom are not worth paying for. It is because they don't know—they have never tried it, and it is the contempt of ignorance. The man who has never attempted to run a house thinks that it is a mere matter of telling the cook that you want three good meals a day, mentioning to the housemaid to be sure to clean up thoroughly and sweep up under the bed, and an admonition to the children to run along and play like little dears, and not get dirty. After that, Benedict pictures his wife reclining on a couch until it is time to go to the matinee or lead the rush on a bargain counter. If that isn't an easy life, he doesn't know what is, that's all; and when she dares voice a complaint, he honestly believes her to be the most unreasonable creature in the world, and says he wishes he had nothing else to do but to stay at home with the children; though it is observable that one Sunday afternoon with the baby reduces him to a physical wreck.

As for a woman's work never being done, man simply sets that down to bad management. "Look at me," he says, "when I am done for the day, my work is over. I turn my key in my office, and leave everything behind. Why don't you do all your sewing in the fall and spring, and not be forever with a needle in your hand?" Alas! that is part of the pathos of woman's work. She has nothing to show for it. She has spent her time in cooking dinners that were forgotten as soon as eaten, in making clothes that wore out, in darning socks that had to be darned over again when the next week's wash came in.

The man who has built a house, or written a book, or painted a picture, has some visible token of his labor; but because the woman can point to nothing and say, "I did this," she is thought to have been wasting her time. The woman with the broom gets no sympathy, either, with her eternal cleaning up. Men regard woman's eternal picking up of bbooks and papers and clothes as a hobby, and their mania for washing dishes as a harmless lunacy for which they are not responsible. In his heart, every man's ideal of comfort is to leave everything where it is dropped, and his faith in this theory is never shaken until his wife goes away and he gets all the glasses in the kitchen sink, and his clothes so scattered it would take an Old Sleuth detective to find a clean collar.

Every injustice is the prolific mother of wrongs, and the fact that the woman with the broom is neither sufficiently appreciated nor decently paid brings its own train of evils. It is at the bottom of the distaste girls have for domestic pursuits, and the frantic mania women have for seeking some career. Political economists argue themselves into a comatose state trying to find out why girls in poor families would rather go into stores and factories, where the hours are long and the pay scant, than go to work in their father's kitchens. It is because there are few of us so overwhelmingly industrious that we yearn to work for the mere sake of working. When we labor, we want to see cold, hard cash in our hands as a result of our efforts. A girl knows that she may do all the cooking, and save not only the price of the cook, but the waste and stealage as well, but her father won't think she is earning anything. He will give her her board and clothes, but he will think that he is supporting her, and she will have none of the freedom of the wage earner to spend her money as she pleases. It is simply because the woman with the broom never gets paid that every girl is determined to get another tool if she can.

Nothing can be more inconsistent than the attitude of men toward the woman with the broom. They are always harping on woman's sphere being at home, and inveighing against her leaving her own fireside to seek employment, but for the work which they declare to be woman's work, and which they admire so much in theory, they are not willing to pay cash. There is hardly a day when some woman, the wife or daughter of a rich man, does not say to me that she wishes she could do something. "Why?" I ask. "Surely you have occupation enough in your home to absorb your strength and energies!" "Oh, yes, but I want to do something that will bring in money—money that will be my own, and that I may spend as I please." Sometimes there is a touch of pathos, as in the case of one woman who took in sewing, while her servants wasted and stole from her. I asked her once if she thought it paid,—if she didn't see, as I did, that it would be better economy to look after her own house than try to make a few dollars at work that was plainly ruining her health.

"I know it," she replied, "but my husband never gives me a dollar of my own. My mother is old and poor, and the money I make with my needle I can give to her. I earn it. It is my own. I can make money that way, but my husband would never think of giving me a dollar for doing the cooking."

Always—always it is the frantic cry for financial independence—the demand of the worker for her wages, the futile, bitter protest of the woman with the broom against the injustice of taking her work without pay. Men will say that in supporting their wives—in furnishing them with houses, and food and clothes, they are giving the woman as much money as they could ever hope to earn by any other profession. I grant it; but between the independent wage-earner and the one who is given his keep for his services is the difference between the free born and the chattel. Is there a man among you so craven-spirited that he would not prefer to wear homespun and walk, rather than be clothed in purple and fine linen and ridden in automobiles, if the one involved independence, and the other dependence? What man would bind himself for life to be taken care of for his board and clothes? What man would submit to having to give an account to even the best and most indulgent of wives for every penny he spent? Not one. And, gentlemen, we are of your blood. The same love of liberty that inspires you, the same passion for independence that animates your breast, beats in our hearts, and I sound a note of warning when I say that, unless domesticity is placed in the ranks of gainful industries for women—unless a wife's and housekeeper's services have an actual cash value, more and more women will throw down the broom and start out on a still hunt for a better paying job.

Nor is this all. The present state of affairs brings about a disastrous condition in the woman's world, so that the woman wage-earner must not only compete with the man worker but with the domestic woman who has her home and clothes supplied her, and who does things on the side in order to get a little money that she may spend as she pleases. This enables her to undersell the woman who might otherwise make a living by her pencil, or brush or pen, and the managers of every woman's exchange in the country will tell you that their greatest difficulty is in keeping out the work of the women who do not need to sell their work, but who only do it in order to earn a little money of their own.

The avenues of public employment open to women are not so inviting, nor is the pay in them so great that ordinary women would be unduly tempted to enter them; and that so many women who apparently do not need to go out of their own homes for a support, are crowding into every profession and business that offers a prospect of a livelihood, can only be explained by the fact that the woman with the broom is getting tired of working for her board and clothes. She want wages. When men grow just enough to abandon the idea that keeping house, and doing the family sewing, and rearing children, is a "snap" and not a profession; when they grow broad enough to realize that the woman with the broom is a laborer just as much worthy of her hire as a typewriter, we shall have fewer women yearning to go out into the world and earn a few dollars of spending money, instead of having their car fare doled out to them, and the privilege of running a bill.—(Extracts from an address delivered at the National Suffrage convention in New Orleans, by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gilmer, "Dorothy Dix."

A Practical and Progressive Trend

What has been discovered to be of vital importance in the home is equally so in regard to the educational institutions of the country. A practical and progressive trend of affairs is shown in the fact that the new Simmons college in Boston has taken into its plan the school of housekeeping so splendidly inaugurated by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

If the many club women will closely follow out a plan for supervising the larger house-keeping much can be done for the school children that will be conducive to their health and happiness. Sanitation is a subject that appeals to every woman; fresh air, cleanliness in every particular. It is highly reprehensible not to have school houses kept in perfect sanitary condition, frequent cleansing after the best methods, is an imperative necessity. The water supply and the drinking cups should be especially looked after. Luncheon is served in some of the school houses. Of what does it consist?

The club women are paying considerable attention to this matter and it is having a very good effect. It is told of the janitor of one of the Boston schools, that he appeared much disturbed after a visit from a newly elected woman member of the board. Finally he confidentially relieved his perturbed feelings to a sympathetic friend, saying, "What do you think, that woman wanted to see the basement of the school building, and I give you my word, it wasn't fit to be seen."

Proper food at proper times is of paramount importance, whether it is a pupil of the kindergarten, primary, grammar or High school, or the student in the university. Good work is an impossibility if there be failure to repair the waste of body. If systematic, intelligent care is a necessity in the kindergarten, how can it fail to be in the higher educational institutions that demand the most wearing application? Is not the food supply for young people of sufficient importance to warrant placing an expert on food in charge of the school and college kitchen? The laboratory from which work force must come daily to every individual?

Club women are close students of economic measures both for the sake of their individual homes and the larger homes where young people are housed while acquiring an education. From their own sheltered homes, happy because well conducted, they are able to help in a practical and direct manner those who are in need of assistance, the better to do their every-day work.

Jane Addams, that wise philanthropist has well said, "There comes periods of reconstruction during which the task is laid upon a passing generation to enlarge the function and carry forward the ideal of a long established institution. There is no doubt that many women consciously and unconsciously, are struggling with this task. The family in its entirety must be carried out into the larger life. Its various members together must recognize and acknowledge the validity of the social obligation."

Practical workers are bestirring themselves all over the country. Recently the Woman's club of Englewood, Ill., petitioned the board of education for permission to open a kitchen in the High school of that city. The plan is to furnish warm, well cooked luncheons at a moderate cost to the 1,500 students, many of whom come from a distance.

For the Little Folks

How to Be Sunny.

I KNOW a little lady
Who, be it bright or shady,
Laughs and sings and sings and laughs.
In such a merry way,
That on a day made shady
By dark gray clouds, my lady
Laughed till birds flew out to sing,
And the clouds all flew away.

—Apples of Gold.

Dilly Dally.

Dilly Dally was almost seven years old. See if you can guess how he came to have such a funny name!

"O, Dilly Dally! Where are you, dear? Run quick with this pail to the grocer's and get this full of molasses, and don't spill a bit. I want it for—well, no matter. I want it."

The molasses was for molasses candy. His mother had just remembered that it was his birthday.

Dilly took it, and ran out of the door. He was always quick enough at starting. His trouble came afterward. In the hedge by the garden gate he spied a yellow-breast, and heard a sweet note that made him stop and see what the leaves hid. That took a minute.

"Oh, I must hurry!" he said, and started again; but this time Mr. Toad hopped out in a friendly way to make him linger.

It was almost dark when he came in sight of home.

"O, Dilly Dally," said his mother, "where have you been all this time? It was your party; and all the little boys and girls I sent for had to go home, it grew so late. I had to cut the cake and give them all a piece, and there wasn't anybody to play games or anything. It was too bad!"

Wasn't it? Dilly thought so. A boy's birthday party without any boy to it!

"O, Dilly Dally," said his mother, sorrowfully, "why don't you earn a better name?"

Dilly Dally says he is going to. How do you suppose he is going to do it?—(Sunbeam.

A Wise Little Thistle.

Once upon a time a thistle blossomed in a lane. She had downy, beautiful, purple blossoms, but no sharp spines, and the rabbits and the goats came down the lane and nibbled at the fat, juicy leaves. The poor thistle felt bad that she should look so ragged, when the sunshine was so bright. But what could she do? Her leaves were so sweet and juicy, and the rabbits like to eat them, and they never thought about her. If they kept on they would eat her all up. So she thought and thought about it all night, and in the morning she raised her head and looked happy. She had a plan.

One day a pretty gray bunny came hopping down the lane, and the thistle looked very inviting. Indeed, she wanted him to nibble at her lower leaf to see how her plan worked. On came bunny and did just what the thistle wanted him to. He put out his little pink nose to take a bite from the end of the nice, big, fat leaf. But ugh! he didn't bite it, because something pricked him on his pretty little pink nose. He looked at the thistle very reproachfully and hopped away.

The thistle nodded her purple blossoms with delight. Yes, her plan worked. She would tell the other thistles. So she sent a soft thistle-down messenger to tell her nextdoor neighbor about it, and to advise her to grow a little spine on the end of the juciest leaf.

But one day a goat came down the lane, and the thistle looked very unconcerned, for she felt perfectly secure now, with her beautiful sharp spine. The goat came up and opened his mouth to take a bite, but he didn't take the bite, for the spine pricked his tongue. He looked very much surprised; he had never heard of such a thing as a thistle with a pricker.

The thistle was delighted; she need never fear the rabbits or goats again. But she smiled too soon, for when the goat had got over his surprise, he walked around and took a bite out of the side of the leaf where there was no spine. Then it was the thistle's turn to be surprised, and after the goat had gone on to eat grass, she fell to thinking again. The spine protected the end of her leaf, but not the side. Evidently she would have to grow some more spines.

So she sent some more thistle-down messengers to her neighbors to tell them that one spine was not enough—they must protect the edges as well as the ends. And so the thistles learned to cover their leaves with spines to keep them from being bitten off.—(New York Tribune.

Concerning Wedding Gifts

June, the month of weddings, is close upon us. The shops begin to show belief in the prophecy of the calendar, and advertise "Wedding Presents" in their most attractive way. While the silversmith and the makers of china and cut-glass are praising their tableware, it is worth while to remember that life, even for the newly married, is not wholly occupied with eating, says the Youth's Companion.

The parents of a bridegroom sixty years ago sent a handsome silver tea-service to the bride. It was resplendent among the gifts. The shape of the six pieces was not specially graceful, nor was the decoration beautiful, but the tea-set was "of the period." After two months of housekeeping, the young wife declared that it was too heavy, and troublesome for constant use, and she locked it away. For forty years it was brought out at long intervals to be polished. Then came a wedding in the next generation, and the service was handed down to the new daughter-in-law. History repeated itself, and the second bride gave up the attempt to use the massive pieces. After storing them for twenty years, the family resolved to sacrifice sentiment to sense, and sold the service for old silver. Then they bought a picture with the money.

The tea-service, too fine to use, may still symbolize thousands of less valuable gifts. The thing which "makes a good show" at the wedding is too often consigned afterward to some locked chest for safe-keeping.

The ideal gift carries the thought, the sympathy, the loving study of the giver: it looks into the past and into the future: it commends itself to the happy wife even more when twenty years separate her from her wedding day than on that first June day of high festival. In short, there can be no better praise for a bridal gift, than that the bride should say after a score of years, "I've used it every day, and it has worn well."

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We believe that true religion speaks in actions more than in words, and manifests itself chiefly in the common tenor of life—in giving up the passions to God's authority, in inflexible uprightness and truth, in active and modest charity, in candid judgment and in patience under trials and difficulties.—Channing.

Some Late Fashion Hints

IT is almost impossible to state definitely what should constitute a trousseau, as so many things need to be taken into consideration—one's financial condition, social position, both present and future, and whether or not one will travel, board or go to housekeeping. It is, however, not advisable to have an elaborate outlay of underwear, even though one's purse is deep, wide and well-filled. Styles change in underclothing, though not so frequently as in dresses, and an old-style corset cover is quite as uncomfortable as an out-of-date jacket. If the bride-to-be is anything of a needle woman, she will wish to embroider much of her trousseau, it being the fad at present to choose some favorite flower or design and work it in finest white floss on every piece of a set.

A set of underwear comprises two skirts; one long and much lace-trimmed to wear with thin, dainty gowns, having a deep under flounce with three tiny dust ruffles on the edge, and a shorter skirt, with one or two rows of inserton set in, a six-inch flounce of embroidery and reaching about to the ankles. The nightdress of nainsook or long cloth, to match the long skirt, is made with low, round neck, without an opening and insertion, as the recipes say, "to suit the taste." The same is true of chemise and drawers, but the corset cover is where all the skill, time and expense can be shown to an admiring circle of girl intimates.

There should be at least six of each undergarment, except nightdresses and long skirts, if one does not have matched sets, four of those being sufficient for a year. One will need two suits of combination underwear, four lisle or silk vests, and a pair of silk-and-wool equestrian tights for raw, windy days. A silk petticoat is desirable, also a moreen and a black sateen one for rainy days.

Then one should have a bath robe, preferably of Turkish toweling, as the wool eiderdown is very warm, both a long and short kimona and three or four dainty dressing jackets, one in challie, one in dimity, one of eiderdown (to wear in the seclusion of one's own room—never at the table) and one of lawn or percale. A short skirt of pretty fine flannel trimmed with dainty colors of wash ribbon will be a summer necessity.

Some aprons should form a part of every outfit—substantial gingham all-enveloping ones, with several pockets, for cleaning days, and one or two gossamer affairs to "dress up' in to sew or serve luncheon.—(Betty Stacey in the Pilgrim for May.

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Lace Very Fashionable .

It is lace, lace everywhere in the best gowns and the coats and the hats, for that matter, too. There are entire lace gowns in princess design, which are voile, and eolienne gowns are made up over underskirts of chiffon as well as silk and a number of the imported models show the lace embroidered in silk threads, matching in color the chiffon petticoat, which shows through the meshes of the lace. The crepe de chine, voile, and eolene gowns are made up effectively with lace. Some of the prettiest show the lace introduced as a stole panel in the front of the skirt, which grows wider as it nears the hem, and others display the lace merely as separate motifs, says a metropolitan fashion writer.

Still another very new idea for these filmy frocks is to have the soft full skirt garlanded with floral lace motifs connected with trailing vines in silk embroidery. For these costumes chalk white is a favorite color. It is quite the mode in these sheer veiling frocks to have the skirt accordion plaited and the lace decoration introduced only on the bodice. A dainty voile gown in silver gray is made with an accordion plaited skirt and a blouse bodice which shows a yoke of finely tucked white mousseline de soie fastened with tiny white silk buttons. To emphasize the long shoulder effect a bertha was introduced made of point Venise lace, bound with silver gray moire, silk and threaded with narrow black velvet ribbons. The sleeves were quite the latest mode, reaching just to the elbow with lace trimmed frills falling over it. Silk mitts were worn with the costume, and the girdle added another new touch. It was of the same tint of gray as the gown, but made of soft louisine silk and in shape and depth was a most pronounced girdle. The new tendency is toward the deep pointed girdle.

Bird Plumage.

Judging from the alarm sounded by the milliners of the country, the efforts of the Audubon societies for the protection of birds are at last having some appreciable effect. "Unless the trade arouses itself," says a writer in the current number of the "Millinery Trade Review," "it will find itself debarred from the selling of anything in the shape of bird plumage or fancy feathers by the next season."

The enactment of laws against the use of bird plumage as millinery trimming is spreading to all the states and territories of the union. It now assumes the proportion of a craze, and even artificial birds fabricated of goose or other feathers, buckram, cotton, glass eyes, wooden bills, may be pounced upon by "intelligent" game wardens and as "song birds sold contrary to law," lay the manufacturers liable for disobeying the laws.

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Trimmings.

Appliqued lace medallions are the newest scheme in trimming thin materials. Butterflies, wheels and conventional designs are all used, and the back cut from the fabric on which they are mounted leaves the desired open-work effect. This is used on skirts about the hips and is effective inserted about the lower part. The open-work trimming is most popular, also in stocks. Embroidery, too, the most elaborate of patterns, worked in linen floss on linen is smart for shirtwaists. The pattern is carried into the linen skirt, until a wash skirt represents some amount of money, but it will be a genuine comfort in the warm season. Huge bunches of grapes are the favorite, and leaves and tendrils appear to have happened in the place where they decorate so elaborately, for the grapes are padded until they stand out like the real grapes, only lacking color, but more dainty on that account.—(Haryot Holt in the Pilgrim for May.

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The frocks for children this spring, both in light weight cloths and in linens, show much embroidery. Everyday dresses are made with short plaited skirts and with little waists, which display their fullness in a broad box plait having a pouch effect at the waist line.

Power of Song

Thirty men, red-eyed and disheveled, lined up before a judge of the San Francisco police court. It was the regular morning company of "drunks and disorderlies." Some were old and hardened, others hung their heads in shame. Just as the momentary disorder attending the bringing in of the prisoners quieted down, a strange thing happened. A strong, clear voice from below began singing:

"Last night I lay a-sleeping,
There came a dream so fair."

Last night! It had been for them all a nightmare or a drunken stupor. The song was such a contrast to the horrible fact that no one could fall of a sudden shock at the thought the song suggested.

"I stood in old Jerusalem,
Beside the Temple there,"

the song went on. The judge had paused. He made a quiet inquiry. A former member of a famous opera company, known all over the country, was awaiting trial for forgery. It was he who was singing in his cell.

Meantime the song went on, and every man in the line showed emotion. One or two dropped on their knees; one boy at the end of the line, after a desperate effort at self-control, leaned against the wall, buried his face against his folded arms, and sobbed, "O mother, mother!"

The sobs, cutting to the very heart the men who heard, and the song, still welling its way through the court room, blended in the hush. At length one man protested.

"Judge," said he, "have we got to submit to this? We're here to take our punishment, but this—" He, too, began to sob.

It was impossible to proceed with the business of the court, yet the judge gave no order to stop the song. The police sergeant, after a surprised effort to keep the men in line, stepped back and waited with the rest. The song moved on to its climax:

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Sing, for the night is o'er!
Hosanna in the highest! hosanna for evermore!"

In an ecstacy of melody the last words rang out, and then there was silence.

The judge looked into the faces of the men before him. There was not one who was not touched by the song; not one in whom some better impulse was not stirred. He did not call the cases singly—a kind word of advice, and he dismissed them all. No man was fined or sentenced to the workhouse that morning. The song had done more good than punishment could have accomplished.—(Youth's Companion.

✤ ✤

God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What he has given.
They live on earth in thought and deed as truly
As in heaven, —Whittier.

✤ ✤

Rank imposes obligation, but it also brings a certain freedom from restrictions that bind the humble. A man of literary aspirations, who had his way yet to make in the world wrote a poem, which he submitted to his wife before sending it out for publication.

"Why, Henry," she said, on looking it over, "you have made 'hundred' rhyme with 'onward.'"

"That's all right," he replied. "Tennyson did it."

"Yes," rejoined his wife. "Tennyson could do such a thing, but you can't, Henry."—(Youth's Companion.

✤ ✤

The latest and smartest rêvers are faced with satin embroidered jet (for jet has been revived again and is a leading mode) and a girdle of cut jet beads on satin is the smartest and newest thing in the way of belts shown. "Nail heads" of jet on bias satin bands are among the effective novelties in trimmings.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mr. Frank Aubuchon went to Colorado Springs Sunday to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Brawner made a trip to Denver Monday.

Mrs. Henry Lamar went to Colorado Springs Sunday for a visit with friends.

Among those who went to Colorado Springs Monday were Rev. Mr. Bell, F. W. Bell, J. W. Higby and L. R. Higby.

Miss Kate Calhoun is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lamar and family.

Mrs. W. H. Rupp went to Denver Friday to visit Florence and Harry. She returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Owens of Palmer Lake was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones went to Colorado Springs Sunday for a few days' stay.

Mr. E. J. Jesse, who is serving on the jury spent Sunday on his ranch east of town.

Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Woodworth made a trip to Colorado Springs Friday.

Mr. J. Gutshall went to Denver Friday to visit his son Robert and family.

Misses Margaret and Bessie Curtis spent Friday and Saturday in Colorado Springs.

At the school election held at the school house Monday afternoon Mrs. Rupp was elected treasurer by a large majority. A 10-mill tax was levied to meet the school expense this year. As the debt was large it was voted to have only one teacher for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Andrew Shidler and little son of Cripple Creek spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Davisson.

Mrs. Melvin came down from Denver the last of the week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Munson.

Miss Flora Limbach of Denver spent Sunday with her father and sister. She returned to Denver Monday morning.

About 20 of the young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Killin on Thursday evening for a surprise on Louis Higby. A general good time was enjoyed by all present.

A letter received Monday from Mrs. E. Myers stated that Mr. Myers was in a very critical condition.

Mrs. Wilcox of Edgerton spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Kerns, who has been quite sick.

Mrs. Tom Jones left on Wednesday for Missouri to visit his brother Jim.

Miss Gwillim went to her home in Roswell Saturday.

Mr. M. Conners went to Colorado Springs Monday.

Mr. Josiah Guire and son Louis went to Pueblo Sunday.

Miss Leila Diebold of Table Rock went to Colorado Springs Friday for a visit.

School closed Friday. The teachers treated the children to oranges and candy. Eleanor Curry received the prize, a souvenir of Colorado Springs, for regular attendance, having been absent only one and one-half days during the term of eight months.

A large crowd was at the depot to see President Roosevelt go through Monday afternoon. A number went to Colorado Springs to see him. At Palmer Lake he spoke for 10 minutes to the crowd that had gathered to see him pass through.

Mr. Curry was appointed town clerk at the meeting of the town board last Monday night.

ELLICOTT.

Thomas E. Andrews was in Colorado Springs last Tuesday and Friday on business.

Alf. W. Hopkinson, who was appointed deputy assessor for this part of the county, has just completed his returns to the assessor and will now resume his old occupation of mail carrying.

G. H. Ellicott expects soon to take a trip in the mountains. Before starting he expects to put in about 40 acres of corn, etc.

Ernest Kemp has returned to Colorado Springs to secure a position with J. Fox, the mineral water man.

Miss Anna Bell is visiting Mrs. E. B. Stark.

Owing to the high winds farming is backward in this locality.

Miss Anna B. Kemp, who recently finished a very successful term of school at the Pleasant Valley school house, has returned to her parents' home in Colorado Springs.

Alf. W. Hopkinson has bought a new John Deere riding lister from the Russell Gates Mercantile company.

Mr. W. M. Snyder of Rosemount was here a few days putting in a crop on his ranch southeast of this point.

Mrs. E. B. Stark, who has been very sick, is now able to be about and is rapidly improving.

Thos. E. Hayworth was planting potatoes on last Friday.

It is reported that H. W. Purdon has sold his interests in the coal mines at Franceville.

Since the three-way switch has been installed at Peyton the telephone system has been a perfect success.

Richard Stevens and family are now living on their ranch near Ellicott postoffice.

M. T. Alambaugh expects to move 150 head of cattle on the old Spickard ranch south of the postoffice.

David T. Cuthbert expects to move onto his stock ranch this month and to quit the employ of the Rock Island Railroad company.

Frank Gildart and wife are now living on the Hedburg ranch, which they recently bought.

M. Sullivan will soon complete his fence around his ranch of 580 acres.

G. C. Hedburg has taken his family to Idaho.

The South Extension Peyton Rural Telephone association has been duly organized with the following directors for the first year: M. E. Stover, president; Alf. W. Hopkinson, secretary, and Ben Garvin, treasurer.

BIJOU BASIN

Miss Dell Shirley of Wamego, Kans., is visiting the family of B. A. Banta.

Mrs. T. A. Kelly took her baby to Denver for treatment last week.

Mrs. Stoop and daughter Bessie visited in the Basin one day last week.

The entertainment at Peyton was attended by a few Basin people.

ELECTION AT FOUNTAIN

Only one vote was cast against the proposed issue of $15,000 school bonds by the new town of Fountain at the election Tuesday. This sum will be used for the construction of a high school building at Fountain. The old school board was re-elected. It consists of John Sittington, president; Henry Link, treasurer, and George I. Phillips, secretary.

ELLICOTT.

The annual school meeting took place at the Pleasant Valley school house and resulted in a very decided victory for the present directors. Their policy has always been progressive, and the vote that their candidate got showed that the people generally upheld them in this policy. A levy of two mills was made and $100 of said tax was reserved to start a library at each school house. The present board is now composed of W. T. Kennedy, president; H. Ellicott, secretary, and F. P. Morise, treasurer.

Numerous complaints have been made recently about a number of thefts of barbed wire, fence, posts, etc., and it is understood that some of the victims have evidence enough to convict the guilty parties.

PEYTON

Mrs. May Duncan closed a very successful eight-months' term of school in Peyton district No. 23, Friday, May 1, with appropriate exercises, consisting of music, recitations and tableaux.

Mr. James J. Potter has accepted a position in the Rock Island shops at Goodland, Kansas, for the purpose of becoming a locomotive engineer.

Mrs. M. S. Allen returned Friday after a visit of six weeks with friends and relatives at northern Kansas.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Adams will leave Thursday for a tour of the western part of Colorado in a light wagon.

Miss Lena Jones commenced a six-months' term of school in the Kiine district, No. 52, Tuesday.

Mr. J. C. Graham of Colorado Springs, was buying cattle of the farmers of this community Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dillinbeck of Calhan were visiting friends here Tuesday, and were the guests of Miss Annie H. Potter at tea.

EASTONVILLE.

Francis Capell of Colorado Springs, came up Thursday. He and Charles Mullaney drove to Bijou Basin, returning that evening.

Miss Martha Stockdale closed a successful term of school at the Bluff school house. She returned to her home in Colorado Springs Saturday.

A. R. Corwing, agent for the C., R. I. & P. Ry., went to Colorado Springs from here Saturday.

C. W. White and brother came up from Colorado Springs Sunday.

Joe Tyans made a business trip to Colorado Springs the first of the week.

J. O. Phillips returned to his home in Colorado Springs Monday after spending a few days at his ranch in Bijou Basin.

Mrs. Jennie Drum went to Pueblo Monday to spend a few days with her son at that place.

The school election was very quiet this year except that quite a number talked about the rate of taxation they would vote. Finally it was taken to a vote and 11 mills was levied, which will probably be sufficient to cover the expenses for the ensuing year.

GOLD HILL DEVELOPMENTS

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 6.—From present indications, the Cardinal claim of the Little Valeria company, situated near Mound City and close to the Caledonia property on a spur of Gold hill, will develop into a shipping mine.

The company has kept very quiet about the find but your representative happened to visit this section today and ran into the lessees, who are saving ore that from present assays taken runs into the pictures. The company while working one block of the Cardinal claim, struck a rich body of ore in the old shaft which is said to run from $100 to $200 not far from a place from which some ore was formerly shipped running from $30 to $40 per ton.

Another block of this same claim is being worked under lease to Davis and associates, where they have opened up a body of ore from 14 to 18 inches in width that runs from $50 to $200 to the ton. The vein was encountered practically at surface. While somewhat broken, it is comprised of jasper rock, with free gold running through it. The lessees now have nearly a carload shipment ready to be sent out to the smelters.

A little further along Mr. Debshire is working on what is known as the Ingle fraction, which joins the Cardinal. This lessee is also saving a shipment and from all appearances the ore is coming from the same vein upon which Davis is working. Mr. Debshire encountered the ore some 15 or 20 feet from the surface.

On all three blocks, development work will be pushed with all speed, as the operators believe with depth the vein will be found much more in place, and a great deal richer. The Little Valeria company which owns this property is a close corporation, officered by such well-known gentlemen as J. J. McFeeley, B. Bergeman, A. H. Cronkite and J. Lehman. The Cardinal claim is an old location, having been located in '92 and '93, and which produced a large amount of ore in '95 and '96, at which time the company got into litigation, which caused the property to be closed down until all litigation was settled. This was accomplished in '99, the owners of the property winning out on every proposition. Since that time the property has been worked off and on by lessees and on company account.

Central.

At a depth of 30 feet, Lessee Moore and others have opened a promising looking vein on the Unexpected claim of the Central Consolidated company's ground at Windy Point. The vein is six feet in width, and contains quartz seams all through it that show the yellow metal in good quantities. The lessees believe that the main vein of the property has been encountered, and that the source of the ore has been found. The company is also pushing work on the main shaft down the hill; the are now drifting in the 400-foot level for the ore shoot which it is expected they will reach with any shot. In the third level ore is being broken three and one-half feet in width, from which regular shipments are being made that return values of $40 to the ton.

Dexter.

The leasing company operating the Dexter property on Bull hill, adjoining the Blue Bird, are pushing the work of crosscutting at a depth of 420 feet. The company is driving to cut the Fluorine vein which is known to exist in this property, and where it is expected some good ore will be encountered.

RACING.

AT CHICAGO.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, May 6.—Worth summary:

First race, six furlongs— Uranium won; Alfio second; J. J. Regan third. Time 1:15.

Second race, seven furlongs—Tayon won; O'Hagen second; Optional third. Time 1:28 2-5.

Third race, 4½ furlongs— Milirk won; Erie second; Beneficient third. Time :54 4-5.

Fourth race, mile and 20 yards— Potheen won; Dan McKenna second; Rolling Boer third. Time 1:42.

Fifth race, mile— Annie Simpson won; Prince Webb second; Branch third. Time 1:41 3-5.

Sixth race, mile—Mireina won; Pierrho second; Goldaga third. Time 1:41 2-5.

AT NEW YORK.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 6.—Jamaica summary:

First race, six furlongs— Right and True won; Squanto second; Minotaur third. Time 1:00 3-5.

Third race, six furlongs— Ben Howard won; Schoharie second; Locket third. Time 1:13 2-5.

Fourth race, mile and 70 yards— Setauket won; Embarrassment second; Tribes Hill third. Time 1:46 3-5.

Fifth race, six furlongs— Prince of Aragon won; Sontag second; Nennefield third. Time 1:14 2-5.

Sixth race, five furlongs— Miss Nancy won; Eleta second; McGonigle third. Time 1:02 2-5.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

The market on the Mining Stock exchange yesterday was what might be called a Beacon hill market as the principal activity was in stocks representing Beacon hill properties. All stocks in this portion of the camp were strong and higher. The trading, however, was confined to the prospect department.

The leader in the advance movement was Old Gold, which sold up to 5½ cents per share, and this stock was also the heaviest trader on the list, 13,000 shares changing hands from 5¼ to 5½. The opening sale was made at 5¼ which was one-eighth above any previous quotation and the close was at the top notch of the day, and also in the history of the stock.

Merrimac was strong at 1¼ and Banner Gold was traded in at 1 cent per share, although only 2,000 shares were sold. Texas Girl sold at $5 per 1,000 shares, 5,000 shares going at this figure. Black Belle was fairly strong at 4 and C. K. and N. was rather weak at 19.

Outside of the Beacon hill class there was but little demand, and Anaconda sold at 14½ with Gould fairly strong at 3¼. Rose Maud sold at 2⅛ and Spar was traded in at $6 per 1,000 shares. Anaconda was the only stock handled which sold above the price at which Old Gold went.

MINES.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	8⅝	8⅞
Anaconda	14	....
Black Belle	3½	4½
C. C. Cons.	4½	5
C. K. and N.	19	19⅜
Coriolanus	....	3
Dante	....	2½
Dr.-Jack Pot	....	9
Elkton Con.	37⅛	37¾
El Paso	58⅝	59⅝
Fanny R.	3½	5
Findley	12	15
Gold Dol. Con.	5⅜	5½
Golden Cycle	77⅞	79
Golden Fleece	5	11
Gould	3¼	4
Isabella	16¼	17⅛
Jack Pot	....	9
Last Dollar	30	60
Lexington	4¼	4¾
Mollie Gibson	5½	7½
Moon Anchor	7½	8½
Pharmacist Con.	4	....
Pinnacle	....	4½
Portland	1.36	1.40
Prince Albert	2⅜	2½
Vindicator	90	98
Work	6¾	7
Twin Sisters	....	1½
Uncle Sam	1	1½
Virginia M.	1½	2

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	1	2
Alamo	2	3
American Con.	2¾	3
Aola	1¼	1½
B. H. Ajax	2⅝	2⅞
Ben Hur	2	....
Blue Bell	1½	....
Bob Lee	....	1¼
Buckhorn	1	1¾
Calera	4	10
C. C. G. Ex.	2¼	2½
C. C. and M.	2⅛	2¼
Constantine	....	009
Creede and C. C.	....	4
Dead Shot	2⅞	3
Des Moines	2⅞	3½
Easter Bell	007	0085
Flower of West	1¼	1¾
Gold Bond	3¼	3¾
Gold Hill	....	1⅛
Gold Knob	1½	2
Gold Sovereign	3	3⅛
Hart	2	....
Ida May	5	10
Ironclad	....	2¼
Jolly Jane	1	2
Keystone	5¼	5⅜
Kitty	0085	1⅛
Little Bessie	3½	4½
Little Joan	2½	....
Little Nell	2	3
Little Puck	2½	3⅛
Magnet Rock	1¼	1⅜
Maria A.	....	1¼
Marquette	1⅛	1¼
Mary Cashen	....	2½
Mary Nevin	1¼	2
Merrimac	1¼	1½
Midway	1½	2½
Missouri	1	1¼
Mobile	1	....
National	....	1
Nellie V.	0005	1½
New Haven	2¼	2½
Old Gold	5⅜	5½
Oriole	1	2
Pappoose	1	2
Pilgrim Con.	2⅛	2½
Pointer	009	1½
Princess	2	2½
Progress	....	[illegible]
Pythias	....	1¼
Rattler	1¼	1½
Republic	2¼	2½
Robert Burns	1¼	2
Rocky Mountain	2	2¼
Rose Maud	2	2¼
Rose Nicol	2¼	2¾
St Thomas	1	2
Sun.-Eclipse	2⅞	2⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Anchor	0035	0045
Antelope	....	006
Astor	....	002
Avalon	003	....
Banner	1	1¼
Blanche	007	....
Cable Con.	003	....
Cadillac	....	[illegible]
C. C. Bullion	....	0025
Celestine	002	....
Champion	1	2
Chicolo	004	....
Colfax	0025	....
Col. Dames	001	003
Detroit	005	0065
Dorothy	003	0075
Echo	003	0075
Eleanor	003	0075
Emma Aimee	0025	004
Fauntleroy	....	3
Favoriae	003	005
Figaro	....	0015
Fulton M.	005	....
Gold Calf	003	0055
Golden Age	....	005
G. Eagle. C. C.	005	1
Goldfield	002	....
Goldstone	003	005
Grace	002	004
G. G. Belt	....	1
Hayden	....	005
Henrietta	001	003
Hermosa	....	004
Horseshoe	....	002
Jean L.	0015	....
Kaffirs	....	1
Leon Con.	....	003
Little Man	....	002
Lucrative	003	005
Magic	....	0015
Magna Charta	....	1
Margaret	....	009
Marion	....	002
Mariposa	001	004
Montreal	1	....
O. K.	006	009
Palace	....	005
Pelican	0035	0045
Prin-Seti	....	003
Red Spruce	005	....
Santa Fe	....	002
Shannon	....	0055
Silver State	001	....
Silver Gold	001	003
Spar	006	0065
Tenderfoot Con.	1	....
Teutonic	....	1½
Texas Girl	005	007
Union	5	15
Wide Awake	....	0075
Xerxes	....	002
Zenobia	....	10
Zoe	005	1

SEPARATE SALES

MINES

Anaconda, 200 at 14½.
Black Bell, 1000 at 4.
C. K. and N., 1000 at 19.
Gould, 2000 at 3¼.

PROSPECTS.

Gold Sovereign, 1000 at 3.
Magnet R., 2000 at 1½.
Marquette, 2000 at 1⅛, 5000 at 1¼.
Merrimac, 10,000 at 1¼.
Old Gold, 3000 at 5¼, 1000 at 5⅜, 9000 at 5½.
Republic, 1000 at 2⅜.
Rocky Mountain, 5000 at 2⅛.
Uncle Sam, 2000 at 1¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Banner, 2000 at 1.
Pelican, 3000 at .004.
Spar, 5000 at .006.
Texas Girl, 5000 at .005.

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Report from J. S. Bache & Co., to Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Ave.

New York, May 6.—As the generality of operators had been expecting gold shipments to a considerable extent their failure to materialize had a good effect on general market sentiment and encouraged a continuation of operations by the trading element and various cliques for the rise. The conspicuous weakness in National Lead was on inside selling on dissension between the management and the Guggenheimer interests over the proposed merger for a greater lead combination which it is said will cause the entire matter to be dropped. General sentiment is still inclined to be bullish and with any encouragement in the way of new buying or a continuation of aggressive pool operations, the general market could be advanced still further. Foreign exchange closes strong at $4.88⅜ for demand sterling. Gold could be shipped at a profit to London direct by Saturday's steamer at $4.88¼.

J. S. Bache & Co.—The strength in Rock Island caused a number of rumors that the deal between Frisco and the Rock Island interests was under advisement and would shortly materialize. While the western crowd of operators were not willing to show their hand there were strong evidences that they were in the market on the buying side. The strength in Missouri Pacific reflected the large gross earnings for the month of April. The buying was considered excellent and came from the Goulds.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	127	127¼	126½	127
Amn. Locomotive	27	27	27	27
Amn. Cotton Oil	42½	42½	42½	42½
Amn. Smelting	50⅝	50½	50⅜	50½
do do pfd.	95½	95½	95¼	95½
Amn. Car and Fdy.	40	40⅛	40	40⅛
do do pfd.	91½	91½	91½	91½
American Ice	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
do do pfd	36⅞	36⅞	36	36
Amn. Linseed Co.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Atchison	81	81⅜	81	81¼
do do pfd.	98	98	97¾	97¾
Amal. Copper	64⅞	65½	64¾	65⅛
B. R. T.	66⅞	67¼	66¾	66¾
B. and O.	93½	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
Corn Products, pfd.	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝
C. and A.	31¼	31½	31⅛	31¼
C. M. and St. P.	162¾	163¼	162⅜	162½
C. and N. W.	182	182	182	182
C. R. I. and P.	44⅞	45⅞	44¾	45¾
do do pfd.	76⅝	78	76½	77¾
C. and A.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼
Can. Pac.	133	133¼	132⅝	132¾
Cons. Gas.	211½	211½	211½	211½
Colo. and So.	25	25¼	25	25¼
do do 1st pfd.	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
C. F. and I.	64½	64½	64½	64½
do do bonds	84½	84½	84½	84½
C. G. W.	23	23½	23	23⅜
Det. So. pfd.	31¾	32¾	31½	33
Del. and Hud.	179½	179⅞	179	179⅜
D. and R. G.	36½	36½	36½	36½
do do pfd.	87	87¼	87	87
D. S. S. and A.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Erie	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝
do do 1st pfd.	68½	69	68½	68⅞
do do 2nd pfd.	57	58	57	57¾
Gen. Electric	194	194	193½	193½
Illinois Cen.	138⅛	139	138	139
K. C. and S.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
L. and N.	119	119⅜	118¾	119
M. St. P. and S. S. M.	69¼	69½	69	69¼
Met. St. Ry.	134½	135	134½	134¼
M. K. and T.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26½
do do pfd.	58	58	57¾	57¾
Manhattan	142⅜	142½	142	142
Reading	56⅜	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
Mex. Cen. Ltd.	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27½
Missouri Pac.	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜
do do pfd.	42⅛	42⅛	41½	41½
National Lead	22⅜	22½	22	22¼
N. Y. Cen.	131½	132	131½	131⅞
Nor. and W.	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼
do do pfd.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
N. Y., O. and W.	30	30¼	30	30
Peoples Gas	104⅝	104¾	104⅜	104½
Penn. R. R.	135	135½	135	135⅛
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Pres. S. Car, ex 1¼.	60¼	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
Reading	56⅜	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
do do 1st pfd.	84½	85	84½	85
do do 2nd pfd.	70	70½	70	70½
Rubber Goods	25⅞	26	25¾	25¾
Rep. I. and S.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Southern Ry.	31½	31¾	31⅜	31½
do do pfd.	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
Southern Pac.	56½	56¾	56¼	56⅜
St. L. and S. W.	24	24	23¾	23¾
St. L. and S. F.	77¼	80¾	77¼	80
do do nd pfd.	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72¼
Texas Pac.	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
T. C. and I.	64⅞	64⅞	64¾	64¾
Union Pac.	91½	92⅛	91½	91½
do do pfd.	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
do do bonds	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜
U. S. Leather	14	14½	14	14¼
do do pfd.	95¾	96⅛	95⅝	95¾
U. S. Steel	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35⅜
do do pfd.	84⅞	85	84¾	84⅞
U. S. Realty	22	22¾	21¾	22
do do pfd.	68¼	68⅜	68¼	68⅜
U. S. Red.	30	30	30	30
do do pfd.	51	bid	52	ask
Wabash	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
do do pfd.	47¾	48⅝	47¾	48⅜
do do bonds	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76½
Wis. Cen.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
do do pfd.	48	48⅛	48	48⅛

Money closed, 2@2½ per cent.
Last loan, 2½ per cent.
Total sales, 342,800.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Furnished to Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Avenue.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	105⅞	106
U. S. 2s, coupon	105⅞	106½
U. S. 3s, registered	107¼	108¼
U. S. 3s, coupon	107¼	108¼
U. S. 3s, small bonds	106½	.....
U. S. 4s, old, registered	110¾	111½
U. S. 4s, old, coupon	110¾	111½
U. S. 4s, new, registered	136	137
U. S. 4s, new, coupon	136	137
U. S. 5s, registered	102½	103½
U. S. 5s, coupon	102½	103½
District of Columbia	121	.....

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISIONS.

Furnished by Logan & Bryan to Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Ave.

Chicago, May 6.—Wheat—Liverpool ⅛ to ¼ higher, Paris unchanged to ¼ lower, Antwerp unchanged. Market was extremely dull all day but broke at the close. There has been enough bad crop news in past few days to cause a good deal of covering by shorts and to accumulate some long wheat in the pit. There is not enough of it today to support the advance, and on rather better weather and a poor cash position a good deal of it went overboard. As near as could be judged Armour was a buyer of July wheat in a small way, but his operations are not large enough at the moment to control prices except in the May option. The whole situation seems a dull and waiting one. Estimated cars, 35.

Corn—Liverpool unchanged to ⅜ higher. It looked like wet weather through the west this morning and the market opened strong on that. Later indications for better weather caused weakness and a good deal of scattered liquidation. There is nothing urgent in the cash situation and the market is more affected by weather than anything else. Conditions for planting have, on the whole, not been favorable, and better weather will be urgently needed from this time on. Estimated cars, 180.

Oats—Market was fairly active. It sold up early on outlook for rain and sold off later on prediction of better weather. Nothing in cash situation of importance. Estimated cars, 125.

Provisions—Market was a little stronger. Receipts, hogs, 71,000 against 68,000 last year. Prices at the yards about 10c higher. There was a better cash demand particularly for lard and less pressure from scattered liquidation. The buying is, however, not on a large scale, and we are still of the feeling that on sharp rallies provisions should be sold.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78¾	79⅛	78½	78⅝
July	73	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝
September	70¾	70¾	70⅛	70⅛
Corn—				
May	44⅛	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝
July	45⅛	45¼	44½	44⅝
September	44½	44⅞	44¼	44¼
Oats—				
May	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅛
July	32	32⅜	31¾	31⅞
September	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝
Pork—				
May	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.60
July	17.05	17.17	17.05	17.12
September	16.62	16.77	16.62	16.72
Lard—				
May	8.90	9.02	8.90	9.02
July	9.02	9.15	8.97	9.12
September	9.07	9.20	9.02	9.17
October	9.02	9.05	9.02	9.05
Ribs—				
May	9.30	9.30	9.27	9.30
July	9.30	9.37	9.30	9.35
September	9.25	9.32	9.25	9.30

By Associated Press.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, dull and steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 78¾@80; No. 3, 74@79; No. 2 red, 78½@79⅛; No. 2 yellow, 46; No. 2 oats, 34⅛; No. 3 white, 32¾@35¼; No. 2 rye, 49½@50; good feeding barley, 37@39; fair to choice malting, 39@56; No. 1 flax seed, $1.10; No. 1 northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $3.45; mess pork, per bbl., $17.75@17.78; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.00@9.05; short ribs sides, loose, $9.25@9.35; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $8.37½@8.50; short clear sides, boxed, $9.62½@9.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

Articles—	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	32,400	20,800
Wheat, bu.	72,000	105,400
Corn, bu.	252,600	117,300
Oats, bu.	288,600	137,600
Rye, bu.	12,400	74,000
Barley, bu.	56,800	3,800

On the produce exchange today the butter market steady; creamery 16@20; dairy, 15@18; eggs, firm, 13¾@14¼; cheese, 13¼@13½.

Metal Market.

New York, May 6.—Copper closed 15s higher in London for spot and 17s 6d for futures with both positions quoted at £61 7s 6d. The local copper market was dull and nominally unchanged at $14.50@14.75 for lake, electrolytic and casting. Lead was unchanged at $4.37½ in New York and at £12 1s 3d in London.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, May 6.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5.10@5.65; poor to medium, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.00; cows, $1.50@4.75; heifers, $2.50@4.90; canners, $1.50@2.80; bulls, $2.50@$4.50; calves, $2.50@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000. Generally 10 cents lower, and butchers, $6.75@6.95; good to choice heavy, $6.90@7.05; rough heavy, $6.75@6.85; light, $6.45@6.80; bulk of sales, $6.75@6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000. Sheep steady, 10 to 15 cents lower; lambs, steady to strong. Good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.60; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.90; western sheep, $3.75@5.60; native lambs, $4.50@7.25.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, May 6.—Hogs—The hog market this morning reached the low point in some time, prices being 5@10c lower than at the close of the market yesterday. Receipts were liberal, over 1,000 arriving for the market. The quality of the hogs on the market was fair to good, and $6.75 was paid for the best. The range was from $6.55 to $6.75, and the bulk sold at the top of the market. The market ruled lower here in sympathy with a decline at the eastern markets. The demand continues strong, with river prices prevailing.

Sheep—The sheep market was dull, as the stock that arrived for the market got in too late to be disposed of. The demand is firm for muttons and lambs, and prices are stronger than last week.

Cattle—Cattle receipts were very light this morning, only two loads and a few from the country on sale, hardly enough to make a market. The offerings, however, showed good quality, and it did not take long to clean up the yards. One of the loads that arrived consisted of cows and steers from Nebraska, the cows selling at $4.10, which was the top price paid for cows this year. The steers in the shipment sold at $4.50@4.90. A load of cows from Brush sold at $4.00, and averaged 715 pounds, the quality being good. Not enough trading was done to test the strength of the market, but the undertone is steady

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Boston, May 5.—A quiet, usual at this season, prevails in the wool market here. Transactions are mostly in small lots with no change in price. Territory wools have been most in demand. Fine staple wool is selling on a scoured basis of 52@53; fine at 50@52; good fine medium, 47@48, and medium, 43@45.

Fleece wool prices nominal. Ohio and Penn. XX and above 30@31; X 26@27; No. 1 and No. 2, 30@ 31; Michigan X 25@26; Nos. 1 and 2 26@27. Australian wools are very quiet with small offerings.

Kansas City Live Stock

Kansas City, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000, including 500 Texans; market slow, but steady. Native steers, $3.75@5.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.15@4.60; Texas cows, $2.50@3.75; native cows and heifers, $1.75@5.15; stockers and feders, $3.00@5.10; bulls, $2.75@4.00; calves, $2.50@7.00; western steers, $2.95@5.15; western cows, $2.10@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales $6.60@6.75; heavy, $6.67½@6.80; packers, $6.55@6.70; medium, $6.60@6.70; light, $6.40@6.65; yorkers, $6.60@6.65; pigs, $6.10@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market strong. Muttons, $3.80@5.90; lambs, $4.80@7.00; range wethers, $3.85@6.00; ewes, $3.75@5.50.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 6.— Cattle—Receipts, 2,500. Market steady to 10c lower. Natives, $3.65@5.10; Texas and westerns, $4.50@4.90; cows and heifers, $2.40@5.00; bulls and stags, $2.55@4.65; yearlings and calves, $2.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.25; vetls, $3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,100; market 5@10c lower; all grades, $6.55@6.90; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,800; market steady; Colorado lambs, $7.40.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market strong to 5@10c higher; native steers, $4.25@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.40; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and fedders, $2.00@5.00; calves, $3.50@6.50; bulls, $3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $6.65@6.75; mixed, $6.65@6.70; light $6.60@6.65; pigs, $5.50@6.70; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; fed yearlings, $5.25@6.35; wethers, $4.50@5.35; ewes, $4.25@4.75; common and stockers, $2.50@4.00; lambs, $6.35@7.35.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500, including 2,000 Texans; market steady. Beef steers, $3.65@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.85; Texas steers, $3.80@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market easy. Pigs and lights, $6.40@6.80; packers, $6.45@6.90; butchers and best heavy, $6.75@6.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong. Natives, $4.50@5.60; lambs, $5.00@8.00; Texans, $3.80@4.80.

Denver Produce Market.

Denver, May 6.—There is no change in the poultry market. The demand is still good and the supply as light as ever. Prices are firm all along the line and more fresh stock wanted. There is a good demand for live poultry and live springs will sell at high prices. There is no change in the butter situation and prices will no doubt remain the same throughout the week. Eggs are firm, but prices unchanged. The demand is only fair, but dealers are not anxious to force sales or cut prices to move stock. The fruit and vegetable market rules practically the same. The demand is good and the market was active. Strawberries are in good demand and selling well at about the same prices.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, red Greeleys, fancy, cwt.	$1.15@1.20
Potatoes, white Greeleys	1.10@1.15
New potatoes, cwt.	6.00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys, extra fancy	19@ 20
Turkeys, choice	16@ 18
Hens, fancy	15
Hens, medium grade	13@ 14
Roosters, old	5@ 6
Young cocks	8@ 10
Broilers, lb.	23@ 25
Springs, fancy, lb.	16@ 18
Springs, medium grade, lb.	12@ 15
Geese, fancy	12@ 13
Ducks	15@ 17
LIVE POULTRY.	
Hens, best, doz.	6.00@6.50
Roosters, doz.	3.00
Springs, doz.	3.50@4.50
Ducks, doz.	6.00
Turkeys, lb.	14@ 15
BUTTER.	
Elgin butter market	20
Creameries, extra well-known and established brands, Colorado	25
Eastern, firsts	28
Process and renovated goods, lb.	21@ 22
Roll butter	16@ 17
Cooking butter	13@ 14
EGGS.	
Ranch eggs, per doz.	16
Eggs, state, per doz.	15@ 15½

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

Grain—Wheat, choice milling, per 100 lbs., $1.25; rye, Colorado, bulk, per 100 lbs., 95c; oats, bulk, Nebraska, new, white, $1.20; mixed, $1.18; in sack, Colorado, white, $1.40; corn in bulk, 79c; corn chop, sacked, 86c; Colorado corn and oat chops, sacked, $1.25; bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., $1.10.

Hay—Upland, per ton, $18.00@20.00; second bottom, choice to fancy, $12.00@13.00; good to choice, $11.00@12.00; timothy, $15.00; timothy and red clover, $12.00; alfalfa, prime, $12.00@13.00; straw, $7.00; South park wire grass, $23.00.

Colorado Springs Produce.

Colorado Springs, May 5.— The market practically unchanged. Potatoes firmer. Weather cool.

Butter—Creamery, 25c.

Eggs—Ranch, 16c.

Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 17@18c; fancy hens, 14@14½c; ducks, 14c.

Vegetables—Parsnips, 2c; cauliflower, 10@12c; lettuce, 25c; onions, 10c; radishes, 35c; asparagus, 15c; rhubarb, 4c; spinach 6 cents.

Fruits—Lemons, $3.00; apples, $1.25@2.00 box; oranges, $2.75@3.35; strawberries, $3.25@4.00.

SURVEYS APPROVED

The following mineral surveys have been approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado during the week ending May 2:

16404—Denver, Ingham et al.
16406—Denver, New Century.
16408—Pueblo, Clinton Tunnel.
16411—Leadville, A. P. A. et al.
16414—Denver, Wilda J. et al.
16405—Denver, Bell of the West et al.
16410—Pueblo, Olive et al.
16416—A. & B.—Denver, Link et al.
15797—Denver, Creole No. 1.
16021—Denver, Creole No. 2.
16413—Leadville, Rag Time et al.
16418—Pueblo, Dakota et al.
16419—Pueblo, Jennie May.
16420—Durango, Brooklin.
16088—Durango, Governor Waite.
16409—Denver, Quartz Valley Placer.
16417—Leadville, Eleventh Hour et al.
16430—A. & B.—Denver, Maine et al.
Amended work. (G. L. O.):
14822—Garfield, Multenoma.

John F. Vivian, Surveyor General.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Denver, Colo., May 5.—Weekly crop bulletin for week ending Monday, May 4.—The mean temperature has averaged close to normal on the western slope and six degrees to 10 degrees below normal east of the mountains, where unusually low minimum temperature—readings of 20 degrees or lower—were general on the morning of the 30th. Rain and snow fell on the 28th or 29th in the northwestern counties and east of the Continental divide, with the greatest amounts in the northern and eastern border counties.

The soil is in excellent condition for plowing and seeding, but rather cold for germination and growth; plowing is general for potatoes and corn, and some corn has been planted. The seeding of wheat, oats, and barley is practically finished; winter wheat and fall rye are in good condition.

On the eastern slope beets, fruits, gardens and alfalfa were injured by the freeze of the 30th. The damage sustained was considerable in the central and southern counties owing to the advanced stage of vegetation. Early sugar beets were frozen and much replanting will be necessary; a scarcity of seed is reported. On the western slope the damage from frost has been slight. A light bloom of apricots and peaches is reported; pears, plums, early apples and cherries are blooming. Improvement in the ranges has been slow and as a rule pasturage is poor.

MINING MEN FROM MICHIGAN

George L. Torrey went to Denver yesterday where he met a party of mining men from Michigan, who have come west for the express purpose of visiting the counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin. Mr. Torrey will show them about the two counties.

The party of five is headed by Dr. McElveen, a prominent citizen of Houghton, Michigan. During the trip an inspection of the route which is proposed for the new Denver, Yankee Hill & Western railroad will be made. The resources of the section which will be penetrated and opened up by the road are but little known and much interest is being manifested both by local men and by eastern capitalists.

Mr. Torrey expects to go to Georgetown this week to be present at the hearing of the Stanley litigation.

LEGAL NOTICES

Whereas, It appears that on or about March 30, A. D. 1903, Robert P. Bartlett, residing at Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, departed this lift, leaving as his heirs at law, his widow, Ruth C. H. Bartlett, and a minor child not yet two years old, Agnes Pomeroy Bartlett; and

Whereas, It appears that the said heirs at law, since the death of Robert P. Bartlett, have gone out of the State of Colorado and are at present at Rochester, New York;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Ruth C. H. Bartlett and Agnes Pomeroy Bartlett, heirs at law of Robert P. Bartlett, deceased, that on April 18, A. D. 1903, Henry LeB. Wills, of the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, presented for probate an instrument to the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Robert P. Bartlett, praying that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued thereon to him; that said instrument purports to bequeath and devise to his wife, Ruth C. H. Bartlett, the testator's ranches situated on the White River, in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, together with all the water rights and other appurtenances thereto, as well as all the cattle and horses of the testator, and also all moneys in banks or Trust Companies credited to his account; that upon consideration thereof Monday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1903, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at the County Court house of El Paso County, situated in Colorado Springs, was set as the day and place for the hearing of said petition;

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to Ruth C. H. Bartlett and Agnes Pomeroy Bartlett, heirs at law as aforesaid, of said hearing, and you are hereby required to attend said hearing and the probate of said alleged will on the day and place named.

JAMES A. ORR,
Judge of the County Court of El Paso Co.,
1 April 20, 1903.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Pueblo, Colorado, April 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County Court at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 23, 1903, viz: William S. Comstock, H. E. 11,720, for the NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Sec. 18, T15S, R66W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Harry Hill, Frank Eggerman, James Graham and B. W. Babcock, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

S. A. ABBEY,
Register.

First insertion April 30, 1903.
Last insertion June 4, 1903.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Stockbridge, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the first day of June, A. D. 1903, being one of the regular days of the May term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, J. E. McIntyre, Administrator De Bonis Non of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement of such administrator De Bonis Non, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administrator De Bonis Non. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 30th, 1903.

J. E. McINTYRE,
Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of Charles Stockbridge, Deceased.
First publication April 30, 1903.
Last publication May 28, 1903.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

State of Colorado,
County of El Paso, ss:
In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the County of El Paso.

In the matter of the application of A. D. Jones, guardian of the person and property of William Robert Jones, a minor, to sell real estate belonging to said minor.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as guardian of William Robert Jones, a minor, will apply to the said District Court on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1903, at the incoming of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate belonging to said minor and situated in El Paso County, State of Colorado, to-wit:

The undivided one-half (½) interest in the south fifty (50) feet of lot four (4), block two hundred and five (205), in addition No. one (1), City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, as will more fully appear from the petition of the undersigned therefor to be then filed in said court.

A. D. JONES,
As guardian of the personal property of William Robert Jones.
A. T. Gunnell, Atty. for petitioner.
First insertion April 30, 1903.
Last insertion May 28, 1903.

AS TO IRISH DISTORTION.

Don't Rotten-Egg Offending Comedians, or Gibes About Bad Temper Will Be Flung.

A group of our fellow citizens of Iris birth connected with the Clan-na-Gae have begun a most vigorous and pictur esque movement for the suppression o the grotesque "stage Irishman." If thei methods were a little less arbitrary w could wish them luck, for we know of n travesty more unjust to a race than th so-called Irish play of the American stag But we doubt whether the right way t display disapproval of this gross carica ture on a decent-living people is to hu rotten eggs and cabbages at the offendin "comedians." That performance rathe tends to point the common gibes at the i tolerance and bad temper of the Iris as a race. It is hard to trace the genes of the caricature of the Irishmen up which ignorant artists and actors ha united with apparent faith in its genuin ness. In the comic Englishman or Ge man or Jew of the stage and the pape we see occasional traces of fidelity to lif But whence sprang the gorilla-fac monstrosity who represents the Celt in t minds of low comedian and newspap illustrator? Not out of Ireland, certainl As for the "comic" conception of th brogue, it is the wonder of every Iris man who knows the real variations fro the English language which are practic with grace or grotesqueness by the gree horn from the old country. We do n blame Irishmen for detesting these ca catures, but they may soothe themsel with the reflection that the "McFadd Flats" kind of play and the simian Iris man of the comic illustrator are findi their level in the lowest theaters, and t most vulgar papers where they take th rightful place among kindred monstro ties. We advise the indignant Irishm of the Clan-na-Gael to let them ab there in peace. Such outbreaks as ha been reported in New York and Philad phia do a great deal more to injure t standing of the race in the eyes o public that likes fair play than a wh race of libelous comedians and cari turists.—(Collier's Weekly.

BOULDER BOY MAY SURVIVE NAIL DIE

Boulder, May 5.—The condition of the year-old son of H. L. Goddard, the b who swallowed several shingle nails, mains unchanged. The doctors hold o some hope of his recovery.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR COLORADO First, Last and All the Time THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903—TWELVE PAGES NO. 19

Concentrates From News of the Day

FAIR AND WARMER.
(An occasional zephyr.)

Washington, May 6.— Forecast for Colorado: Fair Thursday; warmer in eastern portion; colder in west portion. Friday fair.

Silver 54¾; lead 4⅜.

New York stocks continued to show strength.

Chicago wheat and corn dull, closing weak; oats fairly active.

LOCAL.

City's water rights on Beaver creek may be called into question.

Railroads combine to raise freight rates; advices received in this city.

People who will take part in "Temple of Fame" production.

Alderman St. John believes water extension bonds will bring par at least; special meeting tonight.

School districts report special tax levies to county assessor.

Coray declares that if anyone is responsible for irregularities in his office it is Water Commissioner Davis.

Humane society holds annual meeting and takes interesting action.

Commissioners and Popejoy looking for a third man to arbitrate claims.

City Engineer is making plans for proposed improvements.

STATE.

Mrs. Ella K. Leech, who has been prominent in political and club circles in Denver for five years, is dead.

Charles L. Todd has been appointed postmaster at Rifle.

GENERAL.

The Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, announced in the house of commons that negotiations were in progress with the view to the department of agriculture of Ireland making a special exhibit of Irish industries at the St. Louis exposition.

Owen A. Stafford, a close friend of Stephen A. Douglas during the latter's presidential campaign, is dead at his home in Santa Barbara.

Baltimore election will probably be contested; on the face of the returns the Democratic candidate for mayor is elected.

President Roosevelt was warmly welcomed in Arizona yesterday and spent most of the day at the Grand canon.

Colonel Philip Stanford, brother of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California, died in New York yesterday, aged 81.

Inspector McLaughlin of the Indian bureau has been ordered to proceed to the Uintah reservation in Utah to negotiate with the Indians who own the reservation for the allotment of a part of their lands and the cession of the remainder to the government.

Judge Munger in the federal court at Omaha, has issued a sweeping injunction against the 3,000 strikers. The order takes the strike out of the hands of the local and state authorities.

The forest fires that have prevailed in the Adirondacks for several weeks have caused losses aggregating several hundred thousands of dollars and several thousand acres of forest lands have been more or less damaged.

The fate of Dr. A. A. Ames, charged with accepting a bribe of $600 while mayor of Minneapolis, rests with a jury which retired at 5 p. m., yesterday and probably will not report before 8 a. m today.

At Medford, Mass., Miss Nellie Sturtevant was killed by a robber while defending her father's life.

Governor Odell of New York, has signed a bill designed to prevent discrimination on the part of the labor unions against members of the National guard; the bill is very drastic and refers equally to labor unions or employers.

FOREIGN.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has proclaimed a British Monroe doctrine in the Persian gulf and has practically notified the competing powers that any attempt on their part to establish a naval base or fortified post in those waters means war with Great Britain.

It is stated on high authority that negotiations have been almost completed to float a Mexican loan ostensibly in the United States, but really abroad. The amount of the loan will be less than $25,000,000 and will take the form of a 5 per cent. bond. The money will be used for public improvements.

ARRIVALS HAVE SWAMPED IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER

By Associated Press

New York, May 6.—Immigration Commissioner Williams was compelled today to refuse to allow thousands of new arrivals from Europe to leave their ships until his force of men can attend to them without working day and night. Of 9,610 immigrants who arrived only 5,550 were allowed to land today. The commissioner said he would not allow the great tide of immigration to overwork his men further, though he has been in the habit of keeping them on duty far into the night during a big rush.

NICARAGUA RESOLUTION.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, May 6.—News reached this city yesterday by mail from a thoroughly reliable source that the Nicaragua revolution is not at an end and that the government forces are so situated that they are unable to cross Lake Nicaragua to attack the points where the revolutionary forces are fortified. Fort San Carlos, one of the points captured by the revolutionary forces is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river. It is this river which is used to carry the exports of the interior of the Republic and without the use of the river it is impossible to move large forces of troops. Fort Castillo, midway down the river, is also in the hands of the revolutionists and the gunboat owned by the Zelayo government has also been captured.

STRATTON EXECUTORS FILE

WITH JUDGE ORR OF THE COUNTY COURT

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE

The executors of the Stratton estate filed yesterday noon in the office of the county clerk and recorder a complete inventory of the real and personal estate of Winfield Scott Stratton. The inventory is an interesting document, going into all matters connected with the holdings of the personal estate.

Upon the filing of the report, Judge Orr allowed the settling of claims against the estate to the amount of $24,072.88. The largest items paid are the bills for the street sprinklers, the bill of the Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago for the compound engines at the power house, the bills of the General Electric company for machinery and the bills of the physicians who attended Mr. Stratton during his last illness. The court's order was given William Lloyd, secretary for the late Mr. Stratton, and he is proceeding to settle the claims.

The filing of the inventory is practically the receipt of the executors for the real and personal estate as turned over to them by the administrators to collect, Tyson S. Dines, D. H. Rice and A. G. Sharp, who made their final report and were discharged by the court April 23.

The inventory shows a total of $4,772,857.47 as the value of the real and personal estate.

Of this total, $3,998,303.73 is represented by chattel property; the value of the real estate is set forth as $39,667.00; the open accounts and notes aggregate $734,886.74, of which the good accounts represent $629,352.71, the doubtful $47,898.72 and the desperate claims $57,635.31.

Of the good items in the open accounts the largest is that opposite the name of H. C. Brown, $623,333.32, contracted June 20, 1902, and representing the Stratton interest in the Brown estate.

There are many items under the head of desperate, mostly of small amounts.

The real estate represents property in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and in the vicinity. There is one item under the head of chattel property which is interesting as showing the manner in which Mr. Stratton's wishes are being carried out. It reads: "Two old horses, pensioners at pasture, no value." Of the other items under chattel property the cash on hand April 23, is given as $34,637.77, the amount turned over to the administrators to collect. When the administrators took the estate October 28, 1902, the balance to the credit of Mr. Stratton's private accounts in Colorado Springs banks, representing the total cash received on that date was $21,514.28. The difference represents the balance left after the heavy cash disbursements of the administrators.

The inventary in detail follows:

State of Colorado, El Paso County, ss:

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON, DECEASED.

The following is a full and perfect inventory of all the real and personal estate of the said deceased, so far as the same has come to the possession or knowledge of the undersigned: Tyson S. Dines, D. H. Rice and Carl S. Chamberlin, Executors of The Estate of Winfield Scott Stratton, Deceased.

REAL ESTATE.	VALUE.
Practically the whole of Dixon Park Place, known as Cheyenne, or Stratton Park	$ 2,500.00
Lot 5, Block 313 Second Add. to Colo. Springs	2,500.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, Block 146, Colorado City	100.00
Lots 4 and 5 and north 35 ft. of Lot 6, Block 74, Colorado Springs	20,867.00
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 4, Cahn's Add. to Colorado Springs	2,200.00
An undivided one-half interest in land occupied as a Base Ball Park	1,000.00
One acre on Las Animas Street and D. & R. G. R. R.	1,500.00
Dorr's Acreage	5,000.00
Foster Land	4,000.00
Total	$39,667.00

CHATTEL PROPERTY.	VALUE.
Cash on hand	$ 34,637.77
Amazon Mining Co., 10 shares at 0c	0.00
Arcadia Cons. M. Co., 1,318,072 shares at 0c	0.00
Anaconda Gold M. Co., 58,500 shares at 6c	3,510.00
Acacia Gold M. Co., 121,000 shares at 5c	6,050.00
Arcadia Mining Co., 306,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Ben Hur M. & M. Co., 67,500 shares at 1c	675.00
Brookside Water Co., 13 shares at $10	130.00
Colo. Title and Trust Co., 210 shares at $100	21,000.00
Colo. Springs and Interurban Railway Company—	
Preferred stock, 5,000 shares at $50	250,000.00
Common stock, 9,996 shares at $1	9,996.00
Bonds, 500 at $1,000	500,000.00
Chesapeake Beach Ry. Co., 30 shares at 0c	0.00
Chesapeake Bonds, $1,000 each, 2 at $500	1,000.00
Colo. Fuel and Oil Co., 500,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Chittenden-California Oil Co., 63,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Colo. Springs M. Stock Ass'n, seat	500.00
Exchange National Bank, 160 shares at $200	32,000.00
El Paso Horse and Bicycle Ass'n, 250 shares at 0c	0.00
First National Bank, Cripple Creek, 50 shares at $120	6,000.00
First Nat'l Bank, Colo. Springs, 50 shares at $400	20,000.00
Granite Hill M. & M. Co., 479,000 shares at ½c	2,395.00
Gravity Car Coupling Co., 1,036,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Isabella Gold M. Co., 30,700 shares at 30c	9,210.00
International Realty Co., 99,996 shares	1,000,000.00
Keystone M. & M. Co., 81,500 shares at 2c	1,630.00
Jackhall Mining Co., 10,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Key West G. M. Co., 136,000 shares	1,000.00
Matoa Gold M. Co., 654,950 shares at 5c	32,747.50
Portland Gold M. Co., 504,333 shares at $1.50	756,499.50
Russell M. Co., 5,000 shares at 0c	0.00
Reno Gold M. Co., 627,000 shares at 1c	6,270.00
Sacremento Gold M. & M. Co., 535,200 shares at 1c	5,352.00
Starr-King Gold M. Co., 969,960 shares at 1c	9,699.60
Stratton's Ind. Limited, 100 shares at $4.80	480.00
Stratton C. C. M. & D. Co., 19,999,200 shares	1,250,000.00
Smith Concrete Mixer	200.00
Union Gold M. Co., 1,028,284 shares at 1c	10,282.84
Victor Gold M. Co., 5 shares at 0c	0.00
Van Briggle Pottery Co., 10 shares at 0c	0.00
Zapato Gold M. Co., 6,401 shares at 0c	0.00
Zenobia Gold M. Co., 856,928 shares at 2c	17,138.52
Dillon Gold M. Co., 50,000 shares at 20c	10,000.00
Two Old Horses, pensioners at pasture, no value	0.00
Total	$3,998,303.73

OPEN ACCOUNTS AND NOTES.

Date.	Party.	Rate Int. Per cent.	Good.	Doubtful.	Desperate.
'02, 9-15	Arcadia Cons. M. Co.		$	$	$ 454.96
do	Granite Hill M. & M. Co.			2,546.92	
do	Sacremento G. M. & M. Co.			1,162.28	
do	Sil. J. A.			36,589.27	
'98, 8- 6	Ashton, Scott			350.00	
'95, 9- 1	Anderson, M. M.	8			150.00
'01, 5-25	Arcadia Cons. M. Co.	6			9,788.75
'99, 5-24	Benbow, H. E.	8		800.00	
'02, 6-20	Brown, H. C.		623,333.32		
'98, 8-25	Burdick, W. S.	8			140.00
'96, 11- 2	Bryson, G. W.	8			72.15
'98, 1-10	Pathorne, E. B.				50.00
'96, 12- 5	Bachelder, C. A.				500.00
'97, 12- 4	Beshears, E. and J.				2,000.00
'98, 5-27	Burton, John	8			50.00
'97, 5-15	Baty, E. E.			320.00	
'97, 7-12	Cunningham, S. L.				50.00
'95, 12-21	Cransan, C. H.	1			150.00
'95, 1-21	Chatillon, H.	8			700.00
'95, 6- 5	Cook, F.				150.00
'95, 1- 2	Calder, A. and J. B.	12			350.00
'95, 8-23	Cohen, E. S.	6			500.00
'98, 12-28	Coddington & Son, R.	8			15,000.00
'00, 7-25	Coddington, R. and A. E.	8			5,000.00
'96, 4-13	Crispin, J. E.				200.00
'95, 6- 2	Donovan, J. B.	8			350.00
'95, 6-15	J. B. Donovan	8			50.00
'00, 5-28	J. B. Donovan	8			300.00
'97, 11-29	Kimball, E. E.	8			453.45
'97, 9-20	Keeth, J. L.	10			20.00
'96, 5-23	Lee, P.	8			25.00
'96, 4-15	Du Hass, J. H.	8			50.00
'98, 12-27	Durfee, D.			300.00	
'95, 11- 6	Dennis, F. H.	6			1,000.00
'95, 12-26	Essington, J. H.	6			250.00
'95, 12- 1	Essick, C. P.	10			600.00
'98, 5- 3	Edgar, W. K. and Weyand, L. C.	8			1,000.00
'97, 5-21	Florence Coal Co.	10			850.00
'96, 4-18	Forham, J. J.				3,300.00
'98, 3-12	Fyff, W. D.	8			400.00
'96, 9-26	Gifford, G. H.				50.00
'96, 10- 3	Gifford, G. H.	8			25.00
'95 12- 2	Gillingham, C. L.	10			600.00
'02, 1-29	Havis, F.	6	2,000.00		
'96, 9- 1	Hines, T.				75.00
'98, 1- 8	Hines, T.				20.00
'95, 11- 7	Huffman	8			300.00
'00, 2-28	Hoch, R.	8			350.00
'00, 5-28	Hoch, R.	8			300.00
'97, 11-29	Kimball, E. E.	8			453.45
'97, 9-20	Keeth, J. L.	10			20.00
'96, 5-25	Lee, R.	8			15.00
'95, 6-10	Lloyd, G. W. and Reynolds, A. E.	8			1,096.00
'96, 5-23	Lyman, R. S.	6			800.00
'97, 8- 6	Matthews, M.				100.00
'97, 4-16	McCoy, E. L.	8			80.00
'99 11-17	Montgomery, L. D.	5	2,500.00		
'01, 4-24	McManus, E. D.	6			200.00
'98, 8-31	Nelson, J.	10			40.00
'94, 5-12	Ogilvy, Wood F.	10			1,000.00
'97, 8-24	Oliver, G. W.	8			150.00
'95, 10- 3	Price, B. B.				50.00
'96, 11- 7	Phillips, D. A.				40.00
'96, 1-15	Riley, E. J.	10			200.00
'97, 1-21	Cripple Creek Times, by Riley, Jos. P.	8			2,500.00
'00, 7-14	Robinson, J. R.	6	900.00		
'01, 12- 3	Reno M. & M. Co.	12	619.39		
'99, 3- 1	Scott, C. M.				100.00
'96, 2- 1	Shock, L. W. and E.	10			35.00
'99, 7-22	Simpson, J.	8			2,500.00
'01, 5-11	Smith, A.			500.00	
'98, 2-11	Sacremento G. M. & M. Co.	18		320.25	
'95, 11-28	Thoen, T.	10			200.00
'02, 4-24	Thompson, W. S.	6		5,000.00	
'96, 11-14	Van Dusen, E.	8		10.00	
'99, 2-24	White, Jas.				200.00
'01, 7-18	Wheeler, J. B.	6			3,000.00
			$629,352.71	$47,898.72	$57,635.31

RECAPITULATION.

Real Estate		$ 39,667.00
Chattel Property		3,998,303.73
Open Account and Notes—		
Good	$629,352.71	
Doubtful	47,898.72	
Desperate	57,635.31	
		734,886.74
Total		$4,772,857.47

We do hereby certify that the above is a correct inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of Winfield Scott Stratton, deceased.

Given under our hands this 6th day of May, 1903.

(Signed)

(Seal) D. H. Rice,
(Seal) Carl S. Chamberlin,
(Seal) Tyson S. Dines,
Executors of The Estate of Winfield Scott Stratton, Deceased.

RUSSIA NOW WANTS ALLIANCE WITH CHINA

By Associated Press.

London, May 7.—The correspondent at Moscow of the Daily Mail says in a dispatch: "I have it upon good authority that the attitude exhibited abroad has induced Russian statesmen to endeavor to bring about a complete understanding with China and thus prepare the way for a possible alliance."

RIOT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

By Associated Press.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, says a riot occurred Monday in connection with the strike of seamen. The troops were called out and clashed with the strikers. Six hundred persons were injured and three officers of the infantry were killed.

DEATH OF AUGUST SAHLBERG MULTI-MILLIONAIRE MINER

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., May 6.—A Miner special from El Oro, Mexico, announces the death of August Sahlberg, the multi-millionaire miner at that place. Sahlberg went to El Oro 10 years ago from Montana. He was without money and friends and after many months of hard labor, struck the vein of what is now the famous Esperanza mine which, in a few years, yielded him a fortune of more than $15,000,000. Sahlberg was a well-known mining man of Colorado and Montana.

THE KAISER'S 'NTEREST IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

By Associated Press.

Rome, May 6.—Several ladies were presented to Emperor William today, including Mrs. Meyer, wife of the United States ambassador to whom the emperor spoke lengthily, showing his familiarity with and interest in American affairs. The emperor also received Adelaide Ristori, whom he saluted as the "queen of tragedy."

COLONEL STANFORD DEAD.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 6.—Colonel Philip Stanford, 81 years of age, and a brother of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California, died here today. Colonel Stanford has been ailing for the last four years and his death was due to nervous prostration and heart failure. At one time the deceased was a millionaire, but, according to his second wife, who survives him, he died in almost absolute poverty.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF SON OF FRANK GOUDY

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, May 6.—Lying in a pool of blood, the body of M. G. Goudy, the 19-year-old son of Frank Goudy, a prominent Denver lawyer and politician, was found in a lodging house in this city tonight. Death had been caused by a dose of strychnine, self-administered, it is believed. A deep gash in the throat gave further evidence of a desperate attempt at self-destruction. No cause for the act is known. The young man had recently been employed as an electrician by a power company at Logan, Utah.

TURKISH IRRITATION AGAINST BULGARIA

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, May 6.—The irritation in Turkish official circles against Bulgaria is constantly growing more acute and the government of that principality has been formally notified in rigorous language that the porte holds it responsible for the outrages arising from the freedom of action which the Macedonian agitators living in Bulgaria have been allowed.

It is reported that the porte has decided to mobilize the whole of the second and third army corps, stationed at Adrianople, and Salonica, respectfully.

The police of Constantinople have arrested about 60 Bulgarians and have made numerous domiciliary visits, including one to the residence of the secretary of the Bulgarian diplomatic agency whose papers were seized. They were, however, subsequently restored as nothing compromising was discovered therein.

Alarming reports are in circulation regarding outrages which are said to be projected here for today. The military and police guards in this city and its suburbs have been considerably strengthened.

In the district of Prisrend, Albania, 23 Albanian chiefs, leaders of the opposition to the reforms, have been arrested. The sultan's reform commission is still at Ipeka, Albania, on which place Turkish troops are advancing with the object of dispersing the hostile Albanians in that vicinity.

By Associated Press.

Vienna, May 6.—Advices received here from Salonica say that notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of Bulgarians have been arrested, street fights are constantly taking place. Women and children, especially young girls, take a prominent part in these disturbances.

It is asserted that bomb outrages have been planned in all the towns of Macedonia.

Bombs have been discovered in houses at Uskub, European Turkey, where the Turkish population is greatly excited, fearing a massacre.

CONTEST OVER BALTIMORE ELECTION IS PROBABLE

By Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 6.—The ballots in 304 of the election precincts cast at yesterday's municipal election in this city give Robert M. McLane, Democratic candidate for the mayoralty a plurality of 520 over Frank N. Wachter, Republican. The ballots in the remaining four precincts are still uncounted, owing to disputes among the judges of elections. They are now in possession of the board of election supervisors, who announced today that the boxes will not be opened until tomorrow. It is not thought possible that the count of the ballots will materially change the result in favor of McLane.

Mr. Wachter, the Republican candidate, and his party leaders charge that many ballots cast in his favor were illegally thrown out and they announce they will appeal to the courts.

The Republican candidates for city comptroller and president of the second branch of the city council were elected. The Republicans will have majority in the first branch. The Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot and thus will be able to elect the city register who is virtually the municipal treasurer.

THE FEDERAL COURT TAKES A HAND IN THE OMAHA STRIKE

Sweeping Injunction Issued Against Teamsters Union---Action Practically Takes the Strike Out of the Hands of the Local and State Authorities.

By Associated Press.

Omaha, May 6.—On petition of a number of complainants, including the principal transfer and delivery companies involved in the teamsters strike, Judge Munger of the federal court tonight granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the officers of Team Drivers International union, local 71, J. E. Crews, president; R. S. Wilcox, treasurer, and Edward Sumner, secretary, together with all members of the union from doing certain acts calculated to interfere with interstate commerce and commanding them to appear in court May 20 to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

The petition was filed by attorneys representing seven delivery companies, five coal dealers, one lumber company, one jobber and a department store.

Basis of Complaint.

In their petition the complainants recite the terms of the contract the team drivers asked them to sign and their particular objection to that clause therein which provided that no teamster shall be discharged, laid off or docked in his time or pay for refusing to haul goods to or from any house, for a firm, corporation or contractor declared to be unfair by the labor unions, and then go on to relate particular instances in which by threats, intimidation and violence the strikers have interfered with their lawful business.

It is alleged that a threat was made by one of the strikers that if Walter Jardine undertook to do business with non-union drivers he would be assaulted and killed. It is further alleged that interstate commerce was interfered with when the strikers stopped goods in transit from Omaha to Council Bluffs, and from one station to another in Omaha.

Provisions of the Order.

The order issued by Judge Munger is of the most sweeping nature. More than 300 members of the Teamsters union are named in the order which restrains the men, in part, as follows:

First, from in any manner posting or keeping posted at or about the places of busines gof your orators, or any of them, pickets instructed or directed to challenge, stop, threaten or intimidate any of the employes of your orators, or all or any of them, from proceeding with their work and service as such employes and from in any manner interfering with any of the employes by violence, threats or personal injury, calling of vile names or offensive epithets or any other conduct calculated or intended by intimidation or humiliation to prevent any of the employes of your orators, or any of them, from continuing in said employment, or performing the services for which they are employed.

Second, from congregating about the teams, wagons or employes of your orators and demanding and commanding that the employes shall desist from their employment.

Third, from ordering, directing or inciting any other persons to threaten, assault or by the use of profane or vile epithets to intimidate any employes, or to seek in any way by violence or threats of violence or injury to property or to persons to prevent the employes from continuing in the service of their employers.

Interstate Commerce.

Fourth, from following the employes to their homes, or other places, for the purpose of intimidating and from attacking, assaulting or injuring any of them and from publishing any orders, statements or directions by the officers of the said Team Drivers International union, or any other similar, commanding or enjoining under the pain of personal violence, or other persecution, any of the employes from continuing in the service of their employers; and further, restraining and enjoining the Team Drivers International union, local No. 71, its officers and men, from continuing said organization and from continuing in combination or agreement or concerting of action to prevent the moving of freight and merchandise while in transit as an article of interstate commerce, and from continuing any compact or agreement among themselves to restrain or prevent such moving of merchandise while in transit, in course of shipment between any points within the city of Omaha, and any points outside of Nebraska, or in any way interfering with the business of employers, while engaged in interstate commerce, so long as this restraining order remains in force, or until the further order of this court.

To Enforce the Order.

The action of the federal court practically takes the strike out of the hands of the local and state authorities and a violation of the order, it is believed, will result in the calling out of federal troops if necessary to preserve the peace and enforce the order of the court.

Large crowds of strikers have gathered in different parts of the city during the day. The entire police force is doing double duty, but no violence has been reported during the day, and no arrests have been made.

DAUGHTER SAVED HER FATHER'S LIFE AT THE COST OF HER OWN

By Associated Press.

Medford, Mass., May 6.—Nellie Sturtevant, aged 25, daughter of Treasurer James S. Sturtevant of the Medford Co-operative bank, was shot and killed at her home last night by an unknown man who attempted to rob her father as he was returning from a bank meeting with a satchel filled with checks and money. The assassin then jumped upon his bicycle and escaped. An Italian who answered the description of the murderer was arrested two hours later on suspicion.

Mr. Sturtevant reached his home about 11:30 last night, having with him a satchel well filled with money and checks belonging to the bank. As he stepped upon the piazza of his house his wife and daughter opened the door and a few words of greeting passed between them. At that moment a rough looking stranger appeared around the end of the piazza and ordered Mr. Sturtevant to throw up his hands. The order was not immediately obeyed and Miss Sturtevant stepped in front of her father to shield him from harm just as the intruder fired. Miss Sturtevant was shot through the right temple and fell at the feet of her parents.

Mr. Sturtevant was prostrated by the shock, but this morning he was able to tell the police some particulars of the murder. He says that when the stranger ordered him to throw up his hands Miss Sturtevant rushed at the man and struck him with her umbrella. With one hand the man grasped at Miss Sturtevant's chatelaine bag. He simultaneously fired the revolver which he held in the other hand. This bag he took.

FILING OF AN INSTRUMENT YESTERDAY BRINGS TO LIGHT BIG IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THIS CITY AND THE GULF

With the filing of papers in the office of the county clerk and recorder yesterday noon, extensive plans for betterments on the Colorado & Southern system came to light. Not only is the road purchasing the newest type of equipment but plans for additional construction and improvement of the track south of Colorado Springs were made known.

General Manager Herbert, in charge of operations of both the Colorado Southern and Fort Worth & Denver City railway, which is in reality a portion of the Colorado & Southern system, is perfecting plans for the improvement of the entire system. Mr. Herbert has been over both roads several times on trips of inspection, and as rapidly as possible is carrying out the improvements decided upon. Wooden bridges are being replaced with steel and concrete structures, curves and grades on the main line through New Mexico and Texas are being reduced and it is announced that heavier rails, new equipment and newly ballasted roadbed will place the line from Pueblo to Fort Worth in a condition affording competition with the Rock Island and Gould lines to the southwest. The South Park division and the Colorado Central branch of the same property will also be improved.

It is an open secret that Edwin Hawley, who with George Crocker, General Grenville M. Dodge and associates, controls the Colorado & Southern, was actuated in creating the position for Mr. Herbert, to put the road in the best possible condition and the expenditures to carry out these plans will be large. In the betterments, Colorado Springs is interested, as it is the plan to shorten the passenger schedules between Denver and Fort Worth and by new and special equipment to make the Colorado-Texas business a feature.

The connection afforded at Amarillo with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf affords a direct line to Arkansas points, Memphis and the southeast, and Gulf travel will be diverted to this route. General Dodge, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado & Southern, is heavily interested in the Cuba Railway company of Cuba, and it is held that the possibilities of traffic between the Colorado & Southern and the island republic is one of the greatest assets of the future in the Hawley holdings.

From one in the confidence of Mr. Herbert the statement comes that millions of dollars will be spent this and succeeding years in the plans of the new owners of the road.

Instrument Filed.

An agreement was filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk and recorder between the American Loan & Trust company of Boston, party of the first part, and the Colorado & Southern Railroad company of the second part, involving an expenditure by the railway company of $274,875 for motive power. The agreement sets forth that as the American Locomotive company of New York has constructed for the railway company 12 consolidation freight locomotives at a cost of $18,900 each and three passenger locomotives at a cost of $16,025 each, a sum total of $274,875, and as the American Loan & Trust company as lessor, at the request of the railway company as lessee has paid for these the agreement states that the lessee, the railway company, agrees to pay to the American Loan & Trust company, the sum of $219,900 in installments, the entire amount to be paid in five years. The company has paid in cash to the locomotive works $60,930.63. The difference between the amount to be paid and the amount of the bill represents the interest accruing to the Loan & Trust company.

It is further stipulated that the lessee shall keep the engines in good repair, shall keep up the insurance and will place a plate on every locomotive stating that the American Loan & Trust company is the owner. Default of 30 days on any installment, according to the agreement, means that the locomotives will revert to the lessor.

Main Line Service.

The locomotives will be put in service on the main line. Between Denver and Pueblo, the Colorado & Southern uses, under joint arrangement the Santa Fe tracks.

President Trumbull of the Colorado & Southern will leave Denver for Europe May 17, sailing from New York May 26. He will spend three months at Carlsbad, Germany, and during his absence Vice President and General Manager J. M. Herbert will be acting president. It was announced at the time Mr. Herbert resigned as manager of the Denver & Rio Grande that he had accepted the position of vice president of the Colorado & Southern with the understanding that the management of the road would be completely in his charge and the old rumor is being revived in Denver that Mr. Trumbull will go to New York in charge of the financial end of the Hawley system, remaining on the board of directors, while Mr. Herbert will succeed to the presidency. Neither Mr. Herbert nor Mr. Trumbull are making any statements.

PROGRAM PERFECT SUCCESS

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition were today formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp. In every way save one the program was an unequivocal success and this one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the president and at times so nearly blinding the president that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching.

Added to this discomfort was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies, who on the strength of the warm weather yesterday came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly and but for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold.

Conditions in the Liberal Arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind but there were manifold drafts which, added to the dampness inseparable from newly erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers commencing their speeches in clear tones were without exception given over to catarrhal inflections as they finished.

Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the program was carried out to the letter. The police work was excellent and the patrolling of avenues and passageways by the First Missouri Infantry was ably done, and all possible consideration shown to the great crowd which numbered in round figures about 145,000.

The parade which took place in the morning was somewhat longer in passing before the president than had been expected but for all that he was but 15 minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee into the Liberal Arts building. In order to arrive even as early as that he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances.

During the lunch which he took at the conclusion of the parade he was shoved helter skelter by half the people who had been in the grandstand. The food was placed on a rectangular counter, and the president, like everybody else, "helped himself." The crowd inside the tent was dense when the president with the secret service men and Adjutant General Corbin acting as "interference" forced his way to the counter. He was so closely pressed that when he attempted to move his arm his elbow disturbed a cup of coffee held by General Corbin. With some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to allow the distinguished guest elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This maneuver forced the adjutant general out of range of the sandwiches but the president devoted one hand to passing food to his escort while the other was devoted to his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position the president soon felt called upon to help out other friends and he was kept busy passing plates, a service which he performed with cheerfulness. The manner of the president's lunching was sufficiently unconventional to excite curiosity, and probably 75 per cent of the people who congested the tent were present merely to witness the chief executive of the nation eating at the democratic level of a clerk in a quick-lunch restaurant.

Some of the diplomatists and more of other distinguished visitors mounted the reviewing stand to find that there were no chairs for them. It developed that the chairs had been cheerfully appropriated by unofficial guests who had arrived early on the scene. With some difficulty other chairs were secured, but they were little used as the visitors found they could keep off the chill more effectively by standing.

The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. From first to last the events on the program succeeded each other rapidly. Of all the speakers President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than 50 feet from the stage. By far the larger part of the assembly could hear nothing. Thousands of people in the rear part of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a fog horn.

When the president rose to speak he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, suggesting by his manner that quiet be restored. Finally he mounted the broad railing in front of the rostrum where he could be seen from every part of the hall and again motioned for silence. There was everything but silence and President Francis suggested that he proceed with his speech and quiet would follow. President Roosevelt laughed and shook his head. Taking advantage of a lull, he called:

"Now you, my fellow citizens, give me all the chance you can, for I need it."

The chance was given and the president began his address, which was interrupted by frequent cheering.

He spoke as follows:

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

"We have met here today to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the government and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one.

"This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the constitution and the outbreak of the civil war. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them, but the greatest work of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

"Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen original states; the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana Purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

A Difficult Problem.

"When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation, they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well-nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity. In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent empires arose on its outskirts, the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

"With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, roadbuilders, and administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

An Untried Remedy.

"The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the republic first formulated the constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new states to the original thirteen. Excellent people in the east viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as during the colonial period many good people in the mother-country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio valley in the interest of the fur companies, so after we had become a nation many good people on the Atlantic coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation. These good people shook their heads over the formation of states in the fertile Ohio valley which now forms part of the heart of our nation; and they declared that the destruction of the republic had been accomplished when through the Louisiana Purchase we acquired nearly half of what is now that same republic's present territory. Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is entering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout-hearted.

"We expanded by carving the wilderness into territories and out of these territories building new states when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

"Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen states—each owing the same absolute fealty to the union of all the states which each of the original thirteen states also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the union which is possessed by any other state, whether of the original thirteen or not.

"The process which we began has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown.

Historic Significance.

"This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of western Europe. The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather than led.

"The old pioneer days are gone, with their roughness and their hardship, their incredible toil and their wild half-savage romance. But the need for the pioneer virtues remains the same as ever. The peculiar frontier conditions have vanished; but the manliness and stalwart hardihood of the frontiersmen can be given even freer scope under the conditions surrounding the complex industrialism of the present day. In this great region acquired for our people under the presidency of Jefferson, this region stretching from the Gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, the material and social progress has been so vast that alike for weal and for woe its people now share the opportunities and bear the burdens common to our entire civilized world. The problems before us are fundamentally the same east and west of the Mississippi, in the new states and in the old, and exactly the same qualities are required for their successful solution.

Words Backed By Deeds.

"We meet here today to commemorate a great event, an event which marks an era in statesmanship no less than in pioneering. It is fitting that we should pay our homage in words; but we must in honor make our words good by deeds. We have every right to take a just pride in the great deeds of our forefathers; but we show ourselves unworthy to be their descendants if we make what they did an excuse for our lying supine instead of an incentive to the effort to show ourselves by our acts worthy of them. In the administration of city, state, and nation, in the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and social relations, we are bound to show certain high and fine qualities of character under penalty of seeing the whole heart of our civilization eaten out while the body still lives.

"We justly pride ourselves on our marvelous material prosperity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a foundation upon which a higher life can be built; but unless we do in very fact build this higher life thereon, the material prosperity itself will go for but very little. Now, in 1903, in the altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1803 and in the subsequent years gained, explored, conquered, and settled this vast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving and populous states.

The Qualities Which Count.

"The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity, and fertility in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues; and we must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality, and corruption, in public and in private life alike. If we come short in any of these qualities we shall measurably fail; and if, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and most mighty, nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time."

After leaving the hall the president was entertained at dinner in the Hall of Congress. From the dining hall President Roosevelt and his party were escorted to President Francis' private office, from the windows of which he reviewed the pyrotechnical display. President Roosevelt denied that a cabinet meeting will be held in Kansas City as has been rumored. When the postoffice investigation was mentioned he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that the investigation would be rigid and thorough.

After spending almost an hour in viewing the fireworks, the presidential party prepared to make their exit from the city and resume the journey westward, with Kansas City as the first stopping place.

In order to avoid a crowd at the train, arrangements were made to have the president's train in waiting on the Missouri Pacific tracks at Howard station, over a mile southwest from the fair grounds. After a few moments in taking leave of the World's fair officials and other distinguished participants in the ceremonies of the day, President Roosevelt, closely surrounded by secret service men, was escorted from the Administration building to his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, who will travel as far as Topeka, Kan., with him. President Butler, of Columbia college, will also accompany him for some distance.

INVOCATION BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

We pray thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws enacted, and judgment decreed, assist with thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the president of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

Let the light of thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of congress and shine forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for his excellency, the governor of this state, for the members of the legislature, for all judges, magistrates and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare, that they may be enabled, by thy powerful protection, to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

We pray for the president and directors of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, that their arduous labors may be crowned with success and may redound to the greater growth and development of this flourishing city on the banks of the Father of Waters.

May this vast territory, which was peacefully acquired a hundred years ago, be for all time to come the tranquil and happy abode of millions of enlightened, God-fearing and industrious people, engaged in the various pursuits and avocations of life. As this new domain was added to our possessions without sanguinary strife, so may its soil never be stained by bloodshed in any foreign or domestic warfare.

May this commemorative exposition, to which the family of nations are generously contributing their treasures of art and industry, bind together the governments of the earth in closer ties of fellowship and good will, and of social and commercial intercourse. May it hasten the dawn of the reign of the Prince of Peace, when national conflicts will be adjusted, not by hostile armies, but by permanent courts of arbitration.

May this international exhibition, inaugurated in the interests of peace and commerce, help to break down the wall of dissension, jealousy and prejudice that drives race from race, nation from nation, and people from people, by proclaiming aloud the sublime gospel truth that we are all children of the same God, brothers and sisters of the same Lord Jesus Christ, and that we are all aspiring to a glorious inheritance in the everlasting kingdom of our common Father.

CLERGYMAN REFUSED TO MARRY DIVORCEE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Hartford, Conn., May 2.—With the bridal party approaching the chancel and the church filled with fashionable people, the Rev. Dr. James I. Goodwin, of Christ Episcopal church, refused to perform the ceremony and dismissed the guests because in reading the marriage license he found the bridegroom had been divorced 10 years previously. The wedding was to have been that of A. Lincoln Chase, manager of a department store here, and Miss Gladys A. G. Geer, daughter of one of the oldest residents of Hartford.

Mr. Chase and Miss Geer had started down the center aisle when suddenly at the rector's call the party stopped within a few feet of the chancel rail. After a hurried consultation Mr. Chase and Miss Geer, much embarrassed, turned and hurried out of the church. Returning to the altar, Dr. Goodwin said: "Friends, the wedding has been postponed." This was all the explanation he made.

Later Dr. Goodwin said: "The laws of the Episcopal church forbid me to marry a divorced person. I did not know the circumstances until I read the license while I was in the church ready to begin the ceremony. I am very sorry to have caused the party any annoyance, but I could not act otherwise."

Miss Geer and Mr. Chase, after leaving the church, were driven to the home of the Rev. H. H. Kelsey and were married.

Albany, N. Y., May 2.—The Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Albany, who is known throughout the United States as being strenuously opposed to the marriage of divorced persons, asserts that the Church of England had nothing to do with the recent marriage of Wm. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford, in London, beyond the fact that the ceremony was sanctioned by one of the chancellors, whom he regards in the same light as a civil official who issues licenses in the country. The bishop said: "It is a very grave scandal, but the Church of England had nothing to do with it beyond the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt secured a clergyman of the church to marry him. He applied to the chancellor for the license and got it. The chancellor's position in England is about the same as that of civil official who issues licenses in this country. The bishop of London had nothing to do with it and therefore the church itself was not involved."

New York, May 2.—Bishop Frederick Burgess, of the Long Island Episcopal diocese, speaking of the marriage, said: "This could not possibly occur in this country as our ecclesiastical laws of the Episcopal church would not for a moment permit it. I have no doubt whatever that the Rev. Mr. Hadden, who performed the ceremony will be reprimanded. In this country it would result in the clergyman being suspended from his diocese and this would virtually be a complete suspension from the church, as he could not enter any other diocese.

"I am personally very much opposed to divorced people marrying in the Episcopal church, even though one may be innocent."

PARIS MAGNIFICENT WITH RADIANT ELECTRIC EFFECTS.

Paris, May 2.—Tonight the city was magnificent with radiant electric effects in honor of King Edward. The colossal outlines of the opera house were traced in jeweled lines of light and the road by which the king proceeded to and from the opera was aflame from end to end. The sumptuous brilliancy of the Rue de la Paix culminated at the Place de L'Opera in an enormous crown made up of thousands of colored electric jewels, sparkling like diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds.

Following the state dinner at the Elysee palace, King Edward drove through the blazing, brilliantly lighted thoroughfares, continually acclaimed by the dense crowds which had gathered. The magnificent interior of the opera house was filled by an audience representative of the French capital. In the audience were officials of the navy, army, diplomatic corps in full regalia and the fairest women in France. The king occupied the royal box with Madame Loubet and the ministers and ambassadors. His majesty wore the black and gold uniform of a British admiral, and he appeared especially to enjoy the superb ballet presented.

GROVER CLEVELAND SPOKE

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, April 30.—The doors of the Liberal Arts building were opened at 1 o'clock and at 2:15 when President Roosevelt entered the building he was greeted by the cheers of 60,000. At 2:25 the assembly was called to order by President Francis. He introduced Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered the invocation.

Following the invocation of the cardinal, United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of the national commission, who acted as president of the day, was introduced, and spoke briefly:

PRESIDENT FRANCIS SPOKE.

The people of the Louisiana Purchase are proud of their membership in the federal union. They are grateful for the benefits that have flowed from a life under the enduring institutions framed by the founders of the republic. They congratulate their brethren on the position our country occupies among the nations of the earth and felicitate themselves on the part they have performed toward raising it, to its present prestige and power.

They felt it a patriotic duty to fittingly commemorate the completion of the first century of their connection with the American republic and the rounding out of an important epoch in the life of the republic. In the discharge of that duty this exposition was conceived. The inhabitants of the 14 states and two territories comprised within the purchase selected St. Louis as the scene of the celebration.

The people of this city, grateful for the honor conferred, promptly accepted it and cheerfully assumed the immense responsibility it entailed. The century just closed, unequal as it was in every line of progress, furnished no more striking evidence of the advance of civilization than the development of the Louisiana territory. A celebration in such an age and in such a country, to be fit, should be upon a scale in keeping with the best and highest and should be planned upon lines broad enough to take in every people and every clime.

A scheme so ambitious in the inception, naturally had comparatively few advocates, and encountered many antagonists and more doubters. It could not be accomplished without the recognition and the aid of the general government, which for a time it seemed impossible to enlist. It was decided that the amount required to launch an undertaking so comprehensive should be the same as that paid for the empire which Jefferson purchased, $15,000,000. The congress said to St. Louis, "When you have secured two-thirds of that sum we will provide the remaining third." The conditions were accepted and fulfilled.

Broad Scope of Work.

After three years of struggles the sinews had been secured, the first step accomplished. Two years have since elapsed. During that period the work has been pushed in every state and territory and possession of the United States, and in every civilized country on the earth. The disappointment experienced and the obstacles encountered have but served to spur to renewed effort those who from the inception of the movement had determined to carry it to a successful consummation.

The further encouragement from the general government in the provision for its own exhibit, the co-operation of the 41 states and territories and possessions of the United States, the pledged participation of 32 foreign countries, are the results of vigorous domestic and foreign exploitation. That and what you behold here today in physical shape, we submit as the product of five years' labor, nearly four of which were devoted to propaganda and appeal and organization.

St. Louis, with an ever widening sense of responsibility, and an ever growing appreciation of the opportunity, has, up to this moment risen to the full measure of the duty assumed. The management of the exposition has never despaired but with a realizing sense of the mighty task it has undertaken and mindful of the limitations of human capabilities, with singleness of purpose and with personal sacrifice for which it neither asks nor deserves credit, has striven to meet the expectations of those whose trust it holds.

The Exposition company makes its acknowledements to those faithful and efficient officials whose intelligent services have contributed so much toward bringing the enterprise to its present stage. The company expresses its obligation to the artists and artisans who have reared these graceful and majestic structures and whose labors have been inspired more by pride in the end to be achieved than by hope of material reward.

Universal Exposition.

The universal exposition of 1904, when the date of the opening rolls around, one year from today, will, with its buildings completed, its exhibits installed, be thoroughly prepared to receive the millions of visitors who will enter its gates.

The distinguished assemblage which honors us with its presence today can come nearer forming an adequate conception of the scope of the work by personal inspection than through the writings or illustrations of authors and designers, however great their talent may be.

To the president of the United States, to the accomplished representatives of foreign countries, to the chief executives of the sovereign states, to the senators and representatives of the national congress, to the greatest concourse of visitors here congregated, we extend greeting. If you are pleased with what has been accomplished, your approval is abundant reward for the labor we have performed. We bear in mind and trust you do not overlook that this celebration is of no state, of no section, but of the entire country. It is our hope and our expectation that every section and every commonwealth, and in fact every community, will cherish a proprietary interest and lend helpful aid to this worthy undertaking, to the end that it may prove, as nearly as may be, commensurate with the country and the century whose achievements and advancement it is designed to commemorate.

And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privilege and honor to present to you for dedication the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. May a high standard of citizenship and a broader humanity and the mission of the country whose worthy representatives you are, be sustained and fostered and promoted by the uses to which these structures are devoted. May the happiness of mankind be advanced and broadened by the lofty purposes that inspired this undertaking and moved our own and our sister countries to unite in its accomplishment.

Following the president's address, the chorus rendered "Unfold Ye Portals." Senator Carter then introduced ex-President Grover Cleveland, who spoke, after which the exercises were closed by a benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter of New York.

Ex-President Cleveland spoke as follows:

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The thought is in our minds that we are amid awe-inspiring surroundings, where we may see and feel things foretold a century ago. We are here in recognition of the 100th anniversary of an event which doubled the area of the young American nation and dedicated a new and wide domain to American progress and achievements. The treaty whose completion we today commemorate, was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth and development. At its birth prophets in waiting joyously foretold the happiness which its future promised. He who was the chief actor for the United States in its negotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and far reaching consequences: 'The instrument which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed. It prepares ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them succeed one another—truly worthy of the regard and care of providence—in the bosom of equality under just laws—freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government.'

Realization of Prophecy.

"Our prophets do not live forever. They are not here to see how stupendously the growth and development of the American nation, on the domain newly acquired in their day, have during a short century, outrun their anticipations and predictions. Almost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana Purchase, we have already carved out 12 great states—leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now loudly clamoring for statehood. Instead of the 5,000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1803, it now contains 15,000,000 of industrious, enterprising, intelligent Americans, constituting about one-fifth of the population of all our states; and these are defiantly contesting for premiership in wealth and material success with the oldest of our states, and are their equals in every phase of advanced intelligence and refined civilization.

"How fitting on every ground it is that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated; and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the states created from the territory which the Louisiana Purchase gave to us. And how in keeping it is with the character of this acquisition, and with its purpose and mission, that our celebration should not waste itself on the pomp and pageantry that belong to the triumphs and spoils of war or to the rapacious dispossessions of ruthless conquest. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory for truly American uses and purposes; and we should rejoice not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to the spirited and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea, but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the millions of new Americans, whose coming tread fell upon the ears of the expectant fathers of the republic, and whose stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

"We are here at this hour to dedicate beautiful and stately edifices to the purpose of our commemoration. But as we do this, let us remember that the soil whereon we stand was a century ago dedicated to the genius of American industry and thrift. For every reason, nothing could be more appropriate as an important part of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken, than the gathering together on this spot of the things that are characteristic of American effort, and which tell the story of American achievement; and how happily will this be supplemented and crowned by the generous, magnanimous and instructive contributions from other and older lands, which standing side by side with our exhibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our republic has gained among the governments of the earth, and shall demonstrate how greatly advancing civilization has fostered and stimulated the brotherhood of nations."

Significant Facts.

Mr. Cleveland dwelt at some length on incidents connected with the negotiation of the treaty, and then continued:

"I have not recited these details for the purpose of claiming that this accelerated speed and advanced position on the part of our government had any important effect in hastening final results. I have thought it not amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that a century ago the people of this country were not seeking to gain governmental benefit by clandestine approach and cunning pretence, but were apt to plainly present their wants, or grievances, and to openly demand such consideration and care from the general government, as was their due under the mandate of popular rule, and that in making their demands they relied on the mutual obligations of the relationship between the governed and those invested with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which enjoins that for the people's obedience and support of government, there shall be given in exchange, by the government to the people, defense of their personal rights, and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely reap the fruits of their enterprise and labor. It may also be well to note the efficacy of the people's call upon the government in those early days, and how quickly the response came—not by yielding to temporary gusts of popular whim and caprice—not by conferring benefits on the few at the expense of the many—but by a quick observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another nation from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt determination to relieve their distress even if the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

"Another incident which it seems to me we may recall today with profit and satisfaction, grew out of the conduct of the president when the treaty of 1803 had been formulatd and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well known, originally quite firm in his belief that the constitution as it stood did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase as the treaty for the acquisition of the Louisiana territory contemplated. Holding this opinion and at the same time confronted with the clear conviction that the treaty with all its stupendous advantages, could not be allowed to fail without positive peril, if not to our national life at least to its most vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receipt of an authoritative intimation that any delay in final action on the treaty might open the way to a recession on the part of France. In these circumstances not daring to risk the delay of an amendment to the constitution prior to such final action he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring a confirmation of the treaty by the senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

Conclusively Settled.

"In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this constitutional question by every branch of the government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant islands of the sea separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the acquisition of lands, not only next adjacent to us, but indispensably necessary to our peace and development.

"While in this day and generation we may wonder at the doubts which perplexed Jefferson in 1803, and at his estimate of the limitations of our fundamental law, and may be startled when we reflect that if they had been allowed to control his action we might have lost the greatest national opportunity which has been presented to our people since the adoption of the constitution, we cannot fail at the same time to be profoundly grateful that these doubts and this estimate were those of a man sincere enough and patriotic enough to listen to wise and able counsellors and to give his country the benefit of his admission of the fallibility of his judgment.

"Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness than when just before the submission of the treaty to the senate, he wrote to a distinguished senator who differed with him on this question: 'I confess that I think it important in the present case to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new powers to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction confident that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects.'

"A recent writer on American diplomacy who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terms a good reason for our gratitude today, when in referring to this subject he wrote: 'It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of affairs a man of such broad views of our country's future. A less able president with the same views entertained by Jefferson as to the constitutionality of the measure would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aside his preconceived views as to the fundamental law, or subordinated them to the will of the nation, and welcomed the opportunity to open up the continent to the expansion of American democracy and free institutions.'

"We are glad at this hour that Jefferson was wrong in his adverse construction of the constitution, and glad that he was liberal-minded enough to see that he might be wrong. And yet may we not profitably pause here, long enough to contrast in our thoughts the careful and reverent manner in which the restrictions of our fundamental law were scrutinized 100 years ago, with the tendency often seen in later times to flippantly attempt the adjustment of our constitution to the purpose of interest and convenience?

Recognition of Providence.

"In conclusion, I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings on this occasion should lead us to humble recognition of the providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a people our course has been marked by occurrences and incidents, so striking, so significant, and so constant, that only superstitious dullness or intellectual blindness will place them to the credit of luck or chance.

"In the midst of our rejoicing today, it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happenings in connection with the great event we celebrate, which impressively illustrate the interposition of divine providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith the free navigation of the Mississippi river and such insignificant territory as would make such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and were fast assuming a hopeless condition, the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting and dispirited representative and exclaimed: 'I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans I cede. It is the whole colony without reserve.'

"This astonishing change in our prospects, which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the very moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to occupy the Louisiana territory in the prosecution of colonial occupation and development which, if consummated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of San Domingo was, however, a prime factor in the scheme of occupation, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louisiana should both be included and should supplement each other. A serious revolt then raging in Santo Domingo delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task, were so stubbornly resisted by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks, fighting against their re-enslavement, and they suffered so terrible from climate conditions and deadly fever, that after the sacrifice of 25,000 soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Louisiana Bonaparte's plan for occupation of both colonies miscarried. This disappointment, and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry out these schemes, were controlling circumstances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana territory. None of these circumstances were within our procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplishing his designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of Santo Domingo's revolt? And how can it be said that there was no providence in the unexpected, unyielding and successful fight for continued freedom on the part of the negroes of Santo Domingo, or in the fatal pestilence that visited with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana territory. All these things, so remote and so far out of our sight, pointed with the coercion that belongs to the decrees of God to a consummation which restored to our people peace and contentment beyond the dreams of our fathers.

"Thus we may well recall, in the surroundings, the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfillment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism, and the civic virtue of Americans who lived 100 years ago, and God's overruling of the wrath of man and his devious ways, for the blessing of our nation.

"We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's wealth that every one within its citizenship should be clean-minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God."

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 2.—The Belgian American Drilling trust has announced that it has under way plans for a railroad into the Lander oil fields where it has extensive holdings. The road will extend either north from Lamont on the Union Pacific in Sweetwater county west from Casper on the C. & N. W. west from Guernsey on the Burlington. About 250 miles of track would be required. The trust is backed by French capital and has some of the best oil land in the state. The preliminary survey will be made this summer.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPHAL TRIP ACROSS THE STATE.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 4.—Never before in these regions has a public official been given such a royal ovation as President Roosevelt was accorded here today. Denver turned out in true western style to welcome the nation's executive. It was with the feeling of good fellowship that thousands upon thousands of Colorado hosts thronged the streets along the route mapped out for the parade. With backgrounds of handsomely decorated buildings and inspired by the rays of a typical Colorado sun the crowded streets presented a spectacle that has never been equaled in this city.

At 10:25 o'clock this morning the president's train was met at the Union station by the reception committee, and the presidential party was escorted to carriages in waiting. The parade started up 17th street and proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where an immense mass of humanity struggled for positions near the stand erected for the visitor.

The governor's staff, the officers of the U. S. army of the department of the Colorado and the National Guard of the state acted as escorts. On each side of the roadway through the grounds the High school cadets were lined up, and the president's carriage passed them slowly. The president was bowing and doffing his hat in response to cheers, and the people were returning the salute.

Directly behind the president's carriage came the chief body guard and the other secret service men, and then the colonels of the governor's staff and members of committee on arrangements. Not the slightest confusion was caused, and these escorts were assigned to seats on the platform, which was decorated with asparagus green, and pink and white carnations. The chair reserved for the president was left vacant for a moment until he looked the multitude over. From the platform the crowd presented a great spectacle.

During President Roosevelt's speech he mentioned the irrigation question, and the greater part of his speech dealt with topics of special interest to Colorado. It is estimated that over 50,000 people gathered at the state house. Never before has such a multitude gathered together anywhere in this state.

After the president's talk and the handshaking reception which lasted 15 minutes, the party entered carriages and were driven to City park. Here several hundred school children had been waiting the president's arrival, and one of them presented to the president a bouquet on behalf of her schoolmates. From the City park the party returned to the station, and at one o'clock left Denver en route for Colorado Springs.

The magnificent silk flag presented to the president by the Daughters of the American Revolution was draped in the president's private car, and for the balance of the trip will act as a reminder of the cordial hospitality extended to him by Denverites.

A COWBOY BREAKFAST.

Denver, May 4.—A special to the Times from Hugo says:

A burst of cheers and cowboy yells greeted the magnificent train bearing President Roosevelt. The president himself, wearing a black frock suit and a high silk hat, stepped out of the door and upon the rear platform of the observation car as it came to a standstill directly opposite the camp of the great round-up of eastern Colorado, which is just about to start on its travels through the prairie region. The president removed his hat and acknowledged the greeting. The next moment he was grasping the hand of his old comrade, Sherman Bell, now adjutant general of Colorado. Governor Peabody also reached up from the track for a shake and then the president said: "Come right aboard, gentlemen." While General Bell, Governor Peabody, Colonel Brown, Colonel McDonald, Colonel Tuttle, Congressman Brooks and Mr. Stewart were making their way up the steps the president turned to reach down and shake hands with the Hugolites who crowded around.

"No, really, gentlemen," he said, "I will have to forego the pleasure. I would enjoy nothing better than a stop to take breakfast with you, but I am afraid there is not time."

"The chuck-wagon is waiting, Mr. President, and breakfast is ready." President Roosevelt's nostrils caught a fragrant whiff of good coffee and succulent steak. Following the directions of the local committee, he leaned over the corner of the platform and got a view of an old prairie schooner backed up by the roadside, its rear gate let down and disclosing a full-fledged cowboy cupboard, its battered tinware arranged in shining rows. The regulation scrap of dirty canvas was rigged for an awning to keep the butter from melting in the sun. Two paces to the rear was the camp fire, and the ancient and sooty pots that had seen duty in a hundred campaigns on the round-up. The grimy coffee pot hung on an improvised crane, and the bouncing lid disclosed the fact that "steam was up." A picket rope was stretched around this cowboy boarding house and a fringe of mounted cowboys drawn close up to it made up a picturesque background. "Well, well!" ejaculated the president. "I should say so. Now I'll just have to go and eat something."

He turned to the steps of the platform and made his way down. The sturdy farmers and cowmen, who had just begun to taste of a bitter disappointment, were sent into heavens of ecstasy. They threw up their hats and sent out yells that would stampede a herd. Then they hurried pell mell after the president and his party who were already crawling across the ropes of the sacred inclosure. President Roosevelt advanced straight to the fire and shook hands with John Keppel, the cowboy cook, across a fryingpan full of nicely browning potatoes. Each man is his own waiter on the round-up and the president did not have to be told. He advanced to the cupboard at the rear of the wagon, seized a tin plate and an iron fork. Then he turned around and made for the stove. Keppel poured him out a tin cupful of rich brown coffee as he stabbed into the frying pan and fished out a steak. He placed it jauntily upon his ration pan and then reached for a spoonful of potatoes. Joining Keppel at the shelf on the rear of the wagon he proceeded to fall to with a zest that would do credit to the huskiest cowpuncher on the range. He swallowed several mouthfuls and, turning to wash them down with a drink of coffee, he said: "Now, this is a real cowman's breakfast and I am enjoying it."

Governor Peabody and his staff members in full regalia of brass buttons and gold lace stood by the wagon with the local committee and chatted with the president as he ate.

A six-footer with a huge sombrero, chaps and spurs pushed into the circle and loved as how he was Mr. Sherman and wanted to shake hands with the president. "I am most delighted to know you, Sherman," said the executive, and turning the big native aside he introduced him to General Sherman Bell, saying: "Here is another man named Sherman. He is not wearing the same clothes as you are now, but he has worn them and I'll guarantee he is as true a cowpuncher as any of you." Sherman of Hugo grinned and blushed with pleasure.

All this time the men, women and children of the populace hugged the picket rope and shouted and were silent by intervals. It was indeed a big event and a rare sight to see the president of the United States treading the dirt of their humble village, wearing a silk hat and partaking with real zest of plain grub of the round-up. The president partook of a hearty meal, pulled forth his handkerchief in lieu of a napkin for a finish, told the crowd he had never partaken of better grub and made for his train escorted by the secret service men and citizens. The train pulled out to a veritable concert of "Yips" and "Rahs" and general exhibition of rough riding by the attendant cowboys. A score of them made after the train at full tilt. Wild and woolly bronchos bucked and pitched and a vast cloud of dust obscured the town of Hugo. A quarter of a mile farther the train was making headway and the cavalcade fell to the rear with a few faint yells. President Roosevelt stepped inside his car and remarked to his party and Governor Peabody that the short stop at Hugo was one of the most enjoyable experiences of the trip.

RICH ORE WAS STOLEN FROM GOLD SOVEREIGN.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 2.—Three sacks of ore, valued at $500 each, were stolen a night or two ago from the Gold Sovereign property. It appears from what can be learned from the sheriff's office, that quite a quantity of high grade mineral lately mined, had been stored in the seventh level, and in a place which it was thought would be impossible for anybody to reach without the knowledge of the men on the surface. The whereabouts of the mineral was learned by outsiders and they managed to get at the ore by crawling through workings of other properties. On reaching the ore, they found it would be impossible to get it all out, but as they had several hours' time in which to work, they turned the ore out into the drift and sorted out the best of it. From the 15 sacks they sorted three sacks of mineral that the management claims was worth at least $500 per sack.

This undoubtedly brings to light the story of a rich strike on the Gold Sovereign that has been suppressed for some time. On the hill today your representative was shown specimens that it was said came from the Sovereign ground, that would run a number of dollars per pound. The miner said that there was a good-sized streak of it, but did not know in what particular part of the property the strike had been made.

Mr. Ammenn, superintendent of the Sovereign, refused absolutely to discuss the matter this afternoon, and would not even admit that any ore had been stolen.

Captain Hobson's Visit.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of naval fame, was a visitor in the city this afternoon, coming up from Pueblo. In appearance, Captain Hobson is tall and commanding with a decidedly intellectual face, and added to this is a deep-toned voice.

In reply to the question by your representative as to what he was advocating in his lectures, Captain Hobson said: "I believe our nation is the strongest on earth and I have seen them all. It has the greatest destiny of any nation, and this is wrapped up in our navy. I am advocating the Monroe doctrine and protection of the Philippines. The only means of accomplishing this destiny is to give the nation a great navy and make her mistress of the seas."

Captain Hobson was greatly pleased with his trip over the Short Line, remaining in the district only long enough to take a trip over the high line and returning on the low line electric, when he left for Colorado Springs, where, he said, he would deliver a lecture tonight.

Captain Hobson asked many questions concerning the age of the city and as to its prospects for the future. He also expressed the desire to spend more time here to visit one of the large mines.

He also spoke about a trip to the top of Pike's Peak, signifying his intention of starting the first thing tomorrow morning from Colorado Springs, and walking to the top and back. At this point in the interview the car approached and the captain left for his trip over the district.

Died from Burns.

Mrs. Glasgow, the dressmaker who was burned yesterday by an explosion of gasoline, died at 9:30 tonight.

May Glasgow, her daughter, arrived in the city at noon from Denver, and was at once driven to the bedside of her mother at the county hospital.

Woman's Club.

The Woman's club of Cripple Creek held a very enthusiastic meeting this afternoon, it being the occasion of the installation of the newly-elected officers. The attendance was excellent.

Mrs. W. P. Seeds, the retiring president, presented the new officers in her usual graceful and pleasing style. They responded with short speeches, as they took their respective positions.

Mrs. Dr. Gaston, the newly-elected president, made a very pleasing address, forecasting the work of the club for the ensuing year, suggesting points of practical achievement and inspiring the members with her words of encouragement.

The year that has passed has been a successful and harmonious one, and the one that has just begun promises to be equally successful.

Resurvey Fund.

J. S. Irby, proprietor of the Morning Times, said this evening in regard to the fund being collected for a resurvey, that he had received an extension of time from the government, making it until the 15th of the present month. The postponement of this time he says will not delay the time for starting the survey, that being as originally spoken of.

Mr. Irby wishes all those who have subscribed to this fund to send their checks immediately, as the 15th of this month is positively the last day.

BULL HILL BURGLARS SHOT BY SPRING GUN.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, May 2.—Thursday night burglars broke into the cabin of a miner on Bull hill and attempted to ransack his trunk, while he was working on night shift. After searching everywhere for valuables, thought to be in the room, they commenced to break open the trunk, when in forcing a lock it discharged a loaded gun which had been placed there in a position to catch the next one that tried to get in.

One of the men evidently received the full charge in his body, and without disturbing the contents of the trunk, both fled. The owner of the cabin reported the matter to the sheriff's office and they visited the scene of the shooting. For quite a distance towards Altman the men could be traced by the blood from the wounded man and finally the officers discovered an undershirt saturated with blood which was probably discarded by the burglar. At this point the trail was lost.

No arrests have been made as yet, and the matter has been kept as quiet as possible in the hope that the burglar's wounds might lead to his apprehension.

Ben Ingram died at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Price, near the Mary McKinney mine, pneumonia being the immediate cause of death, but this is attributed to exposure received when Mr. Ingram fell from an electric car at Morning Glory station a week ago last Wednesday night. The fall rendered him unconscious, fracturing the skull in two places, and he remained under the trestle near the station in an unconscious condition for more than six hours, during the coldest part of the night. For a time he grew better but then worse until death relieved his sufferings last night.

Deceased came from Aspen two years ago, being unmarried and 27 years of age. Funeral will take place from the home of his sister tomorrow afternoon, interment at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

GOOD RECORD OF THE STATE LAND BOARD

Special to the Gazette

Denver, May 1.—For the month of April the state land board has done the largest month's business in the history of the state; $80,057.02 was turned over by the board this morning to the treasurer of the state, and this fund which is $8,000 higher than any previous remittance represents the income from school and improvement lands. Better rates for rentals have prevailed, and delinquent purchasers and leasers of lands have been compelled to pay up, which accounts for the large increase. The state treasurer will make an apportionment of the money among the school and internal improvement funds and the funds for state colleges and the penitentiary; $17,000 of the money will go into the public school fund.

May Succeed Bell.

The name of Col. W. H. Coombs was mentioned on several occasions at the state house today. He is one of the colonels on Governor Peabody's staff, and it is rumored that he is to succeed Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, whose resignation is to take effect May 5.

Strike Terminated.

Metal workers and master tinners have made a compromise agreement and the strike has been terminated. All the men will return to work Monday. This strike has been in progress for one month, the men demanding an eight-hour day and a $4 wage, but terms of agreement provide for an eight-hour day and the minimum wage scale of $3.75 a day. A half holiday will be given Saturday afternoons.

DAY CLOSED WITH SPEECH ATMIDNIGHT.

By Associated Press.

Trinidad, May 4.—Fully 1,000 people greeted President Roosevelt and his party here tonight. The president, although much fatigued with his exceedingly hard day, made a short speech from the rear platform of his private car. The train arrived at El Moro at 11:01 p. m. and, after about 20 minutes spent in changing engines and inspecting the train, it pulled out at 11:22, arriving in Trinidad at 11:40.

Governor Otero of New Mexico and Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, of his staff, met the president at El Moro and will escort the presidential party into and through New Mexico. Three rough riders also met the president at the junction and rode in his private car to this city. The train left here at 11:48 o'clock.

FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

By Associated Press.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5.—The entire plant of the Southern Sewerpipe company, located at North Birmingham, was destroyed by fire tonight entailing a loss of $150,000.

FATALLY BURNED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 1.—As the result of a gasoline explosion about 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mrs. May Glasgow was probably fatally burned.

Mrs. Glasgow, who is a dressmaker, occupying rooms on the second floor of the Pleasanton block, was cleaning a garment with gasoline in an open vessel, near an oil stove. The vapor from the gasoline caught fire from the stove and exploded with great force, throwing furniture out of the windows, and scattering the flaming fluid in all directions. Mrs. Glasgow was in an instant completely covered with flames.

Mrs. West, the landlady of the rooming house was the first to see the woman in flames, and was so frightened that she could render no assistance, only yelling for her to go inside the bath room. A young woman living in the house, tried to wrap a heavy curtain around the woman in flames, but this caught fire and consumed in a minute. The woman dashed down the back stairs and into the grocery crying for help.

"The sight was terrifying," said Mr. Roberts. "We threw the woman on the floor and tore the flaming clothing from her body, but not before the flesh was badly burned."

Physicians were summoned, who relieved the unfortunate woman's agony as best they could, and removed her to the Sisters hospital for further treatment.

The injured woman is lying at the hospital tonight and there is very little hope held out for her recovery. She has two grown daughters residing in Denver, who have been summoned to come to the bedside of the dying woman.

The loss in the building was practically confined to Mrs. Glasgow's room, the total amount reaching in the neighborhood of $800, while the damage to the building otherwise will not exceed $25, which is covered by insurance.

Board of County Visitors.

Judge Frost late this afternoon named a board of county visitors, whose duties are to visit jails, hospitals and all penal and reformatory institutions, and report their condition to the court. It is also within their province to look after the morals of the youth and assist the court in dealing with wayward children. The members do not receive pay, and are supposed to be chosen from among the very best people in the community. Appointments are for three, two and one year. Judge Frost has chosen the following-named ladies and gentlemen: For three years, Dr. W. T. Liggett of Cripple Creek, and Miss Josie Donnahue of Victor.

For two years, Rev. Father J. C. Carr of Goldfield, and Dr. Katherine Polly of Elkton.

For one year, Mrs. J. Maurice Finn of Cripple Creek, and Rev. R. H. Forrester of Victor.

Suit Based on Assault.

A complaint was filed in the district court this morning by Otto Holmes versus T. Wilson, E. Edmonston and James Welch. The complaint recited that on the 25th day of last December defendants assaulted and struck plaintiff with revolvers and other weapons, with intent to kill him, and afterwards carried plaintiff to F. & C. C. tracks and left him there, bleeding and nearly dead, to make it appear he had been injured by a railroad train. Plaintiff now asks for $4,750 damages and costs of suit.

Litigation Over Rich Ore.

An answer was filed by C. B. Wider, C. E. Harrison and R. E. Seaver in the district court today, in the case of the United Gold Mines company versus W. B. Pullen, et al. These defendants pray that they be protected and quieted in their rights and possessions as set forth, that the proceeds of the ore now in possession of the Eagle Sampling company be forthwith released to the extent of the interests of these defendants. Also that this action be dismissed as against them. This case is in connection with a car of rich ore that is now tied up by the courts, which was taken from the Jerry Johnson property.

DEATH IN DENVER OF A PROMINENT NEWSPAPER MAN

By Associated Press.

Denver, May 5.—Edward M. Wilson, a well-known newspaper writer of this city and Chicago, died this morning at his home in this city from consumption. Mr. Wilson was born in Bloomington, Ill., 34 years ago. His first newspaper work was on the Bloomington Pantagraph, of which he became managing editor. Removing to Chicago he worked on the staff of the Record and later he conducted the children's page of the Record-Herald. Some of his poetical productions were of a high order. Mr. Wilson came to Denver two years ago for the benefit of his wife, who was afflicted with consumption. A few months ago he himself developed the disease in its rapid form with fatal results. He leaves two children.

His remains will be shipped to Bloomington for interment.

MODERN WOODMEN IN DISTRICT

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 5.—About 200 delegates to the state convention of Modern Woodmen arrived today from different points of the state, where they will meet in convention tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall.

Tonight the local lodge tendered an elegant banquet to the visiting members at the National hotel, where 225 plates were laid.

Tomorrow morning the convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock by the Hon. Tully Scott. In the afternoon arrangements have been made for a special train to take the delegates around the district, where they will visit every town, with the exception of Gillett. Many of them will also be shown through the largest mines.

Visiting Congregationalists.

The Congregationalists of the Cripple Creek district are busy preparing for the entertainment of the many visiting members of the Arkansas Valley association which meets in convention in this city tomorrow and Thursday. Many of the delegates have already arrived, but by the time the convention is called to order tomorrow afternoon, it is expected that every section represented in the association will have their quota of members present.

Elaborate arrangements for their comforts and pleasure have been made by the Cripple Creek ladies.

May Term of Court.

Judges of the district and county courts today set the docket for the May term, Judge W. P. Seeds in the district and Judge J. M. Orr of Colorado Springs in the county court.

Democrats Counted Out.

The matter of the contest cases in the city council was considered this afternoon and evening, the entire time being occupied by the taking of evidence to show that certain Democrats who have credentials from different wards have been holding their seats without authority in law. After the testimony was all taken, and arguments were heard, J. E. Hanley and J. W. Schultz, two well-known Democrats, were counted out on the ground that fraud had been used in their precincts. In their place, A. Storey and W. Van der Weyden were seated.

In the case of Matthews against Ferguson, the case was dismissed and the council seated Ferguson.

WANT MORE PAY.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 5.—Two hundred telegraphers, representing the Iowa lines of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, met at Belle Plaine today to formulate an appeal for an increase in wages. No strike is likely. The men say they are compelled to work long hours on small pay and without vacations.

GOVERNOR PEABODY IS AGAIN AT THE HELM.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 5.—Governor Peabody was at the helm today, guiding affairs of state. One of the first matters to have his consideration was the resignation of Col. James H. Brown as colonel of the governor's staff. Governor Peabody says that Colonel Brown will not resign his commission in the National guard, but only his commission as colonel on the governor's staff. He also says that he has received no resignation from Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, and that Bell will continue in his present capacity as an officer of the National guard.

In reference to the removal of Captain Thatcher as commissioner in chief of the World's fair board, the governor said: "I have not considered the matter."

Regarding the resignation of John H. Gabriel, member and secretary of the Girls Industrial school board, Governor Peabody said that he had not considered the matter as yet, but that he may accept the resignation.

The World's Fair board will hold a meeting tomorrow and consider the advisability of withdrawing from the St. Louis fair and leaving the $100,000 appropriation for exhibit to remain in the state treasury.

I. N. Stevens of Pueblo, a member of the board, is violently opposed to carrying out the proposed plan and if the board decides that St. Louis is not capable of taking care of the crowds that will visit the fair, no buildings will be erected.

Governor Peabody, in speaking of the matter today, said: "During the recent visit to St. Louis to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the exposition, the whole thing was loosely carried out, but the worst feature of the whole thing was the exorbitant charges of the hackmen, the hotels and all other accommodations we had to pay for. Exorbitant is about the only word we can use in speaking of them. Of course we received no worse than the others, for everyone was treated the same. Regardless of the many unpleasant features, we had a very pleasant time."

ALBUQUERQUE PRESENTED AN APPEAL FOR STATEHOOD.

By Associated Press.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 5.—The president closed the most picturesque day of his western trip with a stop of two hours in Albuquerque this afternoon. His train reached here on time at 2:50 o'clock and he was escorted at once by a reception committee headed by Delegate S. S. Rodey of New Mexico to a lavishly decorated grandstand in front of the beautiful Alvarado hotel where he spoke for a few minutes to a crowd of 5,000 people. The president dwelt upon irrigation and its importance in the development of New Mexico but occupied the greater part of the time discussing the qualities that go to make up good citizenship.

Directly opposite the speaker's stand was a tableau representing New Mexico appealing for admission to the union, 45 little girls dressed in white representing the states while one of them on the outside of a gate at which stood Uncle Sam represented New Mexico. The president said that when New Mexico had a little more irrigation there would be nothing the matter with the little maid on the outside.

From the Alvarado, President Roosevelt was escorted to his carriage and the entire party was taken for an hour's drive about the town, ending at the Commercial club where a brief reception was held. Here the president was presented with a Navajo saddle blanket in which was woven in white letters his credentials as an honorary member of the club. The president was greatly pleased with the gift. Here the president was greeted by another big delegation of his Rough Riders regiment and he repeatedly referred to his pleasure in meeting them and in visiting the country from which the greater part of the regiment was recruited. At 5 o'clock the president continued his trip to the west with the Grand Canon of the Colorado as the objective point.

Governor Otero of New Mexico, and Governor Brodie of Arizona, accompanied the president to Albuquerque from Santa Fe. Governor Brodie will be the president's guest until he passes out of Arizona.

CHINESE LEPER ESCAPED.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—Dong Gong, the Chinese leper who has been in close confinement at quarantine about seven miles below Jefferson barracks for the past year and a half, has escaped. Dr. Woodruff, superintendent of the quarantine hospital, at once ordered a search for the dangerous patient, who is still at large. Dong Gong's condition has not materially changed since his ostracisement from society, and he is too dangerous a patient to be at large. Every effort will be made to apprehend him.

ON MISS GOULD'S ESTATE.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 5.—Because Miss Helen Miller Gould is determined that nothing on her estate which may be made useful to the public shall remain idle workmen are making ready several buildings on the grounds which have not at present any special use, so that they may be the homes of Miss Gould's philanthropic projects.

Improvements on a stone building which is to be used for a cooking school for the girls of Irvington and Tarrytown are almost completed and by next Saturday everything will be in readiness for the school to open. Besides the cooking school Miss Gould has donated another building to a sewing school. Here, too, the girls of Irvington and Tarrytown will be the students. The school already has been started.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.—The census office today made public the final figures of cotton production from the reports of cotton ginners. The quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1902 exclusive of linters, amounted to 11,078,882 running bales. Bales as pressed at the ginners equal to 10,639,945 bales of a 500-pound standard or counting round bales as half bales 10,588,250. During the four years covered by the ginning reports of the census office the average crop exclusive of linters has been 9,902,277 bales of 500 pounds. The crop of 1902 shows an increase of 728,668 bales over the average, while the crops of 1899 and 1901 show decrease of 556,888 and 993,582 bales respectively. For the crop of 1902 there has been a general increase in all the states both east and west of the Mississippi river with the exception of Alabama and Texas. Drought in Alabama and drought and the boll weevil in Texas are responsible for the losses in those states.

MONEY FOUND.

By Associated Press.

Britt, Ia., May 5.—Three thousand dollars of the money which the United States Express company's agent, Peterson, says was stolen from him last week, has been found beneath the company's building here, according to a statement made today by Inspector Barnes. The robbery occurred in the day time and three packages containing $4,000 are alleged to have been taken. Peterson still maintains his innocence and insists that he was robbed.

PARDONED BY PRESIDENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.—The president has pardoned Martin Guiford, who in November, 1902, pleaded guilty to robbing a post-office in Indiana, and who was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The pardon was granted upon the representation of the prison physician that he was in the last stages of consumption.

THE PRESIDENT GODFATHER TO A ROUGH RIDER'S SON.

By Associated Press.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 5.—President Roosevelt spent three hours and 20 minutes today in this city, whose historic buildings and monuments seemed to be of intense interest to him. At the capitol he made an address, speaking for 20 minutes to an audience of fully 10,000 people. President Roosevelt said it was a great pleasure to him to come to New Mexico, from which territory more than half of the members of his regiment came.

"I know the people of New Mexico," he said, "and I am fond of them. How can I help being fond of the people with whom I have worked."

He congratulated the people of New Mexico on what they have accomplished and said he believed they were on the verge of greater things.

"Much will depend on the thrift of the people," said the president, "but the government can help somewhat and the government will help."

The president said the benefits of forest preservation and irrigation to be enjoyed by this section will do most toward bringing New Mexico statehood and make it one of the great states of the west. A brief reception was held in the capitol, after which a drive was taken over the gaily decorated streets, all of which were thickly lined with a cheering multitude.

A stop was made at San Miguel church, the oldest church edifice in the United States and at the cathedral, where the vicar general, Anthony Fourchegu, baptized the son of George W. Armijo, a sergeant in the Rough Riders, President Roosevelt being godfather. The child was named Theodore Roosevelt. After this pleasing incident, the president addressed 2,500 school children, including 350 pupils in the uniform of the United States Indian school, the students of St. Michael's college, of Loretto academy, St. Catherine's Indian and the Presbyterian mission school. The roof of the historic old palace and the roofs of other buildings surrounding the plaza were thronged.

The drive was continued to Fort Marcy from which a superb view of the city and surroundings is obtained. Here Mayor I. Sparke presented the president with an illustrated volume of the city's history. The book is in a cover of gold filigree work, set with large turquoise, and was the product throughout of Santa Fe skilled workmen. Luncheon was served at the residence of Governor M. A. Otero in front of which was a triumphal arch, on which stood a girl, as goddess of liberty, strewing flowers upon the president. As the president re-entered his carriage an original ode was sung by the school children and the president stood up in his carriage and waived his hat lustily. A visit was made to the New Mexico Historical society's museum, after which the party returned to the depot, the train leaving at 12:20 p.m.

A large detail of Rough Riders in uniform served as a guard of honor here and a number of these accompanied the president to Albuquerque. The Cleveland, Ohio, Grays, who happened to arrive on an excursion, took part in the exercises. Four large arches and many lesser ones formed part of the scheme of decoration which exceeded everything that Santa Fe has thus far seen.

Private Secretary Loeb arrived here last night and joined the president.

Governor M. A. Otero and other territorial officials accompanied the president to Albuquerque.

JACK O'BRIEN APPOINTED.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, 5.—Marvin Hart of Louisville had the better of the six-round fight with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien tonight at the Pennsylvania Athletic club. O'Brien put up a wonderful fight against Hart, who was 24 pounds heavier than O'Brien. The Philadelphian had the better of the bout up the the fifth round, when he was almost knocked out by the Louisville man. In the sixth round O'Brien received severe punishment and was all but out when the bell sounded. Because Hart failed to weigh in at 170 pounds, O'Brien received Hart's weight forfeit of $250.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 5.—Fireman Wm. McNally, who was burned in a brave rescue at the fire at East Fifteenth and First avenue Sunday, died today. McNally tried to save a tenant but was overcome by the smoke and heat. Another fireman, James McAvoy rushed to McNally's rescue, dashing through a window filled with flame to do so and brought McNally out. McAvoy was badly burned and had to be taken to a hospital. McAvoy left the hospital yesterday. Mayor Low went to the hospital yesterday to see McNally and commended him for his bravery.

KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

By Associated Press.

Cherbourg, May 5.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert with King Edward on board, left here this morning for Portsmouth escorted by a British squadron after an exchange of salutes with the forts and warships and cheered by the crowds ashore.

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 5.—President Loubet telegraphed King Edward at Portsmouth thanking him for the good will manifested toward the people and government of France as expressed in the king's dispatch to the president from Cherbourg yesterday. The Radical Socialist group in the chamber of deputies has adopted a resolution urging the immediate negotiation of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France.

THE NINTH VICTIM.

By Associated Press.

Detroit, Mich., May 5.—The ninth victim of Sunday night's accident at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets, when a Grand Trunk train plowed through a party of Polish excursionists, who were boarding a Lake Shore train at the crossing, died today at Harper hospital. He is Joseph Szaruletta, aged 2, of Toledo, Ohio. Joseph Schafranski and Helen Rodziewicsz of Toledo, who are in a critical condition, are reported as having passed a comfortable night and show slight improvement today. The other injured are believed to be out of danger.

STEAMERS COLLIDED.

By Associated Press.

Southampton, May 5.—The Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, Captain Richardson, from London, May 4, for New York, and the North German Lloyd steamer Serussen from Hamburg for the far east, collided during a fog in the channel last night. Both steamers put into this port for repairs. It is not expected that they will be delayed very long. The Marquette's stern was stove in and part of her railing was carried away.

DR. BRYSON DEAD.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, May 5.—Dr. John P. Bryson, one of the leading surgeons in St. Louis, and known professionally throughout the country, died today of heart failure, at the age of 55 years. Dr. Bryson was stricken last Thursday in Forest Park while driving in his carriage to the world's fair site to attend the dedication ceremonies. He leaves a widow and two children.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKED.

Rochester, Pa., May 5.—A Beaver Valley traction car bound for Beaver Falls, ran away last night and was wrecked. Conductor Chas. Miller was probably fatally hurt, Motorman Shepherd badly cut and bruised and six passengers more or less seriously injured.

It is thought the accident was due to wet rails caused by a broken water main.

DEATH OF MISS ESKRIDGE.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Mo., May 5.—Miss Clara Eskridge, second daughter of the late ex-Governor S. V. Eskridge, of Kansas, died here today of a complication of malaria and lung trouble, at the home of her brother-in-law, John Steele, a well-known newspaper man. Miss Eskridge returned last November from California where she had gone for her health.

DUTY ON MAIZE.

By Associated Press.

Stockholm, May 5.—At a joint session of both sides of the rigsdag today it was decided by 192 to 181 votes to retain the duty on maize, which the government proposed to abolish.

SHAW'S TRIP ABROAD.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary Shaw, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw, his two daughters and son will sail for Europe July 4. The secretary's trip will be brief, but his family will remain abroad until autumn.

MISSOURI BOODLING.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—Attorney-General Crow stated today that so far as he is concerned, the investigation into legislative boodling has now ended, with the adjournment of the Cole county grand jury, but that if the new evidence now accumulating warrants it, an order will be made without delay to have another jury called. The St. Louis grand jury summoned as witnesses today Representatives L. J. Tichacek, Col. Emmett Newton of Springfield and former Lieutenant Governor Lee. Senator Frank H. Farris of Steelville is wanted as a witness by Circuit Attorney Folk, but he has not been seen at his home in Steelville since April 16.

BRAKEMAN MET SERIOUS INJURY AT PUEBLO.

Pueblo, May 5.—R. G. Benker had his left leg cut off, this morning by slipping under the car wheels while climbing down from a freight train. Benker is a C. & S. brakeman.

BRIGHTON MAN WAS GIVEN SENTENCE TO PENITENTIARY.

Brighton, May 5.—William Gilmore was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Armour. Gilmore pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny.

TO PROMOTE INTERESTS OF CLEAR CREEK DISTRICT.

Idaho Springs, May 5.—Citizens of this place last night organized what is known as the Citizens Protective league, composed of business men, miners and citizens, the object being to promote the interests of the Clear Creek district, and to keep the peace between labor and capital. The association started out with a membership of 328.

ASSASSINS FIRED THROUGH THE WALLS OF A HOUSE.

Florence, May 5.—As a result of a shot fired through the wall of their frame dwelling, Mrs. Bertel Peruto will probably lose her life. The Perutos are new settlers who have recently moved into the vicinity of Rockvale, where they have started a goat farm. They were seated at lunch with two friends, when three shots were fired through the wall of their house. It is thought that the family were considered an unwelcome addition to the neighborhood, and this dastardly means was taken to drive them away. The bullet which wounded Mrs. Peruto passed through her left arm, chest and going downward, came out near the spine.

LARGE PAY ROLL AT THE PUEBLO STEEL WORKS.

Pueblo, May 5.—The pay roll at the steel works this month amounts to $310,150.90. This is about $2,000 less than the March roll, but as this month had two less working days in it, this amount is proportionately the largest ever paid out for one month in the company's history.

SUICIDE OF A SILVERTON MAN AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Silverton, May 5.—Jesse M. Stone, of this city, committed suicide at Topeka, Kansas, last evening by shooting himself in the temple. He was visiting at the time with his brother, George M. Stone, an artist of that city. He left a note giving as the cause of his act, the intense pain he was suffering from rheumatism.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NECESSARY QUALITIES OF WORK AND BROTHERLY LOVE

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., May 1.—President Roosevelt made two addresses in Topeka tonight—one at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Railroad Y. M. C. A. building and the other at the auditorium before the International convention of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Both addresses were heard by immense crowds of people and were received with the greatest enthusiam. After the laying of the cornerstone for the Y. M. C. A. building the president was conducted to the residence of Governor Bailey where he was entertained at dinner. His last address was given at 9:30 o'clock. The crowd was very large but so excellent were the police regulations that there was little or no confusion.

The work of putting up decorations began early today. Flags were displayed in great numbers on the store fronts. The entrances to buildings were draped with red, white and blue bunting. Many private residences put out flags and other decorations in honor of the visit. The Harvard colors could be seen in many places along with the red, white and blue.

Every precaution was taken to prevent delay or accident to the president's party in Topeka. H. U. Mudge, general manager of the Santa Fe, ordered that no trains around the depot be moved while the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone were in progress.

An Immense Crowd.

President Roosevelt's train arrived in Topeka an hour late. Over 12,000 people assembled at the site of the new Y. M. C. A. building to welcome him. The delay only seemed to add to the crowd. At 6:50 the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the president north of the river. Soon the train was switched from the Union Pacific to the Santa Fe tracks and run down to the new building. Escorted by a local cavalry company and a squad of mounted police, the president was conducted to a platform. He made a short address and then laid the cornerstone. General Manager Mudge of the Santa Fe presided at the exercises. He presented the president with a silver trowel which had been contributed by the road and with this the president placed the mortar in position. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. H. H. Gregg of St. Louis.

In his address President Roosevelt expressed his pleasure at being in "the geographical center of the United States." He congratulated the delegates to the Y. M. C. A. that they had come to Kansas for their great meeting and said he hoped their meeting would be the most profitable ever held. The president characterized the Railroad Y. M. C. A. as one of the most potent agencies for good in the country in that it tended to make better men of the railroad employes upon whom so much depended.

Guest of Governor Bailey.

The ceremonies occupied 20 minutes. Then the president and his party were escorted to their carriages and driven rapidly to the Copeland hotel. Fourteen carriages were in the procession. Company A of the Kansas National guard acted as guards. A number of the party stopped at the Copeland where they were entertained at dinner by the Y. M. C. A. The president was taken to the residence of Governor Bailey where he was entertained at dinner. As the party passed the state house a large number of old soldiers who were drawn up on the east entrance of the building saluted the president. He returned the salute with dignity. This was arranged by Department Commander Loomis.

Those present at the Governor's dinner were as follows: Elihu Root, secretary of war; Assistant Secretary Barnes, Surgeon General Rixey, Dr. Butler, Judge W. C. Hook of the federal bench, Chief Justice W. A. Johnston of the Kansas supreme bench, Morton Albaugh, chairman of the Republican state central committee; D. W. Mulvane, Republican national committeeman; Senator J. R. Burton, Senator Chester Long, N. H. Loomis of the Union Pacific, M. A. Lowe of the Rock Island. H. J. Boone, secretary to the governor; W. E. Howe of the Atchison Globe, William A. White of the Emporia Gazette.

Among those present at the dinner at the hotel were: Dr. John P. Munn, treasurer of the Vandalia; H. G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific; B. F. Yoakum, president of the Frisco; C. A. Wickersham, president Atlanta & West Point; L. J. Peck, president Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe; T. J. Nichol, New York; H. A. Parker, St. Louis; Colonel John J. McCook, New York

After dinner at the governor's residence the party proceeded to the Auditorium where the president delivered an address to the delegates of the Y. M. C. A. convention. The large building was jammed with people, but there were thousands who were not privileged to enter.

The president did not arrive at the Auditorium until 10 o'clock, having been detained at the dinner given by Governor Bailey. During the early part of the evening speeches were made by prominent railroad officials who are delegates to the convention.

The president spoke for about 45 minutes, and afterwards held a short reception. At 11 o'clock the entire party was driven back to the depot where the night will be spent on the president's train. At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the trip will be resumed through Kansas by way of the Union Pacific. Sunday will be spent at Sharon Springs, near the Colorado line.

Good Work of Y. M. C. A.

The president devoted most of his speech to the good work accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. and said that such organizations as the one he was addressing developed the two necessary qualities of work and brotherly love.

"Nothing can be done with a man who will not work," he said. "We have in our scheme of government no room for the man who does not wish to pay his way through life by what he does. A rich man is bound to work in some way that will make the community better for his existence. Capacity for work is absolutely necessary and no man can be said to live in the true sense of the word if he does not work. If a man is utterly disregardful of the rights of others; if he works simply for the sake of ministering to his own base passions; if he works simply to gratify himself, small is his good in the community. He is of no real use unless together with the quality which enables him to love his fellows, he works with them for the common good of all."

During the trip to the governor's residence this evening, a man named Murphy attempted to get into the president's carriage. He was knocked off by a mounted policeman. He then jumped onto one of the steps with the remark:

"I guess I'll ride here."

One of the secret service men in the carriage by a well-aimed blow sent him rolling into the gutter. He was afterward arrested. The fellow was unarmed and did not contemplate an assault on the president, but tried to enter the carriage out of a mere spirit of bravado. The incident greatly amused the president.

One of the president's guards here tonight was Patrolman McIntosh, who was a member of Mr. Roosevelt's command at Santiago. McIntosh was recognized by the president.

Large Sawmill at Leadville Burned

By Associated Press.

Leadville, Colo., May 1.—At a late hour tonight the Crysolite saw mill on Fryer hill, owned by Guiler & Morrell, the largest in the district, was destroyed by fire. The plant is an entire loss. At midnight the fire is still burning and a vast amount of valuable mining timber was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Over 1,000,000 feet of timber was destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE AND VIOLENT HURRICANE IN CHILE

By Associated Press.

Lima, Peru, May 1.—Reports of seismic disturbances at Arica, Chile, have been received here. Yesterday the weather was cold and rainy. At 10 o'clock last night a violent hurricane swept over the city and lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. Street lamps were thrown down by the force of the wind. At 7 o'clock this morning a strong earthquake shock was felt there. This was followed by a second wind storm of greater violence than the first. The atmosphere became hot and suffocating and clouds of dust darkened the city. The people of Arica were greatly alarmed and all business houses closed their doors. The disturbances are supposed to be due to eruption of the neighboring volcano of Huallatire.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION GIVEN BY PARIS IN HONOR OF KING EDWARD

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 1.—King Edward arrived here this afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by republican France. His majesty's welcome at the Dauphine railroad station by President Loubet and the chief officers of staff, and his drive through the avenues of the Bois du Boulogne and the Champs Elysee, presented a succession of brilliant spectacles. Everywhere the populace gave the king an enthusiastic greeting. King Edward showed the keenest appreciation of French good will. Only scattered shouts of "Fashoda" and "Krueger" were heard, and they were lost in the tremendous volume of demonstrations. Vast crowds filled the boulevards from the early hours, people struggling to gain vantage points along the route to be followed by the royal procession.

On the square fronting the railroad station was a surging mass of humanity. A detachment of the First cuirassiers kept back the crowds. The front of the station was draped with crimson and gold hangings and the interior was transformed into a superb reception room hung with tapestry and decorated with flowers and plants.

President Loubet was surrounded by the cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, the grand commander of the Legion of Honor, the military and naval dignitaries and the diplomatic corps.

As the train entered the station the trumpets sounded a royal salute and the band played "God Save the King."

King Edward descended from his car and advanced slowly and alone, smiling and saluting. He wore the scarlet uniform of a British field marshal, his chapeau topped by waving red and white plumes, and his breast adorned with various insignia, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor. President Loubet stepped forward and grasped the king's hand. The meeting between the sovereign and the president was cordial, almost demonstrative. Mr. Loubet welcomed the king to France and the king expressed his thanks for the splendid manifestation in his honor.

King Edward and the members of his party entered state carriages with gorgeously clad postillions and outriders, and, escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers, drove to the British embassy. The route of the procession was through the beautiful avenues Bois du Boulogne and the Champs Elysee, arched with chestnut trees in full bloom. The lowering clouds which marked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun came forth.

The avenues were lined with solid ranks of dragoons, cuirassiers, horse artillery, field batteries and infantry, guns, helmets and other trappings gleaming in the sunlight. Behind these martial walls the people were banked, and all the trees, windows and balconies and house tops were crowded with spectators. It was estimated that half a million people gathered along the line.

At the Arc de Triomphe, the scene was majestic—long, shimmering lines of soldiery and a forest of waving banners, with blaring bugles and rolling drums and succeeding bands taking up "God Save the King." The president and the king were continually acclaimed as they passed through the lines of soldiery. Among the populace occasionally discordant shouts were heard, but the prevailing sentiment was strongly friendly.

King Edward alighted at the British embassy, where apartments had been prepared for him, including a throne room furnished from the art treasures of the Boerghese palace. Above the embassy, transformed into a palace, the royal standard of Great Britain was raised.

The Rue du Faubourg St. Honore was densely packed, and the crowds continuously acclaimed his majesty.

After a brief visit at the embassy, King Edward proceeded with an escort to the Elysee palace, where he was received by the president. They remained together alone for some time. When the king was on his way to the Elysee palace the crowds cheered. Their friendly manner pleased him.

The day was given to elaborate festivities, the government encouraging fetes similar to those of the fourteenth of July. The boulevards were ablaze with color, floral arches and artistic devices symbolical of royalty. Many American flags were displayed, and the United States consulate was gay with bunting. Street amusements and dancing were proceeding everywhere and the cafes teemed with merrymakers. Tonight the city presented a fairy-like sight. The facade of the opera house was aglow with a myriad of lights, the column Vendome was crowned with light, and along the boulevards arches supported flaming crowns and other devices welcoming King Edward. Thoroughfares of the city were blocked with a good natured crowd.

President Loubet proceeded to the British embassy at 8 o'clock and escorted the king throughout the illuminated streets to the Theater Francaise to witness the production of "L'Autre Danger." The entire theater was occupied by invited guests of the government, and the audience was made up of the foremost men and women of France. Upon arriving at the theater King Edward paused in the foyer to chat with Prince Murat and other old friends. The audience rose to its feet as the king and the president entered the box on the right of the proscenium. King Edward wore evening dress and seemed to keenly enjoy the performance.

THE PURPOSE OF RUSSIA HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

By Associated Press.

London, May 2.—In a dispatch from Peking the correspondent of the Times says that in an interview held on Wednesday with all the ministers of the Chinese office, M. Plancon, Russian charge d'affaires, pressed for reasons for the rejection of the Russian demands, the ministers replied that they were unable to give the reasons separately. M. Plancon then, on behalf of his government, requested a statement of China's intentions regarding, first, the contemplated alteration in the government of Mongolia; second, the nonalienation by lease, concession or otherwise of any portion of the Liau valley to any other power, and third, the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria.

To the first clause the minister replied that the alteration had not yet received imperial sanction; to the second that China had no intention of alienating any of her territory and to the third, that the opening of ports would depend upon trade developments.

M. Plancon professed to be satisfied with these replies, but the Chinese are still uncomfortable, knowing how powerless they are to resist Russia's demands. It is announced that M. Lessar, the Russian minister to China, is returning to Peking, and that the fulfillment of the terms of the Manchurian convention will not be proposed until after his arrival and will result from his negotiations.

"The fact that Russia now appears anxious to repudiate the orders given M. Plancon," concludes the Times' correspondent, "does not mean that her demands have been abandoned; by these orders Russia has acquainted China with what she expects."

New Line From Texas to Pueblo

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., May 1.—It is announced today from Hobart, Oklahoma, that the permanent survey for the Colorado, Texas & Oklahoma road is being made from Denison, Texas, to Pueblo, Colo., and work will begin within 60 days on the grading. This is a Kansas City, Mexico and Orient feeder, crossing that line at Lone Wolf, O. T.

SERIOUS HAVOC CAUSED BY CLEVELAND ACCIDENT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—An explosion that caused death and destruction occurred in the plant of the Thor Manufacturing company at 647 Orange street, this afternoon. Thus far four persons are dead, while 27 others are lying in hospitals, some fatally and others more or less seriously injured.

The dead:

MRS. MAURICE COHEN, aged 40.
SEATON COHEN, aged 12.
BENJAMIN COHEN, aged 23.
HARRY GLUECHMANN, aged 15, sick of typhoid fever in neighboring house, died as result of shock.

The Injured.

Mrs. Anna Stone, left eye torn out, severe scalp wounds, deep cut in right cheek through the jaw bone and bruised about the shoulder; Loretto Stone, aged 5, end of tongue torn away and badly cut about head; Vera Stone, aged 3, slightly cut about head; Miss Lulu Hahn, aged 20, cut about head, face and hands, cut on head; A. W. Honwitz, cut about ears and deep cut in right temple, also severe scalp wound; Mary Golobwitz, aged 16, compound fracture of left arm, badly bruised, in serious condition; Wilbur Cole, aged 20, arm cut, portion of nose torn away; Florence Litzstein, aged 22, seriously cut about face and head; Mrs. Henry Quass, head cut, also cut on body, injuries serious; Harry Quass, aged 5, suffering from shock; Mabel Quass, aged 3, suffering from shock and cut about body; Mamie Gower, aged 15, suffering from shock, eye blown out; Mrs. J. E. Miller, cut about head; Jacob Cohen, aged 13, badly cut about the body; Harry Cohen, aged 14, badly cut about the face and body; Ella Esterbrook, aged 11, thrown against furnace and injured; Lizzie Stern, aged 8, cut by flying glass; Mrs. Esterbrook, cut on forehead and bad cut on scalp; B. Hollander, shoulder sprained, badly bruised; Mrs. L. Page, scalp and ears torn, badly bruised; Willie Fertel, badly bruised; Augusta Wolff, thrown to pavement, face torn; Arthur Conway, aged 14, cut and bruised; Lillie Althoff, bruised; Stella Hertzel, Daisy Foutz, Katie Fischet, Belle Griffiths, all employed at the torpedo factory, were cut and bruised.

Cause of the Accident.

The Thor Manufacturing company is engaged in the manufacture of toy torpedo canes and other explosives. The company was in the midst of its busiest season and extra girls were being employed.

The force of the explosion was tremendous and windows within a radius of a quarter of a mile were broken.

In a house on Orange street next to the factory lived Maurice Cohen, his wife and eight children. With the collapse of the house simultaneously with the explosion the woman and four children were caught in the falling partitions and all were horribly bruised. All were taken out unconscious. Three of this family are dead. The fire which caused the explosion originated in a peculiar manner. The torpedo caps are filled in molds and there is constant danger of some of the loose powder, supposed to be fulminate of mercury, dropping on the floor. For this reason the girls and boys who are employed in the factory are compelled to remove their shoes while at work, so as to avoid the danger of striking sparks. The explosion was due to the frolicsome propensities of a new girl who had been employed at the plant less than a week. Some of the girls had their shoes on at the lunch hour and one playfully shoved another. As the girl slid along the floor her shoes struck a spark in some loose powder. Instantly the floor was ablaze.

The flames were easily subdued by the firemen after the explosion as there was nothing left of the factory but a pile of debris.

The property loss sustained by the torpedo company will not exceed $10,000.

DECISION GIVEN TO YANGER.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—Benny Yanger and Kid Broad went 20 fast rounds at the Southern Athletic club tonight, Yanger getting the decision. Twice during the first 10 rounds the men seemed to tire, but they recuperated quickly and got at it again hammer and tongs. Broad proved a glutton for punishment and Yanger clearly outpointed him. Yanger drew first blood in the third round, with a hard smash to the nose. Broad kept on playing for the body, and his blows seemed to shake Yanger considerably. After this Yanger freshened, but Broad seemed rather winded. The Kid forced the fighting, apparently playing for a quick finish. Broad landed three stinging rights on Yanger's jaw in quick succession at the opening of the sixth. Yanger drove a pair of rights to the stomach and then repeated the dose with vigor which sent Broad into a clinch to hang on heavily.

Broad began to slow down in the eighth under a broadside of merciless body blows. Nevertheless his punches would jar Yanger when they went home. Yanger began to feel around with uppercuts but missed. The ninth round developed a terrific exchange of right jabs to the head with honors about even.

It was anybody's fight up to the seventeenth round, although Yanger appeared the fresher. From this to the end both tried for a knockout without success, the twentieth round ending with a fierce mixup.

The decision of Referee Hurst, awarding the fight to Yanger, was approved by the crowd, Yanger having clearly proven himself the cleverer and faster man of the two. Broad was very bloody at the finish.

STATEMENT O FALL MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 3.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that at the close of business April 30, 1903, the actual amount of money in all kinds in the United States was $2,679,340,932, of which $304,987,212 was held in the treasury as a government asset and $2,374,353,720 was in circulation. During the last month there has been an increase of $5,560,379 in the stock of gold in the country and an increase of $8,632,470 in the amount of national bank notes in circulation. The total stock of money in the United States is classified as follows: Gold coin, including bullion in the treasury, $1,267,303,579; standard silver dollars, $562,268,056; subsidiary silver, $101,141,553; treasury notes of 1890, $20,795,0000; United States notes, $346,681,016; national bank notes, $391,151,728; estimating the population for the United States at 80,278,000, the per capita circulation is $29.58.

COLOADO PEOPLE ARE RETURNING FROM MEXICO

El Paso, Tex., May 3.—Ex-Governor Orman and wife, Judge I. M. Goddard, F. P. Bertschy and George H. Adams, all of Colorado, arrived in El Paso last night from Mexico City. It is said the party is promoting a railroad project in Sonora, Mexico. The line will run from Naco, through the Yaqui country to the Pacific coast. Governor Orman left for Naco today. The other members of the party have left for Denver.

NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 3.—Captain E. W. Brady, for many years a well-known newspaper correspondent in Washington, died here today of Brights' disease, aged 54 years.

EXCURSIONISTS ARE KILLED AT DETROIT.

By Associated Press.

Detroit, Mich., May 3.—A day of merrymaking and celebration by 1,500 Polish excursionists from Toledo was brought to a close by a frightful catastrophe at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets at 8:30 o'clock tonight, in which at least seven of the excursionists were killed.

The dead:

MRS. HELEN PALICKI, Toledo.
FRANK ROSINSKI, Toledo.
WATSON LUDWICK, Toledo.
A young woman, about 20 years old, unidentified.
Man about 26 years of age, unidentified.
Boy about 10 years old, unidentified.
Boy about 12 years old, unidentified.

Partial list of injured—Mike Broski, 20 years old, Toledo, fractured shoulder; James Rowlaczk, Toledo, back injured; Peter Orghorske, cut about the face; two children of the Orghorske, one 10 weeks old and the other three years, cut about head and body; Mary Shafrainska, Toledo, cut about body and suffering from shock.

When struck this woman had in her arms her 6-year-old daughter, Hattie. The child has disappeared and cannot be found. John Malkeski, Toledo, fracture of left leg. He was leading his 10-year-old daughter when struck and she is nowhere to be found.

Joseph Vakrziski, Detroit, cut about body; Joseph Shafrainski, 33 years old, injured about head, serious; Joseph Picard, 30 years old, Toledo, compound fracture of leg; man about 35, skull injured, suffering from concussion of brain, serious; Mrs. Frank Otrenda, 20 years old, Toledo, fractured skull and dislocated arm; Joseph Wozniak, 24 years old, Toledo; Joseph Nitz, 18 years old, Toledo; Joseph Kazruske, 18 years old, Toledo; Rose Adamski, 20 years old, Toledo; John Brush, Detroit, slight; Mrs. Annie Obites, Toledo; Jos. Szaruleta, Toledo; Sadie Williams, aged 23 years, Toledo.

Got in Death's Way.

The excursion was given by the Polish Lancers of Toledo, over the Lake Shore railroad. The excursionists left the train at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets this morning and were met by a number of local Poles and Polish societies, who escorted the visitors to St. Josephate's church. An entertainment was held later at Harmonia hall. About 8 o'clock the visitors began to gather again at the corner of Canfield and Dequindre streets to take their train back to Toledo. Both the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk tracks run out from the Brush Street station on Dequindre street. Four policemen stood at the corner of Canfield and endeavored to keep the excursionists from crowding through the gates onto the track. Despite their efforts many got past the gates and were waiting on the tracks when the special arrived and stopped at the crossing. There was a rush for the car platforms and the people crowded in from both sides of the train.

The Grand Trunk track is only a few feet to the west of the Lake Shore rails and it was crowded with the excursionists who were boarding their train on that side. Suddenly out from the darkness came the Grand Trunk, Chicago and New York express, known as the Panamerican flyer. It plowed through the mass of people, throwing them to both sides of the track, bruised and maimed, and grinding a number of them under the wheels. Patrolman Fred Schultz, John Synda, a prominent local Pole, and numbers of others who were at the crossing assert that the flyer's whistle was not blown nor was the bell rung. No statement could be secured on the subject at the local Grand Trunk office tonight. The flyer was checked and stopped as quickly as possible and backed to the scene of the catastrophe where for two blocks the track was covered with mangled and dying people.

Four of the dead were killed outright by the train and the others died after being taken to hospitals. The tracks are very dark below Canfield street and lanterns had to be brought into use to find the victims. A neighboring coal office, several neighboring houses and the gateman's shanty at the crossing were made temporary hospitals, and the wounded were carried into them until the ambulances arrived a few minutes later. Every ambulance in the city was called to the scene, and the injured were very soon under the care of surgeons in the hospitals.

Patrolman Schultz, who was one of the officers on duty at the crossing, said:

Police Powerless.

"We made every effort to keep the people off the tracks but it was impossible. There were 1,500 excursionists going back to Toledo and twice that number of local Poles, who had been entertaining them, were down at the crossing to see them off. Those behind pushed and shoved the foremost ones, and they crawled under the gates, which were down properly, or jumped over them, despite our best efforts. There was no warning whatever of the approaching Grand Trunk train. No whistle was blown, and the bell was not ringing. I should think that 1,000 was a small number for the people who were on the tracks for two blocks, trying to be among the first aboard the Lake Shore train, and thereby to secure seats for the homeward trip. The Grand Trunk train came out of the darkness up the track like a meteor, and was through the crowd almost before I realized what had happened, and rescuers swarmed down the track. The cries and moans of the injured guided us in the search and we picked them up from both sides of the track for two blocks. Some of the sights were too sickening to describe."

George Bardell is the aged gateman at the Canfield crossing, and he, too, insisted that his gates were down properly.

Following is the crew of the Panamerican flyer as given to the police: Conductor E. T. Higuson, Engineer Horax and Fireman Carl Butler. No statement could be secured from the engineer or the fireman as to the assertions of bystanders that the whistle was not blown for the crossing.

A cry for vengeance went up from the Poles as soon as they realized what slaughter the Grand Trunk train had done, and a demonstration was started against the engineer of the flyer. Some one shouted, "Get the engineer, kill him," and a rush was made down the track for the cab of the engine. The police had forestalled them, however, and an officer guarded each door of the cab. The angry Poles stood about and uttered threats until the flyer resumed its trip into the station.

When Thomas H. Hart, the engineer who was in charge of the Grand Trunk train which ran into the crowd, was seen at his home tonight, he gave the following version of the affair:

"The place where the accident occurred is not a regular stopping place for incoming passenger trains, and unless the engineer receives notice before reaching the crossing or has the signal turned against him, he runs through without stopping.

"We were running down on time tonight and when we neared Canfield avenue I noticed the headlight of the Lake Shore train standing at Canfield avenue, but as this is a common occurrence, I paid no attention to it. The light from the other engine was shining in my eyes and it was impossible for me to see the crowd on the track until I passed the other engine.

"When I first noticed the crowd the people were scattered all over the track and after blowing the whistle I applied the brakes but could not stop my train in time to prevent running into them. We were running about 12 miles an hour, the usual speed at that place, and it was impossible for me to bring my train to a standstill in the short distance between my train and the crowd.

"Many in the crowd became excited and threatened to take my life. They threw bricks and stones through the cab windows and I was finally forced to send for the police to protect me. Several of the crowd came into the cab with me."

STILL ANOTHER POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN KENTUCKY.

By Associated Press.

Lexington, Ky., May 4.—Just after he had finished filing papers reopening the contested election cases of Breathitt county, James B. Marcum was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. He fell in his tracks in the front entrance of the court house at Jackson, Ky., and never spoke, death being almost instantaneous. He fell within a few yards of where Town Marshal James Cockrell was shot down in July, the assassin being stationed in the court house in each instance. Marcum was counsel for the fusionists when contesting for the offices.

Marcum was counsel for the fusionists who are contesting for the offices of county judge, sheriff and other places now held by Democrats. As a result of his efforts and his sympathy with the Cockrell faction in the Hargis-Cockrell feud he had for a year been generally regarded as a "marked man."

Various plots to assassinate him have been reported and sworn to in affidavits. For 72 days last fall he was a prisoner in his own home, daring not even to go out on his porch. The bitterness of the feud abated somewhat, however, and the election cases were allowed to sleep until Monday. Despite warnings, Marcum felt safe in resuming his interrupted practice some time ago, and felt secure in filing a motion to reopen the cases which had imperiled his life months before. At 8 o'clock this morning he went to the court house at Jackson and the papers were filed. He walked from the clerk's office to the front door of the court house, and, facing the street, engaged in conversation with Benjamin Ewing, a friend. The corridor at his back was full of men. Ewing was half leaning on Marcum's shoulder. The men had been talking about three minutes, and it was 8:30 o'clock when a shot rang out in the rear of the corridor. Marcum staggered, and as he sank to the floor another shot was fired. The first bullet entered the back to the right of the spinal column, and after passing through the breast and body, struck the door facing him. The next shot passed through the top of his head and was aimed as he reeled. The shots appeared to come from a doorway, or possibly from behind a door in the corridor, but as the passage was quickly cleared amid great confusion, no one seemed able to state accurately where the assassin was located. A telegram from County Judge Harris received at 8:30 o'clock tonight, states that the assassin is still unknown.

After a diligent search, no arrests have as yet been made, even on suspicion. Marcum's body lay for 10 minutes untouched. Even his friends feared to approach the place or touch the body. It was finally picked up by friends and carried to a drug store opposite, and from there was taken home. Some say they saw the assassin run out of the rear door and it seems certain that he made his escape that way during the confusion. It is generally believed that the assassin was recognized by several persons, but no one has thus far had the courage to name him.

Marcum was a trustee of the Kentucky State college, United States commissioner of this district, and represented the Lexington & Eastern railroad and other large corporations. He had practiced law for 17 years. He had avoided feuds, and until he took charge of the election cases which involved the Hargis faction, had been a friend of members of both factions. For three months, beginning last July, he did not leave his home, and after that for months was always accompanied by his wife and women friends or carried one of his children with him for protection.

COLLISION WHICH COST THE LIVES OF SCORE OF PEOPLE.

By Associated Press.

Norfolk, Va., May 5.—A collision at sea that cost the lives of 20 or more people and the sinking of the Clyde steamer Saginaw by the Old Dominion Steamship company's liner Hamilton, occurred between Winter Quarter lightship and Fenwick island lightship, on the Virginia coast at 4:40 o'clock this morning. The Hamilton left New York yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Norfolk and the Saginaw passed out the Virginia capes at 9 o'clock last night, bound from Richmond and Norfolk for Philadelphia. A dense fog settled along the coast after nightfall and while going through this fog at reduced speed the Hamilton crashed into the Saginaw's side about 20 feet from the stern. The scene of the collision is about 13 or 14 miles off the shore and between 180 and 200 miles south of New York and between 125 and 140 miles north of Norfolk.

Fog Whistles Distinctly Heard.

The fog whistles of both vessels were distinctly heard by each other for several minutes before the collision occurred. According to Captain Boaz of the Hamilton, his ship was making about nine miles an hour, and the Saginaw about ten. The fog was so thick that objects a ship's length away were invisible, and when the two crafts hove in sight of each other, bow-on, there was but a moment's interval before they met.

The Saginaw veered, as did the Hamilton, but they had no time to clear each other and the knife-like steel prow of the south-bound vessel struck the Clyde ship on the port quarter about 20 feet from her stern, cutting the entire rear of the ship away. The inrushing water caused the Saginaw to settle rapidly at the stern, and the impetus of the Hamilton took her out of sight of the crippled vessel. The engines, already reversed, were put full steam to the rear, and the Hamilton circled to the scene of the wreck, at the same time lowering two lifeboats.

Attempts to Save Life.

There was consternation among the passengers of the Old Dominion ship, and the first thought was for their safety, but as soon as it was discovered that the ship was uninjured save that some bow plates were stove in, all efforts were directed to the rescue of those on the Saginaw.

When the Saginaw was again sighted her stern was under water and her bow was high in the air. Panic-stricken people rushed over her decks and scrambled toward the bow. Lifeboats were lowered and into the first, 15 colored women were placed, according to Second Officer W. L. Morris, who was in command. The boat was swamped as it struck the water, and its occupants were thrown into the sea. All were drowned save the second officer and the colored stewardess. The latter died before the small boat reached the Hamilton, more from injuries received by the impact of the collision than by the drowning. She had been held up by First Mate Goslee, who sank himself as the small boat from the Hamilton reached him.

Decks Burst Open.

In the meantime the rush of the waters into the bow of the Saginaw had caused the decks to burst from their fastenings with a roar like the report of big guns, and tons of freight of all descriptions soon littered the sea. To floating wreckage the struggling people in the water clung with desperation and many of them were rescued by the boats from the Hamilton.

Before the lifeboats of the Hamilton had reached the Saginaw the latter had disappeared beneath the waves, and nothing but her topmasts were visible. To these several men were clinging one of whom was the aged captain, J. S. Tunnell. When he was taken off it was found that he had suffered severe internal injuries.

The Hamilton hovered around the scene of the wreck for more than one hour but no sign of life could be seen among the mass of floating freight. Two bodies, one of a man and the other of a woman clad only in night dress, were observed drifting between bales of cotton and bales of goods.

The Hamilton Damaged.

The first news of the disaster was learned at Old Point Comfort where the Hamilton stopped for a few moments on her way to Norfolk.

She arrived at her pier in this city about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her bow plates were stove in, and much wreckage still clung to her. All of the damage, however, was above the water line. The survivors of the Saginaw on board the Hamilton had been given clothing, by the passengers and seamen of the more fortunate vessel and a collection was taken up among the passengers to be distributed among them.

It was some time before any definite statement could be secured from the officials of either line regarding the real number of people lost and saved, and even now, after official lists have been given out, there is a great discrepancy between the statements of passengers and the company's statement.

According to the Clyde line officials, the names of only 18 passengers are known and it is admitted by Second Officer Morris that 15 colored women, all of whom are now dead, were in the swamped lifeboat.

The Saginaw Passengers.

The crew of the Saginaw numbered 26, all told. From the officers of the Clyde company here, the following list of passengers was obtained:

E. B. Cole, Philadelphia; J. Trever, Philadelphia; J. B. Younghead, Chester, Pa.; Charles B. Hood, Philadelphia; H. F. Winters, Camden, N. J., all white.

Mary A. Anderson, Windsor, N. C.; Morris Payner, Southwest, Va.; John Reese, Norfolk, Va.; Judson Sevilles, Berkley, Va.; Will Pennell, Norfolk; David Roland, Newport News; Mary Robertson, Florence, S. C.; Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones, P. L. Pendleton, A. E. Gilmore, S. Goingan, all colored.

Those known to be lost are:

Passengers:
A. GILMORE.
P. L. PENDLETON.
FLORENCE NEWBY.
EDNA WARD.
M. E. JONES.
MARY ROBERTSON.
Crew:
EDWARD GOSLEE, first mate.
WILLIAM BATES, first engineer.
MARY ANDERSON, stewardess.
—— COOK.
MORRIS, steward.
Unknown colored waiter.

Peter Swanson, a member of the crew, is missing.

The List Incomplete.

Just how many of the foregoing passengers were included in the 15 that were lost in the swamped lifeboat can not be determined as yet.

A number of the passengers left Richmond on Sunday on the Saginaw and until the list of these is secured it will be impossible to secure an accurate list of the dead.

The known saved from the Saginaw are:

Captain J. S. Tunnell, badly injured about the head and internally, also two ribs broken; Chief Engineer Beltzer, Second Assistant Engineer Murray, Second Mate W. T. Morris, several colored deck hands, firemen and coal passers.

The passengers saved are: A. E. Cole, Philadelphia, who lost a purse containing $700 and a large diamond stud; J. Trever, Philadelphia; R. B. Younghead, Chester, Pa.; George B. Hood, Philadelphia; Harry F. Winters, Camden, N. J.; Mary A. Sanderson, Windsor, N. C.; Morris Payner, Jr., Northwest, Va.; John Reese, Norfolk; Miller Pennell, Norfolk; Judson Sevilles, Berkeley, and David Roland, Newport News.

Precautions Were Taken.

The Saginaw was in charge of First Officer Goslee when the collision occurred and the first officer of the Old Dominion ship was also at the wheel of his vessel. From all accounts obtainable the denseness of the fog made high speed perilous and both ships were going at reduced speed. Their fog whistles were kept blowing regularly and were distinctly heard by each other before the crash.

The passengers and most of the crew of both ships were asleep below when the disaster happened, and when the terrible shock and grinding noise awakened them a panic-stricken rush for safety took place. The discipline of the crews was admirable. "Women first," was the initial command of Captain Tunnell, after the lifeboats had been prepared for lowering. The frightened colored women piled into the first boat of the Saginaw and all lost their lives.

Captain Boaz' Statement.

The following statement was made to the press representatives by Captain R. B. Boaz, of the Hamilton, this afternoon:

"It was clear when we left New York yesterday afternoon but we ran into a fog bank four miles north of Egg Harbor, the fog lasting until we reached Cape Charles this morning. It was 4:40 this morning and we were proceeding at about nine knots an hour. We had reduced speed since encountering the fog. We could not see a ship's length ahead when we heard a whistle on the starboard bow two points ahead. We stopped the Hamilton and then I heard another whistle. Suddenly the Saginaw loomed up three points on the bow and the Saginaw attempted to run across the Hamilton's bow. We backed at full speed, but struck the Saginaw on the port quarter. In a very short time she went down.

"When the Hamilton backed off she was settling. We lowered two boats but meanwhile the Saginaw had lowered three boats and a raft. I picked up two of these boats and a raft. The third was probably sunk."

Captain J. S. Tunnell of the Saginaw did not leave his post until the last minute. He was finally taken from the rigging of the sinking ship, and when got aboard the Hamilton was found to be badly injured. He is now on the Hamilton under the care of a doctor and cannot be seen. His injuries are serious but not fatal.

Engineer Seizer of the Saginaw, reported to the Clyde official here this afternoon that the Saginaw lies in 15 fathoms of water. The Clyde officials' estimate of the missing is six of the crew and nine passengers. This is the report that the Clyde officials sent to their home office in Philadelphia.

LOSSES OF CATTLE IN KANSAS.

By Associated Press.

Sharon Springs, Kas., May 4.—Snow in the valleys yet tells of the severity of the past week's storm in western Kansas. Farmers are coming in with reports of serious cattle losses. It is probable that more cattle have been killed than in all other storms of winter combined. In Wallace county alone the losses will amount to 500 head.

SPECIAL ADDRESS MADE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PUEBLO

By Associated Press.

Pueblo, May 4.—Siren whistles of steel works and smelters are this evening sounding a deafening good-bye to President Roosevelt as his train speeds away to the south and west after a remarkable welcome to him by a hundred thousand people of the Arkansas valley.

The president's special train arrived at the Mineral Palace park on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad ten minutes ahead of time. A military escort accompanied the carriages to a decorated platform that had been built in front of the palace. Here the president spoke for about 15 minutes. The weather was bright and delightful and excursionists had come from long distances.

Mr. Roosevelt seemed to enjoy the scene and spoke with hearty enthusiasm. The last portion of the address was especially earnest, expressing his trust in the ability of the people of this republic to overcome the difficulties and problems that arise, not by genius or brilliant gifts, but by the exercise of plain and practical common sense and an insistence upon genuine liberty and fair play for each individual.

On the way down town the long procession passed the beautifully decorated Centennial school building, where the president addressed several thousand pupils of the public schools. The rest of the way to the union depot was a mile of cheering crowds. At the depot the president and the officials with him reviewed the military portion of the parade and he boarded his train with a smiling adieu and a hearty "Good luck to you."

She had risen several times to let a gentleman pass out between the acts. "I am very sorry to disturb you, madam," he remarked apologetically, as he went out for the fourth time. "Oh, don't mention it," she replied, pleasantly. "I am most happy to oblige you. My husband keeps the refreshment bar."—Tit-Bits.

Death of Pioneer Who Built First House in Colorado City

John Mackey, a pioneer of Colorado and El Paso county, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of his son, William Mackey, 218 South Institute street.

Mr. Mackey came to Colorado in 1859, and conducted a stage and freighting business in the early days. He also erected the first house, a log cabin, in Colorado City, which afterward was used as the state capitol.

Mr. Mackey was in his sixty-ninth year, and leaves a wife and five children, all married, to mourn his loss. Of the children there are three daughters and two sons. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Mary's church, and interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The Johnson Undertaking Co. has charge of the arrangements.

ROCKS AND BIRDS AND FLOWERS FOUND IN THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION.

A pamphlet will soon be issued by the chamber of commerce containing an article by Professor J. P. Treat, principal of the Manitou public schools, on the geology, botany, mineralogy and birds of the Pike's Peak region. The pamphlet will be sent to all the professors of geology in the public schools and colleges in the country.

The article contains a brief outline of what is found in this vicinity of interest to the geologist and the botanist and is herewith given in full:

The Pike's Peak region, located in central Colorado about 80 miles south of Denver, the state capital, is the Switzerland of America. It centers about the three towns—Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. These three places, closely connected by one of the finest trolley systems in the world, have an aggregate population of 40,000 people.

The Pike's Peak region is not alone famous for its health-giving mineral springs, its pure air and almost eternal sunshine, and its sublime scenery but is also noted for the splendid opportunities it affords to study nature, particularly along the lines of geology, botany, mineralogy and birds.

If the three towns—Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou—are placed in a circle whose radius does not exceed five or six miles, the area covered by this circle contains more geological formations than can be found almost anywhere else, within the same area, on this continent; and the best part of it is the fact that everything of interest to the geologist is exposed to view and easily accessible.

Starting at the beautiful city of Colorado Springs, which stands on the flood-plain of an ancient river, we can study the Fort Pierre epoch of the Cretaceous period. Within a stone's throw north of the city are Austin's bluffs, which belong, in part, to the Laramie—another subdivision of the Cretaceous. This locality contains both fossils and coal deposits. At Colorado City may be found several large smelters, where the reduction of ores from the Great Cripple Creek gold camp—reduction by several different processes—may be studied with profit. Just west of Colorado City and near the Garden of the Gods, the almost vertical rocks of the Dakota epoch, still another subdivision of the Cretaceous period, are found exposed to view and rich in fossils.

The next point of interest is the Garden of the Gods—the only garden of its kind on the globe. Here we have the so-called Jura-Triassic formations, splendid examples of erosion, beaches of ancient seas, gypsum beds, boulder fields, etc. Just west of the garden, on the hills, is the upper Carboniferous and coming down into beautiful Manitou we are on the Carboniferous and earlier rocks. Here we find also the celebrated mineral springs boiling out from under the base of Pike's Peak. These with their deposits about them are of great interest to the student.

Radiating from Manitou like the spokes of a wagon wheel are the three famous canons—Williams', Ute Pass and Englemann's, in the last of which is located the lower terminus of the famous Cog railway to the summit of Pike's Peak. In these canons are also striking examples of weathering, but the chief attractions to the student are the granite crystalline rocks of the Archaean period and lying over these the Cambrian deposits—the oldest well-known sedimentary rocks in the world. In these deposits are also easily found the oldest fossils—relics of the first living things to inhabit this globe. Lying over the Cambrian deposits are the Ordovician, which are exposed to view in Williams' canon. Here we find also some fossils, metamorphic rocks, etc.; but perhaps the most interesting objects for study are the caves in the limestone at the upper end of the Williams' canon, 800 feet above Manitou. The Cave of the Winds and the Grand Caverns, brilliantly illuminated with magnesium lights, are visited yearly by thousands. These caves afford a fine opportunity to study cave-making and the formations of stalactites and stalagmites.

Thus it will be seen that a very great majority of the geological systems are found in this favored locality. There are also fine illustrations of folding and faulting, of dikes and veins, of anticlines, monoclines and synclines, of wind and water carving, etc., but perhaps the most interesting features of all are the glacial deposits at Lake Moraine and Seven Lakes, on the eastern slope of Pike's Peak—points that are easily reached via the Cog railway. Where will the student of geology find more to absorb and fascinate him?

Not less interesting is the flora of the Pike's Peak region. Its flora is unique and gives the student from other states a fine opportunity not only to gather new and rare specimens, but also to make comparisons with the flora of the east. Plants and flowers are found in the canons and on the mountain slopes in endless variety, the varieties changing constantly with the altitudes. The Pike's Peak region claims no monopoly on the flora of the Rocky mountains; but it is claimed; owing to the accessibility of the higher altitudes on the slopes of Pike's Peak; the opportunities offered to the botanist cannot be equaled elsewhere in Colorado.

The Pike's Peak region is also an inviting field to the mineralogist. In the Cripple Creek district may be found all grades of ores both from granite and volcanic rocks; and even within the circle above referred to the student can find practically all the rocks classified in the books. There are also opportunities to study crystals, particularly quartz crystals, which are found in "Crystal Park," near Manitou.

In closing this article, it may not be out of place to mention also that for geographical and other reasons Colorado has a greater variety of birds than any other state in the union, except possibly Nebraska, and the Pike's Peak region has its full quota. Every lover and student of birds finds in this region much to delight and instruct.

With such opportunities for study, why should not every scientist and every student who aspires to become a scientist, combine instruction and profit, with recreation and pleasure, by spending his vacation in the famous Pike's Peak region?

Elected Officers and Decided to Federate With State Clubs.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, was present at the May meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs, held yesterday in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building. The fact of Mrs. Bradford's intended visit and anxiety to hear her message to the clubs, brought out a large audience. Her address on "The Relation of the Club to the Commonwealth," was received with marked appreciation and frequently interrupted by applause as some point was well taken.

Mrs. Bradford's coming will prove a stimulus to the local club women in their endeavors to prepare for the great state meeting here in the autumn. While in the city Mrs. Bradford is the guest of Mrs. Louis A. Giddings, 1404 North Nevada avenue.

After the address an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., thus affording an opportunity for meeting Mrs. Bradford socially.

The annual election occurred at the beginning of the meeting. Officers chosen for the ensuing year were: President, Miss Flansburg; first vice president, Mrs. Van E. Rouse; second vice president, Mrs. W. C. Robinson; third vice president, Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh; fourth vice president, Mrs. H. S. Hawks; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida M. Hamilton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh; treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Conwell. The revised constitution was read and adopted as recommended.

Motion prevailed that the federation at once proceed to federate with the sate organization.

Attention was called to the matter of the Goldmark lectures. As the federation voted to have them it is incumbent upon the members to use all possible expedients to dispose of the tickets. Unless special efforts are put forth the receipts in aid of the entertainment fund for the state meeting will be very meager.

REMAINS OF MRS. MOORE INTERRED AT EVERGREEN.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Mary R. Moore, mother of Mrs. George Milone, 1536 Wood avenue, were held from the residence of Mrs. Milone yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Gregg, pastor of the First Congregational church, conducted the services. The burial at Evergreen cemetery was private.

Mrs. Moore died Saturday afternoon. She was 63 years of age, and came here from Wisconsin about 24 years ago. She had resided in this city ever since, and her death Friday night was a severe shock to a large circle of friends.

ANOTHER THEFT OF HORSE AND RIG IN FRONT OF CHURCH

The report of the theft of another horse and buggy from in front of the First Christian church last night has determined the police department to make a thorough effort for the capture of the thieves. Within the last few weeks half a dozen reports have reached police headquarters of horses and buggies having been stolen from in front of the various churches of the city, while their owners were attending services.

Investigation has always resulted in the recovery of the vehicles and the police have reached the conclusion that the thieves have been boys, who drove off the horses for a ride of several hours.

The theft of the horse and buggy of J. M. Hawkins from in front of the First Christian church last night was the second reported during the week. The buggy was found about midnight. The horse had the appearance of having been driven hard.

LAST DAYS AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE ON KIOWA

All of the remaining county offices, except the district court, will be moved to their quarters in the new county court house today. Preparations for the removal were being made in all these offices yesterday and all the records were got in shape for moving. The records of the district clerk's office and the office of the county clerk will require several boxes to remove and nearly a day will be necessary to get them properly put away in the files at the new court house.

Judge Orr will be the first of the judges to occupy his new quarters, it being his intention to start Monday morning. The district court will be held in the old building today and Monday for the reason that all preparations have been made for hearing the cases that will come up during that time. It is also the intention of the district clerk to get the court rooms and court records in shape for use Tuesday and the judges will take charge of their rooms at that time. Monday is motion day in the district court but it is thought that most of the cases will go over owing to the visit of President Roosevelt on that day, and there will, therefore, be practically no work done.

The sheriff's office will be moved, but it is understood that the grand jury will continue to meet in its present quarters until Tuesday. It is probable that no session of the grand jury will be held on Monday owing to the president's visit and the work of today can be transacted without the immediate presence of the sheriff. With the desertion of the old building by the district judges on Tuesday, the last county officer will have taken up his quarters in the new court house and the old buildings will be turned over to the agent of the Stratton estate for remodeling according to the statement given out by him some time ago.

The old court rooms will be turned into lodge halls and the county offices on the ground floor will be remodeled into offices and store rooms. With this change put into effect the old county court house will have passed into history.

"Of course," said the reporter to the man who had been across the Atlantic 20 times, "you have had some remarkable experiences."

"Yes," mused the great traveler, as he gazed into the past, "on one occasion I sailed on that same steamer that carried Mr. Morgan."—(Harper's Bazar.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS.

One record was broken and one record was equaled by the High school athletes in their preliminary field and track meet held at Roswell park yesterday afternoon to select a team to represent the local school in the state interscholastic meet to be held at Boulder one week from Saturday. In the half-mile run, Davidson made the distance in 2:10 1-5, breaking the former interscholastic record of 2:22. In the 120-yard hurdles Curtis equaled the state record of 28 seconds.

The meet yesterday was largely attended, the High school students turning out in a body. The meet was the annual contest for the alumni cup. The cup this year was won by the members of the junior class, who scored a total of 85 points. The senior class took second honors with 72 points. The two lower classes made very little effort and received only a few points.

About the Seniors.

Captain Sheafor of the senior class team had his men entered to the best advantage but lack of material caused his defeat. Sheafor, McBroom, Bartlett, McBride, Sims and Booth won the majority of points for the class. Captain Nevitt of the junior class had good material and placed it to win. Carruthers, Nevitt and Davidson were the principal winners for the class. The juniors started in to do things and gained steadily from the first events.

Captain Jack Carruthers will now make his selection of men to represent the school at the state meet. The boys will secure an instructor at once and begin active training for the big meet. The High school this year has the material for a winning team and in the opinion of the students there should be nothing done to prevent the school from winning another pennant for the walls of the High school auditorium. Among the men who will probably constitute the team are Carruthers, Nevitt, Davidson, Warde, McBroom and others.

Following is the list of events:

1—50-yard dash, Class B.—Bartlett, '03, J. Sanford, '03, F. Sanford, '03, Hansen, '03, W. Cort, '05, Osbourne, '06, Randolph, '06, Pelton, '04, Sheafor, '03.

Sheafor first; Bartlett second; Cort third. Time 5 4-5 seconds.

2—100-yard dash, Class A.—Sill, '03, McBroom, '03, McBride, '03, Nevitt, '04, Tyler, '04, Warde, '05, Carruthers, '04, Linderfelt, '03.

Nevitt first; McBroom second; Ward third. Time 11 1-5 seconds.

3—Shot put. Classes A. and B.—McBroom, '03, Lennox, '03, Howbert, '03, McBride, '03, Davidson, '04, Warde, '05, Fowler, '05, Roe, '06, Carruthers, '04, Sill, '03.

Carruthers first; McBroom second; Howbert third. Distance 34 feet six inches.

4—120-yard dash, hurdle. Classes A. and B.—Sims, '03, Booth, '03, Sheafor, '03, Davidson, '04, Buckles, '04, Carruthers, '04, Lennox, '03, Ward, '05, J. Sanford, '03, McBroom, '03, Pelton, '04, Fowler, '05.

Carruthers first; Lennox second. Time 16 4-5 seconds.

5—Pole vault.—Morrell, '03, McBride, '03, Bartlett, '03, McLain, '03, Sanford, '03, Nevitt, '04, Davidson, '04, Cort, '05, Stovell, '06, Carruthers, '04.

Nevitt first; Davidson second; Stovell third. Height eight feet six inches.

6—100-yard dash. Class B.—Bartlett, '03, Hansen, '03, Sheafor, '03, Cort, '05, Stovell, '06, Osbourne, '06, Randolph, '05, Pelton, '04, Tait, '04, Stark, '04.

Sheafor first; Cort second; Pelton third. Time 11 1-5 seconds.

7—Hammer throw. Classes A. and B.—Lennox, '03, Howbert, '03, Bartlett, '03, McBroom, '03, Davidson, '04, Fowler, '05, Carruthers, '04.

Davidson first; Carruthers second; Howbert third. Distance 97 feet.

8—220-yard dash. Class A.—McBroom, '03, McBride, '03, Nevitt, '04, Davidson, '04, Linderfelt, '03, Warde, '05, Fowler, '05, Rowe, '06, Tyler, '04, Lennox, '03, Booth, '06.

Nevitt first; McBroom second; Tyler third. Time 24 3-5 seconds.

9—High jump. Class B.—McLain, '03, Sanford, '03, Sheafor, '03, Bennett, '03, Cort, '05, Osbourne, '06.

Sheafor first; Cort second; Sanford third. Distance four feet seven inches.

10—220-yard hurdles—Sims, '03, Sheafor, '03, Davidson, '04, Carruthers, '04, Nevitt, '04, Fowler, '05, Lennox, '03.

Carruthers first; Sims second; Lennox third. Time 28 seconds.

11—440-yard run. Class A.—Morrell, '03, Sill, '03, Booth, '03, Davidson, '04, Tyler, '04, Nevitt, '04, Wilson, '03, H. Robinson, '04, Fowler, '05, Meyers, '05.

Nevitt first; Davidson second; Tyler third. Time 58 seconds.

12—220-yard dash. Class B.—J. Sanford, '03, F. Sanford, '03, Sheafor, '03, Cort, '05, Osbourne, '06, Pelton, '04, Tait, '04.

Pelton first; Sheafor second; Tait third. Time 27½ seconds.

13—High jump. Class A.—Booth, '03, Sims, '03, McBroom, '03, Jackson, '03, McBride, '03, Carruthers, '04, Davidson, '04.

Carruthers first; Booth second; Sims third. Height five feet two inches.

14—Running broad jump. Class B.—Bartlett, '03, McLain, '03, Sanford, '03, R. Robinson, '03, Pelton, '04, Cort, '05, Randolph, '06.

Bartlett first; McBroom second; Sanford third. Distance 17 feet seven inches.

15—Running broad jump. Class A.—McBroom, '03, Howbert, '03, Morrell, '03, Booth, '03, Warde, '05.

McBroom first; Booth second; Howbert third. Distance 18 feet five inches.

16—440-yard run. Class B.—Bennett, '03, Thomas, '03, McLain, '03, J. Sanford, '03, F. Sanford, '03, Pelton, '04, Cort, '05, Randolph, '06, Morrison, '06, McBroom, '05.

Pelton first; Tait second; McBroom third. Time 1 minute 6 4-5 seconds.

17—880-yard walk. Classes A. and B.—Sill, '03, Lennox, '03, Thomas, '03, McBride, '03, Pelton, '04, Tait, '04, Gaskill, '04, Roe, '06, Robinson, '04.

McBride first; Sill second; Lennox third. Time 4 minutes 34 3-5 seconds.

18—880-yard run. Classes A. and B.—Morrell, '03, Thomas, '03, Nevitt, '04, Tyler, '04, Robinson, '04, Wilson, '03, Fowler, '05, Davidson, '04, Pelton, '04, Randolph, '06, McBroom, '05.

Davidson first; Nevitt second; Tyler third. Time two minutes, 19 3-5 seconds.

19—One-half mile relay—

First—'04—Carruthers, Nevitt, Davidson, Robinson, Tyler, Pelton, Tait, Gaskill.

Second—'03— Sill, McBroom, Morrell, Bartlett, F. Sanford, McBride, Hansen, Sheafor.

Third—'06—Roe, Osborne, Randolph, Stovell, Morrison, Buckles, Eldridge.

Fourth—'05—Cort, Warde, Fowler, Muir, Cox, Myers, Weyand, McBroom.

Judges—O. Dubach, R. Hill, F. I. Walker.

Timers—W. Ashby, N. Plumb, Dewey Stockbridge.

Measurers—C. Aylard, Geo. E. Myers.

Starter—F. E. Stratton.

Clerk of Course—E. L. Mason.

Officers of the High School Athletic Association—President, R. Hill; vice president, C. Sheafor; secretary, H. Robinson; treasurer, Mark Mohler.

Finance Committee—W. Lennox, I. McBride, M. Mohler.

Managers—Baseball Team— C. Sheafor; Track Team— R. Davidson.

REAL ESTATE DEALS OF WEEK.

Henry Le B. Wills & Co. report the following sales of real estate made by them during the past 10 days:

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stutsman at 125 North Willow street, with a frontage of 80 feet, purchased by the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, consideration $2,800.

The same institution also purchased through the agency of Henry LeB. Wills & Co. a lot on Pike's Peak avenue in Bristol Heights addition, the property of the South Congregational church, consideration $650.

Mrs. E. J. Chapman sells the house and lot at 427 North Corona street to Mrs. Karns, consideration $800.

Mr. A. Courtney buys through the same agency Mr. John Howe's property at the corner of Madison street and Nevada avenue. This is a modern house of seven rooms. Charles L. McLain sells to Mrs. John Casely a full lot on Boulder street.

Accident Befalls Runaway Boy in Railroad Yards at Pueblo.

Bert Mitchell, a runaway boy 15 years old, living at 682 North Wahsatch avenue, is lying at the city hospital at Pueblo with a broken leg, the result of an attempt to jump from a moving freight train at the D. and R. G. depot in that city about 11 o'clock last night. His mother lies an invalid at her home, 682 North Wahsatch avenue, this city. His father, employed by the Santa Fe railway is at Trinidad, Colorado, where he has been for several days in the course of his employment. Young Mitchell and a boy companion, Parker Gossmer, 17 years old, decided last Sunday that they were tired of living at home and started out to see the world for themselves.

Nothing was heard of the boys until the police were notified last night of the accident to Mitchell. According to the police the two boys had boarded a Rio Grande freight train somewhere between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. As they were getting off in the freight yards at the latter place young Mitchell slipped and struck the ground with considerable force, breaking his right leg above the knee. For some time he lay on the ground with his companion standing over him. A switchman passing through the yards noticed the boys and came up to them for the purpose of learning the trouble. When he had gotten within a short distance of them, Gossmer ran leaving Mitchell on the ground. The switchman took in the situation at a glance and summoned an ambulance which carried the boy to the city hospital where his injury was dressed. Young Mitchell was suffering extreme pain when brought to the hospital and lapsed into unconsciousness within a few minutes.

His father, J. T. Mitchell, was notified by the police, who in turn requested that the matter be kept from the boy's mother for fear it would cause a relapse in her condition. He will go to Pueblo today to look after his son.

CONTRACT IS AWARDED.

The contract for building the Denver, Yankee Hill & Western railway was let yesterday by the directors of the new company to R. A. Hall of Cedar Rapids, Ia., one of the promoters of the project. The announcement was made by Mr. Hall, who was at the Antlers hotel arranging some of the final details. The contract is for the first 15 miles of road. Mr. Hall made an important announcement in regard to the financing and ultimate extension of the road, in which Colorado Springs capital is interested.

The Colorado Title and Trust company of Colorado Springs will float the bonds, according to Mr. Hall, having been appointed trustee for the securities. H. A. Riedel and company of Colorado Springs are designated as the subscription agents. The financial scheme is as follows: Mr. Hall is to receive $300,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent, 20-year gold bonds and $300,000 of the capital stock of the company for the building and equipping of the 15 miles. He is now arranging the sale of the bonds, it being the intention to sell the $600,000 of bonds before work is commenced and then to push the road through with a large force of men, having it completed, if possible, to Glacier City by fall.

Mr. Hall states that after the present 15 miles are financed and built, a connection with the Moffat road will be taken up. The connection will leave the main line at Peck Flats and run north near Apex ad American City, connecting with the Moffatt road at South Boulder, gving the Moffat line a connection to the Lincoln mining district, Russell Gulch, Central City and Black Hawk.

The contract provides for a three-foot, narrow gauge, fifty-pound track, for station buildings at Russell Gulch and Glacier City, water tanks, a full equipment of rolling stock, two locomotives, three passenger cars, baggage car, 40 ore and freight cars, hand cars, etc. The steepest grade is to be 4 per cent, the curvature 24 degrees, with the exception of two curves which are to be 26 degrees. Work is to begin on or before July 1 and is to be completed within one year.

HOAGLAND IS NOW IN CHARGE OF HIS OFFICE

City Treasurer W. H. Hoagland took formal charge of his office at the city hall yesterday. He will open a new set of books, ex-Treasurer John A. Voorhees retaining his accounts until they have been passd upon by the finance committee.

The bond of the treasurer's office has become a knotty problem for the members of the finance committee and it is not yet known what action will finally be taken in the premises. The bond at present required is $100,000, and such a guarantee has already been placed in the hands of the finance committee by Treasurer Hoagland. It is probable that the council at its meeting Monday night will approve the bond as filed, but it may be that the finance committee will within a few weeks recommend a bond in a higher sum.

This action is thought probable in the light of the fact that the sale of bonds during the coming year will place in the hands of the city treasurer over $500,000 in addition to the regular funds of the office. This is more money than has passed through the hands of a city treasurer for some time.

It was considered possible yesterday that a special meeting of the council would be held during the day for the purpose of acting on the bond of the new treasurer; it being later decided, however, that the matter could properly be brought up at the regular meeting Monday night. The meeting was considered for the reason that there was some doubt about the release of Voorhees' bondsmen unless the bond of his successor was approved. This doubt was cleared through legal advice, however, and the special meeting was abandoned.

THE LAST DAYS IN THE OLD COURT ROOM.

Tomorrow will be motion day in the district court. Their hearing will be the last county business transacted in the old county court house at Nevada avenue and Kiowa street. There are but few motions for the hearing of the court, the most important being the motion of the majority stockholders in the Golden Cycle controversy for an increase in the bond of the minority in relation to the injunction now held by them over the workings of the Theresa property by L. E. Hill, general manager of the Golden Cycle company. The application for a receiver made yesterday by E. C. Pew to take charge of the property of the Oil Creek company's property will also come up. A number of cases will be brought up for citation to the May term of court. Judge Louis W. Cunningham will act on these motions and with the close of the business of the day he will declare the final adjournment in the old district court rooms.

SCHOOL BOARD AT COLORADO CITY MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

The new school board of Colorado City elected Monday, met last night and perfected an organization, by selecting John B. Stephen president and F. F. Schreider secretary. Several items of routine business came before the board and it was directed that 30 more shade trees should be purchased for use at the various school buildings. Before the close of the meeting the president announced the following committees: Auditing and finance, C. E. Corporan and F. C. Brown; building and grounds, L. C. Nichols and J. B. Stephen; text book, F. C. Brown and C. E. Corporan; teachers and salaries, F. F. Schreider and L. C. Nichols; printing and supplies, J. B. Stephen and C. E. Corporan; rules and regulations, F. C. Brown and L. C. Nichols.

MARGUERITE EPPS IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

Marguerite Epps, one of the women arrested several days ago charged with keeping an immoral resort at Colorado City, was released from the county jail under $500 bond last night. The Epps woman has been kept in jail longer than the other woman, on account of her addiction to the use of morphine. It was feared she might use enough of the drug to take her life and she was not bailed until her attorneys and friends felt sure this danger was over.

EXTENSION OF BROADMOOR LINE

Rails for the extension of the Broadmoor car line are being hauled to the end of the present line and grading has been started from the Casino along the route to the mouth of Cheyenne canon. The line is to be completed by June 1. Passengers will be able when the extension is completed to go to Stratton's park or the canons over one route and back to the city over the other.

A. G. Sharp, one of the officers of the company, stated yesterday that the new line will follow the line which served the company before the more direct route was built, to a point opposite the southeast end of the park. One of the inducements actuating the directors in making the extension is that it will facilitate the handling of the large crowds visiting the park throughout the summer. The extension will be about a mile in length and will be laid with the heavy rails such as are used on the greater part of the system.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER REMAINS OF JOHN MACKEY

The funeral of the late John Mackey, who died Monday afternoon at the home of his son, 218 South Institute, will be held from St. Mary's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and the remains will be laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery. Rev. Father Raber, pastor of St. Mary's, will conduct the services. Mr. Mackey was one of the oldest residents of Colorado, having lived here since 1859. The old pioneer friends of Mr. Mackey are invited to attend the funeral.

THROWN FRO MHORSE AND SEBIOUSLY HURT

W. S. Friedman, an employe at the Antlers, while riding a horse between this city and Manitou, yesterday afternoon, was thrown to the ground, sustaining a broken collar bone. The accident occurred near the Jake Becker place on the boulevard between Colorado City and Manitou. The injured man was brought to this city and is resting comfortably.

GRAND ARMY OUTLINES EXERCISES FOR MEMORIAL DAY

Speakers were selected and other arrangements made for the proper observance of Memorial day by Colorado Springs post No. 22 Grand Army of the Republic, at the regular business meeting at the old court house last evening. Rev. L. E. Brown of the First Christian church was selected as speaker for the day and he will be invited to deliver the regular Memorial day address to the veterans at Evergreen cemetery in addition to the ritual service. Rev. H. A. Jones of the Cumberland Presbyterian church will deliver the Memorial day sermon to the members of the post and affiliated orders on Memorial Sunday, the post having decided to accept the invitation tendered by Dr. Jones several weeks ago.

Marshal of the Day.

D. W. Robbins will act as marshal of the day and will have charge of the parade and the exercises at the cemetery. Arrangements have been made with the Colorado & Southern for the running of a special train to the cemetery at a small rate. The parade this year will be formed as usual, the various military and civic organizations of the city acting as escort for the Grand Army veterans. The graves of the soldiers at Evergreen cemetery will be decorated by the members of the Woman's Relief corps. The Relief corps will give a dinner on Memorial day.

Hall Is Leased.

At the meeting last night the hall committee made its report. The owners of the old court house building have given the members of the post a one-year lease on the building and will make a number of improvements in the interior.

The next open meeting of the post will be held two weeks from last night. It is expected that Department Commander John W. Huff of Victor will be present at the meeting. A special program is being arranged by General L. E. Sherman, chairman of the committee.

Eight new members were taken in at the meeting last night, bringing the total muster up to about 220 men. Two more recruits will be mustered in Friday afternoon at a special meeting.

The following general order regarding Memorial day has been issued by Col. L. C. Dana:

General Orders.

Headquarters Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R., Colorado Springs, Colo., May 5, 1903.—In pursuance of national and department orders and according to time-honored custom, Colorado Springs post No. 22, department of Colorado and Wyoming Grand Army of the Republic will observe Memorial day, Saturday, May 30, as follows:

First. Comrade D. W. Dobbins is hereby detailed as marshal of the day and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Second. Comrades will assemble at G. A. R. hall at 9 a. m. sharp. Post will form and be assigned to proper position under escort of military and civic organizations which will report to the marshal of the day in due time. Committee has arranged with the Rev. L. E. Brown, who will be the orator of the occasion and deliver a suitable address at the cemetery in connection with the regular ritual service.

Third. Committee on transportation has arranged with C. & S. railway to transfer passengers to and from cemetery at a reasonable rate.

Memorial Services.

Fourth. Sunday memorial services will be held in Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner of Weber and Cheyenne avenues, Sunday, May 24, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Jones officiating, and every comrade of this post as well as the W. R. C. and the Ladies of the G. A. R., are earnestly and respectfully requested to report at G. A. R. hall at 7 p. m. of said day in order that we may go in a body to attend memorial services.

Fifth. The committee of arrangements recommends that on the afternoon of May 30 proper respect be paid to our soldier dead in the cemeteries of Colorado City and Manitou, and I hereby detail the junior vice commander of this post to take charge of the services at Colorado City and the senior vice commander to take charge of the services at Manitou at 3:30 p. m. of said day.

Sixth. Visiting comrades and ex-confederate soldiers are cordially invited to take part in our Memorial day exercises and it is earnestly hoped that all good and loyal citizens will lay aside business cares and for the time being join with the Grand Army in the proper observance and dedication of the graves of our fallen heroes.

By order of L. C. Dana, post commander. Attest, Robert Waugh, adjutant.

WILFLEY RANCH SOLD FOR BIG CONSIDERATION.

A warranty deed was filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday morning transferring 640 acres of ranch land in the western part of the county from R. H. Wilfley to Horace K. Hale and Clara B. Hale, for the sum of $16,000. The property includes some of the best grazing land in the county, being well irrigated from Fountain creek. The transfer affects the water rights included in what is called the "Womack ditch," constructed in 1866.

BLACKWOOD DISAPPEARS WITHOUT PAYING FINE.

Clyde L. Starrett, clerk of the county court, will direct Sheriff Gilbert this morning to levy on the property of J. W. Blackwood, who was arrested for gambling in Colorado City six months ago, and who has disappeared from the state, in an effort to secure the sum of $500 assessed as a fine against him at that time. If the sheriff is unable to secure the sum required from his levy on Blackwood's property the orders of Clerk Starrett will direct him to collect from his bondsmen, C. B. Taylor and N. B. Hames.

Blackwood is the only one of the five gamblers arrested at that time who has not paid the fine assessed against him. It is reported that he is now in Ogden, Utah.

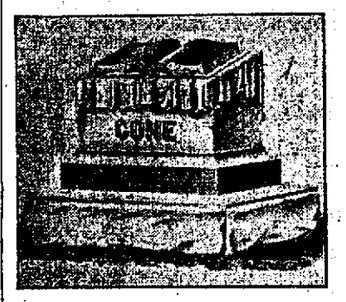
New Wage Scale Adopted for the Telluride Mill Employes

The executive committee of Mill and Smeltermen's union, No. 125, of Colorado City yesterday morning arranged with Manager Hugh Fullerton of the Telluride Reduction company, a wage schedule based upon the scale in effect at the Portland mill. A further meeting will be held today at which the details will be settled. The committee stated to Manager Fullerton that the sense of the union was that the Telluride should pay its employes at least as much as the Portland.

Mr. Fullerton states that the Telluride mill will be running at its full capacity within two weeks, when 150 men will be employed. The members of the committee which waited upon Manager Fullerton were Charles Lyon, J. J. Hill, L. N. Edwards, H. L. Sanger, W. P. Anthony and F. M. Eden.

"Mr. Fullerton cannot be given too much praise," said President L. N. Edwards of the union, "for his prompt action in settling the matter on which we came before him. Mr. Fullerton has treated the members of the committee in first-class manner and we are confident that our future relations will be as friendly as they have been in the past."

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man will keep complainin' simply because he's got a low-down ambition to make other folks so miserable dat he feels comfortable by comparison."—(Washington Star.



DATES FOR THE OPENING OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE

The formal opening of the new county court house by the board of county commissioners will be held on Friday, Saturday and Monday, May 15, 16 and 18.

These dates were announced yesterday by the county commissioners. The plans for the celebration will be carried out on the scale already announced.

It has not yet been definitely determined whether the ceremonies will be held during the day or in the evening, but it is probable that the time will be set from 7 o'clock until 10 on the evenings of the days mentioned. As already announced the first two days will be given over to a general public inspection of the building, and the final day will be devoted to the governor and state officers, the old settlers, and the old county officers. The program will be composed mainly of addresses bearing on the past, present and future of El Paso county.

The invitations to the governor and other state officers are now being prepared and will be sent as soon as possible. Their attendance at the last day's ceremonies will make that day the most important, and all of the plans for the opening are centered around it.

On the morning following, May 19, the members of the bar will carry out their plans of celebration. This will be the first day of the new term of court, and it is considered the most fitting occasion on which to formally inaugurate the new life upon which the courts of the county are entering.

The addresses will be delivered in the new criminal court room, the largest and most handsome room in the new building.

Colorado College Makes a Valuable Addition to Faculty

The new school of engineering at Colorado college is now nearly ready for the opening next year. Several members of the technical faculty have already been appointed, and yesterday it was announced that Prof. Robert Sample Miller of Purdue university will be one of the new professors. Professor Miller is now associate professor of mechanical engineering in Purdue university. Next year, at Colorado college, he will give instruction in graphic statics, machine design, descriptive geometry and drafting.

Professor Miller was graduated from Purdue university in 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering. In 1897 he took the degree of Master of Engineering for graduate work. Since graduation Professor Miller has been connected with Purdue university as student assistant (1895-1898), instructor in the engineering laboratory (1898-1899), assistant professor of mechanical engineering (1899-1901), and associate professor (since 1901). He has given instruction at Purdue in principles of mechanicism, machine design, steam engines and boilers, graphic statics of mechanism, and transmission of power.

Professor Miller is a junior member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and of the Western Railway club. In addition to his work as instructor, he has at all times had opportunities to do work as a consulting engineer, which has given him the chance to keep in close touch with practical engineering work.

It is believed that Professor Miller will be a valuable addition to the engineering faculty of Colorado college, as he is both a brilliant scholar and an excellent instructor.

ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION IN COLORAKO SPRINGS

To 15,000 people within range of his voice Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, talked on higher citizenship and the duties that devolve upon the individual citizen, at the Antlers hotel yesterday afternoon.

Rarely has Colorado Springs been more enthusiastic, never has the city presented a more gala appearance. He was received with a flourish of bugles, with the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief," was driven over five miles of streets decorated with the three colors with thousands of flags, welcoming inscriptions and banners, and when the long special train pulled out on its start on the westward trip the band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the cheers continued until it disappeared in a trail of black smoke under the viaduct.

It was a brilliant scene at the Denver and Rio Grande depot when the special arrived at 3:40 o'clock. It resembled a fete day in some city of the old world where the populace was at play. From towers and balconies along the skyline waved brilliant bits of color. Thousands, in all describable colors, furnished by spring headgear and toilettes, contrasted with the deep green of the ascending slopes of Antlers park. The brilliant sunshine made dazzling the gold lace and braid of the uniforms and made diamonds of the bayonets of the troops drawn up at attention. Through the avenue leading from the depot to the hotel, which was gay with flags and people, every window, every balcony and the broad veranda of the court being black with spectators, extended an open space guarded by two lines of uniformed men.

At the depot was drawn up those members of the governor's staff who had preceded the president's train. They were drawn up in full-dress uniform, while facing them was company I, second regiment N. G. C. in platoon formation, Lieutenant Barber in command; facing them was company D in platoon formation, Lieutenant E. S. Young in command. The militia were in field uniforms. Extending in two lines from the depot across the street and well into the park were the High school cadets, the full battalion of 90 men with the drum corps in command of Major Booth. Major Booth was assisted by Adjutant McLain, Captain Morrell, Captain McBroom, Lieutenants Tyler, Clark, Sanford, Pelton, Sergeant Major Jackson and Drum Major Howbert. The cadets were spotless in white duck trousers and white gloves and were in full dress uniform of gray. The bugle corps of the cadets was stationed on the west balcony of the Antlers at the top of the winding staircase under instructions to play the president's march as the executive approached.

In Their Order.

Next came the McKinley club in command of G. W. Bierbaur, president, and F. H. Dunnington, secretary, 100 men. Canton Colfax, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., with 18 men in brilliant full dress uniform of that order, was under command of Captain Will J. Mathews, Lieutenant A. E. Grow and Ensign J. W. Ross. Following out the order came 28 men of Pike's Peak company, No. 10, of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. This is known as the millionaire company, because of the number of very wealthy men belonging to it. Captain Grant was assisted by Lieutenant Byron Vining and Lieutenant Poley. In full dress with swords at present the knights finished out the line to the small avenue which bisects the park.

To the post, No. 22, of Colorado Springs, G. A. R., was given the duty of guarding the avenue to the hotel steps. One hundred and seventy veterans under Commander L. C. Dana and Senior Vice Commander J. K. Fical were lined up at attention in the uniforms of the order with Martin V. B. Smith, color bearer, holding the splendid banner that caught the president's eye and to which he lifted his hat while he bowed to the veterans. They presented an appearance at once gallant and yet suggestive of the thought that was used by the president when in a touching manner, he acknowledged the country's debt of gratitude for their services in the war of '61 to '65. The members of Post 22 represented nearly every state in the union, as there are scarcely two members on the roll who belong to the same regiment. On the east side of the hotel the former rough riders and mounted escort under Postmaster Dana were guarding the ropes. In this space the fifteen carriages to be used on the drive were in waiting.

Stirring Music.

Opposite the depot, occupying a position in the park, stood the Colorado Midland band under the leadership of Professor Irvine. At 3:38 o'clock the whistle of the approaching train was heard. Commands rang sharply down the line and a cheer started as the 700 fell into position and by their attitude announced to the crowds that the president was coming. When the powerful new type locomotive almost covered with streamers and garlands of the three colors shot around the curve and into the depot the band broke into the swinging measure of "Hail to the Chief." The reception committee extended in a long line across the depot platform and immediately in front of company I of long line across the depot platform and the guard. The uniformed men came to attention and present. Of the governor's staff who were already here there were Colonels Newell, Hogle, Gilbert, John Bell, Fonda and Kimball. The remainder of the staff had accompanied the president from Denver. Colonel James H. Brown was the first to reach the platform of the president's car, opening the door and stepping aside as accompanied by two secret service men the president appeared. Mayor Harris and members of the reception committee approached the train while forming a brilliant line in their heavily braided full dress uniforms the completed governor's staff took its position alongside the car.

President Roosevelt, as the cheers sprang forth and thousands of handkerchiefs and flags were waved from the dense mass of people behind the uniformed guards, removed his hat and bowed. He was attired in a frock coat of a black cheviot and gray striped trousers. He wore patent leather shoes and turned-down collar with a black tie. He wore a tan glove on his left hand, holding the other glove in his right hand.

The Mayor's Welcome.

"Mr. President," said Mayor Harris, "I am delighted in behalf of the citizens of Colorado Springs to welcome you here. We have been awaiting your coming with the most pleasant expectancy."

"Thank you."

The president, accompanied by Mayor Harris, passed down the line of the reception committee, shaking each one by the hand, recognizing several whom he had met previously and to these saying a pleasant word of greeting. Mayor Harris introduced him. The president carried his high hat in his left hand and the reception committee and the major portion of the citizens were uncovered. The president spoke to Mr. Fairley at some length, laughed and reminded former Mayor Robinson of his previous visits to Colorado Springs when Dr. Robinson had acted as host in representing the citizens.

There was a pleasantry exchanged between Mayor Harris and Dr. Robinson, the doctor saying, "My successor is doing the welcoming very handsomely, though."

Preceded by the four police officers, who acted as outriders later on, Chief of Police King, Captain of Police Thomas Fair, Marshal George Birdsall of Colorado City and Stephen Armstrong, and followed by secret service agents, the members of his personal party and the newspaper men accompanying him, the president walked rapidly through the lines of men drawn up at attention, to the hotel. The party were all garbed in either black cutaway or frock coats and wore high hats. It was a distinguished looking group. Immediately following the presidential party came 30 members of the governor's staff and the governor. Then came the reception committee. As the party passed along the line the uniformed men countermarched and followed to the hotel. When the president was half way down the park, rising above the cheering came the silvery notes of the president's flourish, played by the bugle corps of the High school cadets. When the president saw the flag and the veterans wearing the Grand Army badge and the blue uniforms that had seen service, in some cases, 40 years ago, he raised his hat and there was that in his face that betokened a strong sentiment of pleasure. The veterans cheered and the president said right and left, with his hat in his hand, "How do you do." "How do you do."

Slipped and Bowed.

Throughout the passage to the hotel the president was continually bowing. On the hotel balcony were probably 2,000 people and the entire side of the house had the windows filled with guests of the hotel and residents of Colorado Springs. As the president ascended the stairs he slipped, but was caught by a secret service man at his elbow, and smilingly acknowledged a feminine shriek by lifting his hat. This was the moment desired by fully 100 women who had kodaks, and the president smiled merrily as the little black boxes were leveled at him. The bugles played until he was well in the house.

No time was lost in ascending the main staircase to the second floor. The head of the stairs was guarded by police and the passage way to the east balcony was protected by men stationed by Chief of Police King. With the president in the lead, his party following, the balcony was gained. This was also crowded and as on the west side of the house all the windows were occupied. A space immediately in front had been reserved and as soon as the party gained this spot Sergeant McNew and the details of policemen stretched a rope shutting them off from encroaching by the 400 who had balcony invitations. There was a delay for some moments. Chairman W. W. Wood of the reception committee looked at his watch and found that the president had reached the balcony 10 minutes ahead of the schedule time, so the party waited until the band, the drum corps and the uniformed ranks had filed through the hotel and taken up their positions inside the ropes, guarding them. The mayor and the president conferred.

On the Balcony.

"What do we have?" questioned the chief executive. "This is a good place to speak from, if it wasn't for the remoteness of the people." The program was explained to him. When told of the drive he exclaimed, "Good, good. I am only afraid that from here it will be a difficult matter to make myself heard. How long must I speak?"

Mayor Harris informed him that the speech necessarily must be short. The High school cadets were filing in to the position assigned them on the street, and the president remarked that he would wait until all the different organizations were in place. He remarked again, "I shan't try to talk long from here because it will be impossible to make the crowd hear." After consultation with the members of the reception committee, the president waved Dr. Slocum forward and the president of Colorado college climbed on the not too large railing, and while the mayor and others waved for silence, shouted: "The president asks that these carriages move apart and let the crowd move up."

The ropes were held in place by heavy iron posts driven into the ground, and it was some time before the guards could get the rope moving. President Slocum had maintained the somewhat dangerous position on the edge of the balcony and again shouted, waving his arms: "Now, let the crowd come nearer."

Acknowledged the Crowd.

The president had been in the background up to this juncture, being hidden by the lines of silk-hatted gentlemen in front, but now he came forward and, leaning far out, motioned to the drivers of the carriages, while his voice rang clear: "You carriages drive on there." It was then that the crowd recognized the president and one cheer succeeded another. For fully five minutes he bowed in acknowledgement.

Mayor Harris, when quiet reigned, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the president of the United States." The cheering again threatened to delay the program.

President's Roosevelt's delivery has improved since he was last in Colorado Springs. Those on the outskirts of the crowd, vast as it was, could make out many of the words, while those so far away as the Gazette building could hear his slow and distinct enunciation. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause and when he concluded he was tendered another ovation.

A Presentation.

The president was on the point of leaving the balcony when Mayor Harris stepped forward and presented the committee from the colored residents of the city, who handed to him, through the spokesman, Rev. W. E. Gladden, colored, a heavy silver plate in a neat case, with a copy of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Colorado Springs, Colorado, indorse the administration of President Roosevelt on account of the manly position that he, as our chief executive, has taken against raising the 'color line' in federal appointments, Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we present to him this medal as a public official, and as a man whose sterling qualities of head and heart commend him to the favorable consideration of his countrymen."

On the obverse was the legend:

Presented to
President Roosevelt,

By the colored Citizens of Colorado Springs, Colorado,
May 4, 1903.

On the reverse appeared the following:
A friend to the friendless.

President of the people.

Committee:

W. E. Gladden. E. B. Carpenter.
John H. Jackson. A. C. Battie.
F. C. Fane. W. H. Duncan.

When the committte expressed the thanks of the colored residents of the city for the stand the president took on the race question, President Roosevelt said: "The only thing to do is to do the square thing. This is really a very thoughtful act and is a valuable souvenir of my visit. I thank you."

The lowering of the ropes and the letting of the crowd into the space reserved for the carriages caused some little confusion, but the party took the drive in substantially the same order as was announced in the Gazette yesterday.

The president, with Mayor Harris, Doctor Slocum and Governor Peabody occupied the first carriage. The second was occupied by the secret service officials.

In the twelfth carriage, in addition to those already announced, R. L. Chambers and Dr. R. J. Robinson, Superintendent Deitrich of the public schools and O. E. Hemenway occupied seats. Several members of the governor's staff had mounts and escorted the carriage of the president. Detective Joel Atkinson of the Colorado Springs police force, detailed to be the personal body guard of President Roosevelt while the latter was in the city, was among the outriders. The mounted escort under command of Postmaster Dana was long enough to extend the entire length of the procession on each side. It was a brilliant appearing cavalcade, headed by mounted officers of the police force, Officers A. T. Pooley and Henry Cornell, Chief of Police King and Captain of Police Fair to the right of the carriage and Marshal Birdsall and Officer Armstrong to the left. Behind the carriage were Officers D. H. Bennett, C. E. Rulon, E. G. Malley, George Burns, Chap Fisher and L. W. Davis. North Cascade, and in fact all the streets traversed on the drive were well decorated.

Attracted Attention.

The first decoration that attracted the president's attention was the Stars and Stripes flying above the Union Jack at the residence of Dr. Meek at the corner of Bijou and North Cascade. There was an enthusiastic little chap, Charles Leland Buster, son of J. M. Buster, who was mounted on a pony almost as diminutive as himself, who rode alongside the president's carriage, smiling and waving his hands. The school children, who were massed on the two sides of the street from Platte to St. Vrain, gave a deafening cheer and the president kept continually bowing and smiling.

The School Children.

The entire party was struck by the spectacle presented of two long lines of agitated red, white and blue.

This was a feature of the president's visit, than which there could have been none more beautiful. Fully 4,000 in number, they were stationed on either side of the avenue. Stout ropes were stretched from tree to tree and on the sidewalk they stood, from three to four deep. Every child had a flag and also displayed the tri-colors in rosettes and streamers of ribbon, bunting or paper. The color effect was a most striking one.

The pupils of the schools were very judiciously stationed; those of the institute being first, then the High school pupils, next the eighth grade, and so by grades all along the line, terminating at Willamette avenue with the very lowest one.

By especial request of Professor Dietrich, although on every other part of the drive the orders were to travel at a brisk trot, for the two blocks occupied by the school children the horses were brought down to a walking gait. Thus, all had a fair glimpse of the president, whom they cheered to the echo. Meantime President Roosevelt kept up a continual bowing and smiling upon first one side of the line and then the other.

Then the children burst forth anew when the twelfth carriage reached the line, in honor of Professor Dietrich, superintendent of schools, and O. E. Hemenway, president of the board of education. These gentlemen shared the honors of the day with the president, so far as that part of the program was concerned.

A feature adding much to the scene was the tasteful decoration of the trees for the blocks set apart for the children, with many flags, devices and a profusion of bunting in graceful folds, rosettes and other designs.

In speaking of the affair afterwards, Professor Dietrich said that great credit is due to the principals and teachers of the several schools represented for the splendid order maintained, and to the pupils themselves for their delightful conduct. Principal A. T. Reed of the Lowell and Principal J. W. Scott of the Garfield school had general supervision of arranging the children and the decorations. The male janitors, too, rendered valuable assistance as special police in patrolling the line and looking after the safety of every one.

On College Campus.

The only school buildings coming within range of the president's drive were those of the Steele and the High school. Each were very attractively decorated under the supervision of the respective principals, A. Downey and George Meyers.

At the college campus, under the leadership of Professor Ahlers, who waved a Harvard flag, the students, the front rank being garbed in cap and gown, gave the following yell repeatedly:

"Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, Roosevelt."

The pace was quickened going down Audley place and from this street on at almost every block children were lined up in charge of nurses and the streets resounded with the cheers of coming citizens and were gay with waving flags. At Nevada and Columbia there was a large and enthusiastic crowd. Many automobiles followed the procession and one of the party estimated tion of the association until the carby kodakers at the president. There ing and keeping his eyes in the direcwheels being decorated by red, white and blue bunting. At Boulder and Nevada, near the High school, there was another great gathering of children and constant cheering. The High school was reached at 4:45 o'clock. The tower was decorated with a huge flag. The cadets were lined up at attention. As the president passed the Y. M. C. A. building there was cheering, and recognizing it as the edifice where he had laid the cornerstone in August, 1901, he gave it an especial bow.

At the Y. M. C. A.

The beautiful new Y. M. C. A. building, whose cornerstone was laid on a former visit, by Vice President Roosevelt, was in gala array yesterday and presented a splendid appearance. That the president was disappointed not to have been permitted to halt for a moment or two and have at least a fair view of the exterior of the building, onlookers were well persuaded. He stood up in the carriage, hat in hand, bowwas also a procession of cyclists, their that at least 7,000 snap shots were taken the same time his lips moved as though a protest was being entered that a visit was not to be had.

The members of the association decorated their rooms beautifully with flags and in every lower window was a picture of the president. The most effective decoration was the banner between the second floor balconies, inscribed: "August 10, 1901, we welcomed Vice President Roosevelt to lay the cornerstone of this building. May 4, 1903, we welcome President Roosevelt to the completed building."

A quantity of red, white and blue bunting was hung from the upper windows and crossed in the center in massive folds. The splendid new flag of generous proportions, recently presented to the Y. M. C. A. by patriotic societies of the city, floated proudly high above the seething crowd that had congregated in large numbers, confidently anticipating some sort of demonstration at that stage of the drive.

Within the building as well as outside, were many of the members, and the furnishing committee, too, of the Woman's auxiliary, were there, having made sure that everything was spick and span. A hearty ovation was tendered to the presidential party by those assembled, one that the guest of honor duly appreciated. Every window was occupied and flags and handkerchiefs waved in homage to him in an unmistakably cordial fashion.

Coming Down Tejon.

Coming down Tejon street bugles, drums and a clarionet made music. A man with a bass voice operated a megaphone in the DeGraff building, shouting, "Well, well, well. I am glad to see you." At the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street the drum corps of the G. A. R veterans began to play. The court house was well decorated with two large flags and cross streamers and in front of the old city hall the fire department was drawn up, steamers and engines being decorated and the drivers and engine men at attention. As the procession turned down Pike's Peak avenue to the depot the High school cadets were again at present arms. At the Antlers the crowd was kept back by the Knights of Pythias.

Three or four hundred people rushed across Antlers park and assembled at the depot to bid good-bye to the president. The Midland band played "Hail Columbia" and the Midland march. After greeting several of his former troopers it was with difficulty that a passageway could be cleared to the train. While standing on the rear platform the crowd clamored to shake hands, but the president smilingly refused. His last words were to Colonel Davis of the National Guard. President Roosevelt said:

"May I, through you, thank the members of the National guard for the courtesy they have shown me. I wish I could thank them personally."

The party gained the depot 14 minutes ahead of time. The driver of the president's carriage was Charles Lacey, a driver in the employ of H. S. Hayward. Everything in the procession with the exception of the last three surreys were open laudaus.

Extended Thanks.

Chairman Wood last night desired public acknowledgement to be made that he extended his best and sincere thanks to all the bodies and organizations and citizens in general for their assistance and co-operation in making the reception such a great success. He wishes that all bills for printing, messenger service, carriages, etc., should be presented to him as chairman of the reception committee as rapidly as possible. Especially does he wish to give thanks to Henry Russell Wray of the chamber of commerce for his indefatigable efforts and assistance. There was no accident throughout the day and perfect order was maintained in every particular. The reception justified the concluding remark that President Roosevelt made as he left Colorado Springs, in summing up the day:

"Bully, it was great."

GUESTS ON THE ANTLERS BALCONY

The east balcony of the Antlers hotel was filled with guests of the city and residents. Those present were:

Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Albert May and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hamlin, Judge R. L. Hubbard, E. E. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fairley, Mrs. E. C. Adams, Mrs. W. W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Pyles, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson, Professor and Mrs. E. S. Parsons, Mrs. L. C. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Carrington, Miss Carrington, Father Bender, Mrs. Joel Atkinson, Miss Hilton, Mrs. and Mrs. Kingsley Ballou, Rev. and Mrs. Brewster, Miss Hattie Price, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Captain and Mrs. Seth Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. K. MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. John Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sheafor and Miss Sheafor, Judge A. T. Gunnell, H. K. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. John Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. George Rex Buckman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Price, Paul Morton, vice president Santa Fe railroad; James Gorman, freight agent of Santa Fe; A. E. Ford, Mrs. W. E. Riddle, S. H. Young, postmaster, Rocky Ford; E. E. Nichols, Jr., mayor of Manitou; A. M. Goetchius, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Emery, Miss Emery, John Alfreds, postmaster, Leadville; D. M. Sullivan, postmaster, Cripple Creek; Major Henry McAllister, Mr. and Mrs A. L. Patton, D. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Nellie Jenkins, Miss Palmer, Miss Carr, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Rafield, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Black, J. E. McIntyre, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Strachan, Mrs. J. J. O'Connor, Judge and Mrs. J. A. Orr, A. G. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Miss Gertrude Ronaldson, Dr. E. R. Neeper, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barnes, Dr. D. H. Rice, William Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Chamberlain, Professor and Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chambers, J. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Mrs. Fical, Mrs. Laura E. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Knight, Mrs. M. F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Marucchi, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Postlethwaite, Mrs. J. M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Shove, Dr. Christopher, Mrs. Lafon Brinker, Pueblo; Judge A. T. Gunnell, Dr. J. A. Hart, D. V. Donaldson, John A. Voorhées, Senator and Mrs. Arthur Cornforth, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Armit, K. R. Babbitt, H. G. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kennedy, Rev. Edward Braislin, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell Wray, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davis.

ADDRESS FROM ANTLER'S BALCONY

The speech of President Roosevelt to the citizens of Colorado Springs was as follows:

My friends and fellow citizens: It is a great pleasure to have the chance of being with you again. I know your state and I know your city well. (Applause.) And I am glad to have the chance of returning here to say a few words of greeting to you and to acknowledge your welcome, and let me first thank the men of the Grand Army (Applause and beating of the drum by the veterans' drum corps) who are here to welcome me today.

We, all of us, owe a peculiar debt to them, for there wouldn't be any country nor any president to address it if it wasn't for what they did, and what they did must serve not merely as an example to us in time of war, but as an example to us in times of peace, for, fundamentally, speaking from the standpoint of the whole, disregarding exceptions, the same qualities for the making of a good soldier are necessary for the making of a good citizen.

There are two sets of those qualities. In the first place, we must have that spirit of decency, of honesty, of patriotism, which takes shape as love of country, as love of one's fellows, which makes a man good in the home, a good man to work or deal with, and gives him a spirit of devotion to the flag. We must have all of that and in addition, the rugged manliness of quality that makes decency and manliness effective.

To the Veterans.

In the civil war the first thing you, my comrades, demanded of a man was that he should love his country, that he should be capable of serving that country, loyal to his fellows, to his organization, to his regiment and his flag. If he didn't have that quality then his courage availed nothing, but that quality, grand as it is, was not enough; no matter how patriotic the man was, it didn't help if he possessed the tendency to run away. In addition to patriotism, a man had to have that spirit which made him do, dare and endure with iron will until out of temporary failure the ultimate triumph came. (Applause.)

And so it is now in civic life; as its base, as its foundation we must have honesty, decency and the spirit of fair dealing between man and man, the spirit that makes employer and wage worker, the dweller in town, the dweller on the farm, all and every one and each, to understand the view point of brotherhood, to be resolute, also, not to try to wrong that brother. We must have that first.

But we need more than mere morality. The virtue that stays at home and wonders why the world is so bad, doesn't help anyone.

Together with honesty and decency must go the spirit impelling us to go out and fight to make things a little better in the world, and in that struggle to make things better we will have to recollect there is no place, more in civic than in military life, for all of us to be brigadier generals. (Laughter.) And you remember, my comrades, the days of the civil war, when all the people not engaged in it would tell you what to do to win. Those people didn't want to be privates, they thought that not good enough for them and they would not enlist when there was no opening higher up.

The Right Spirit.

The war was won because, primarily, together, of course, with the brilliant generalship of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, with the statesmanship of Lincoln, there was the prime factor of the man who wore the blue. The man behind the gun had the spirit that drove him to victory, and we will win to the higher standard of social and civic duty only through the spirit that makes the average citizen wish to do well the work of average citizenship.

The world is old, but we are far from the millenium. Each victory we win, as long as we live, will of necessity, open to a fresh struggle.

We can win only by making up our minds that life is not an easy but a hard thing, and glory comes, not in seeking to make easy, but to do the task well. You men of the civil war, what memories have you left of which we are proud? When battles were won or deeds accomplished when there was no effort? No! The times when you marched with throbbing head and weary feet under the almost tropical sun of the south, when you thought that it was beyond human endurance to longer stay in the ranks, yet you did stay; when you lay shivering in the frozen mud on midwinter nights and thought of the comforts at home, but stayed, you men, and put through the job you were at! There were months of weary inactivity, leading, you knew, to battles that might be a defeat, and those of little faith said that the war was done. But at Bull Run they said the war was over. It wasn't; it didn't end for four years, and then it was over the other way. (Applause.)

So it must be with us in civil life. We must apply ourselves to our duties in our life with the firm determination to put through the task, to do all that has to be done, to win in the end. If defeat comes, just set your teeth and win the next time.

The Children.

One word about something which impressed me so much in Denver that I must speak to you about it. I was greeted by thousands of school children. I was glad to see them. They appeared to me to be all of the right quality, and of the right quantity.

And now just one word upon the future of the country, the country as it will be 20, 30, 40 years hence. A good deal depends upon how we handle the business of the country, how we do our great industrial work, how we handle the farms and ranches, but what counts most is the kind of men and women that there are then in the country.

No nation is sound unless in the average family there are plenty of healthy and happy children. If they are not brought up well they are not merely curses to themselves and their parents, but they mean the ruin of the state in the future. Schools can do much, but if the homes do not do their part the schools cannot make good in all the deficiency.

The father and mother have got to do their full part to make the boys and girls such that the good citizenship of the future is assured, or they are derelict in all good duties of citizenship.

If you start to work with your first consideration to save either yourself or your children from trouble or effort, you are wronging not only yourself but them.

There are a good many contemptible creatures in the world, but on the whole the most contemptible creature is the one bent on going through life with the purpose of obtaining the easiest time life can give.

Next to him comes the man who, from weakness, for it is nothing else, neglects to train the child so that he will be able to meet and overcome difficulties, but teaches him to shirk them. It wasn't the way you did your work in '61 to '65. It wasn't the way you went through the war, the way you won peace.

I ask all, not only to do your duty, but I want to impress upon you that true happiness consists not in following that most vapid of all pursuits—pleasure. Do not let us forget that in citizenship we are not sufficient unto ourselves, but let us do our duty to our fellow man and to our country as it arises, happy and strong in the confidence that we are aiding in that higher citizenship that will make us exalted among the nations of the earth. (Continued applause.)

KENYON, HOW'S THOSE HOUNDS OF YOURS?

President Roosevelt has many personal friends in Colorado Springs. He has been here three times before. Occasionally he would recognize a face he knew in the crowd and immediately would shout out "Hello, old man." This was the case with Joe Kenyon. The president had been hunting with Joe and remembered the fine dogs that accompanied him. Kenyon was one of the outriders yesterday. As soon as Mr. Roosevelt caught sight of him he waved his gloved hand then made a trumpet of it and asked above the noise of the cheering, "Kenyon, how's those hounds of yours?"

ORATORICAL CONTEST—The High school oratorical contest will be held May 19. The contest is for the prizes given by the W. C. T. U., and was to have been held tonight.

RECALLED TIME WHEN ROUGH RIDERS DIDN'T HAVE BEANS TO EAT

A meeting occurred at the Rio Grande depot which was not on the program. It was a reunion of old companions, former rough riders.

"Hi, you! Horace, here," and Theodore Roosevelt, colonel of the rough riders, seized the hand of Horace K. Devereux and began shaking it like in his younger days he had manipulated the handle of the old college pump at Harvard. Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the national guard, P. A. Wickham, George Sharland and Devereux, all of whom had been troopers under Roosevelt, formed a little circle and began exchanging reminiscences. The colonel told of the cowboy breakfast at Hugo with evident relish and exclaimed to his former soldiers:

"And what do you think, there was old Sherman with all his gold lace and me with a top hat eating just like in the old days. I remember some breakfasts where we didn't have much to eat. Do you remember that morning when we even couldn't get beans? And I think Sherman became a Nebucadnezzar and got after the grass."

And there came questions and replies touching upon well-remembered experiences during the Cuban campaign, much laughter and clasping of hands as the president was borne toward the waiting train.

DECORATIONS AT THE ELKS CLUB CAUSED OUTBREAK

The president during his drive became enthusiastic several times. It is a notorious fact that he is somewhat short sighted. As the procession came down North Tejon street, Mayor Harris drew his attention to a decoration on the Opera house building planned by R. L. Holland, exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which has its club rooms in that building. The crowds lining the streets had already grown enthusiastic over the four lengthy posters which were suspended between the windows over the entrance to the Opera house. The letters B. P. O. E. stood boldly out while underneath the B. appeared the legend "best," underneath that of P. "president," under O. the word "on" and following E. "earth"—Best President on Earth.

When the president saw the legend he sprang up in the carriage and exclaimed in characteristic fashion, "Bully; that's great," and waved his hat enthusiastically at the crowded windows of the Opera house. The cheer that answered this demonstration could be heard for blocks and the echo seemed to roll back from Pike's Peak avenue. Everybody laughed.

AGED WOMAN MADE PRESIDENT GIFT OF A DAGUERREOTYPE

An incident at the conclusion of the drive caused those who saw it to wonder. During the confusion at the depot a white-haired woman, slight in form but clasping a gold-headed umbrella with which she pushed her way through the solid line to the presidential party, approached the assistant secretary, Barnes, who, during the illness of Secretary Loeb, is attached to the president. She handed him a package, neatly wrapped up and containing a daguerreotype of extreme historic value. Mr. Barnes did not open it but took the card tendered him and promised he would give it to the president and courteously made way, assisted by one of the secret service agents, for the aged woman. She was lost in the crowd. Mr. Barnes stated that she explained that it was one of her dearest possessions and she had saved it for the president. He would not give her name.

SHOVE WINS GOLF TROPHY.

E. P. Shove won the golf tournament which has been in progress at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club for the past few weeks yesterday afternoon by defeating Mathews in the finals with one up. The finals were played off in a 36-hole match. Mr. Shove was awarded the cut glass cocktail set offered by the club.

The golfers of the club are busily engaged in practicing for the Broadmoor cup tournament, which is to be played within the next two weeks.

The members of the polo team are also preparing for the matches to be held at Glenwood Springs and Denver later in the summer.

Cases to Come Up During May Term of District Court

A number of important cases will doubtless come up for hearing in the district court during the May term. The term commences May 18 and cases are beginning to be cited for trial by the attorneys for the respective sides. Among the cases which will doubtless be heard during the term will be the suit of Joseph B. Donovan against I. Harry Stratton, wherein judgment for $35,000 is demanded; W. H. Goshen against Joseph Ryan, wherein judgment to the amount of $1,000 is demanded as commission for the sale of the latter's ranch to the Portland Gold Mining company; F. L. Ballard, F. J. Campbell and others against John T. Milliken, L. E. Hill and the Golden Cycle company, wherein an accounting and the appointment of a receiver is asked; F. C. Chamberlain and others again Mrs. Minnie S. M. Robinson and the Robinson Drug company, in which it is sought to enjoin Mrs. Robinson from renting her property for drug store purposes and a number of criminal cases, among which will be the Trusty murder trial.

A number of cases were cited yesterday. They were J. N. Galloway vs. Dr. B. B. Grover; Mrs. Hanna Neiwander vs. Ernest Waycott; Rudolph Magill vs. the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company and Mrs. J. A. Watson vs. the Colorado Springs & Interurban Railway company.

These cases will take their place on the docket and some of them may not be called until the latter part of the term. The Golden Cycle controversy is slated for an early trial and it is understood that the Trusty murder case will come up early in the term.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

W. P. Kinney was elected a member of the board of education for a term of five years and Mrs. Florence M. Stote was elected to fill the one-year unexpired term of R. C. Thayer at the annual school election yesterday. Mr. Kinney succeeds Judge W. S. Morris, who has served his five-year term and who was not a candidate for re-election. Mrs. Stote succeeds herself, having been appointed a member of the board at the time of Mr. Thayer's resignation several months ago.

The election yesterday was very quiet compared with the school elections of former years. Only 73 votes were cast. The polling places, the High school, the Steele school, the Washington school and the Lowell school, were opened at 12 o'clock noon and the ballot boxes were closed at 6 o'clock. The light vote is attributed to the lack of opposing candidates and the visit of President Roosevelt.

At 8 o'clock last evening a citizens' meeting was held, as is required by law. Secretary Thompson called the meeting to order, after which E. O. Hemenway was named as chairman and Mr. Thompson as secretary. There being no business to come before the meeting an adjournment was taken, and the formality was dispensed with. The new board will meet next Tuesday evening, the regular meeting night, and effect an organization.

Work on the County Roads Will Occupy the Summer Season.

Within the next two or three weeks work will begin on the county roads and the road men in the employ of the county will start out for the remoter districts. During the last few years a great many new settlers have taken up land within the county and roads are being demanded from all sections.

The first work of the road-makers will be the construction of the long contemplated bridge over the Fountain Creek at Ute pass. This bridge was to have been built last year but the funds at the disposal of the county were not sufficient to warrant the expenditure required and its construction was deferred until this year.

Regular camps are established by the road-makers during the summer season and it is seldom that the men get back to the city during that time. The work necessary on the county roads is becoming more and more every year as new settlers are moving in and the commissioners find it necessary to increase the force with each season. Practically no work is done during the winter months owing to the severity of the weather in the open country, and a whole year's work must be crowded into the summer season.

Rapid Growth of Western Cities Causes Work and Annoyance in Postoffice Department.

Gazette's Special Washington Letter

Senator Martin of Virginia Mentioned for Chairman of National Democratic Committee.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The rapid growth of western cities is causing a great deal of work and some annoyance in the postoffice department. Of the hundred offices at which city free delivery service will be installed during the second quarter of 1903, the majority are located in towns west of the Mississippi. It is a notable fact that western cities come into existence with all the modern improvements, electric lights, paved sidewalks, numbered houses, etc., and have no difficulty in securing complete postal service, while many eastern cities decades older are not provided with the same accommodation, for the reason that their streets are as devious and unkept as when they were nothing more than village lanes. The great obstacle to efficient free delivery service in many western towns has been the inability to obtain men to act as mail carriers. Quite recently the postmaster at El Paso, Tex., wrote to the first assistant postmaster general at Washington that his carriers could not take their annual vacation because he had no substitute carriers on his rolls. He was instructed to find suitable men among the citizens of his city and appoint them as letter carriers temporarily, in order that his regular carriers might not be deprived of the leave of absence to which, under the rules of the postal service, they were entitled. The El Paso postmaster lost no time in replying that it was impossible to obtain temporary employes of any character, that "El Paso is on the crest of the wave of prosperity, and there are no idle young men in the city." Unfortunately, for the free delivery service in the west, the salaries offered to mail carriers do not compare favorably with what may be earned by able-bodied men in private employ.

UNIQUE STORY.

Under the clever title of "Milliner to a Mouse," Mr. G. S. Hopkins, a former resident of Colorado, has written a story of Washington life that affords much instruction as well as amusement. The love tale is merely the thread on which he has strung a half dozen or more pen portraits of the types that go to make up the startling society of the national capital. He is not always kind, yet even his sarcasm is gentle. His picture of the newly arrived member from the woods, and his sketch of the department clerk kotowing for invitations to fashionable houses while he frequents the cheapest restaurants in order that his credit with the best tailor in town may not suffer, are delightfully real. Mr. Hopkins says that the object of the book is to make Americans proud of their capital, and his descriptions of the avenues and squares, the fine old houses, and their finer occupants, must surely accomplish a little of the author's desire.

TWO CABINET MEMBERS.

Probably the two cabinet officers who stand nearest to the western two-thirds of the United States are the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. Hon. James Wilson has been spoken of by those who know as the best agricultural secretary who has yet filled that office. His methods are best described by a hint as to his way of working. He simply takes off his coat, takes hold and doesn't let go until he has accomplished everything he has undertaken. His great hobby is the statistics of exports and imports, which his friend and colleague, the secretary of the treasury, collects and tabulates for the mystification of the public. These figures, so meaningless to the average Philistine, are full of sweet possibilities to the Hon. James Wilson. If they show that any other country is exporting better potatoes, or raising more sugar beets than come out of the Rocky Mountain region, there is a special agent in Colorado or Utah making most aggressive inquiries before a week has passed. Recently Mr. Wilson discovered that Holland sent to this country annually tulip and hyacinth bulbs valued at over $1,000,000. After rapid interviews with the weather bureau and the soils division, an experiment with these bulbs was made in the northwestern part of the state of Washington. It is anticipated that Holland will shortly tremble for her tulip trade. This is only an instance of the secretary's prompt action in endeavoring to increase and diversify the production of the country.

YOUNGEST HOUSEHOLDER.

The youngest householder in the capital is Master Walker Blaine Beale, and the property which has recently been deeded to him by his father is the famous Decatur house on Lafayette square. Its construction followed that of the White house, which was the first house built on the square. It was built in 1819 by Commodore Decatur. It was in this house, stupid enough on the exterior, that the commodore gave the famous party to Mrs. Gouverneur, the daughter of President Monroe, and it was from its doors that he walked the next morning to fight the duel near Bladensburg, in which he was mortally wounded, his opponent being Commodore James Barron, and it was in this house he died the evening of the day of the encounter. Since then it has been successively the Russian embassy, the home of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, Sir Charles Vaughan, the British minister, and Baron Hyde de Neuville, and lastly General Edw. Fitzgerald Beale, from whom it has come to his grandson.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

The new Chinese minister to the United States not only intends representing his country in a diplomatic capacity, but as a promoter of education. He has brought with him to Washington a score or more of young men or boys who will learn our language, institutions and methods, and will go back to the orient to become part of "Young China." Later more young men will come, and they in turn will take a hand in leavening the lump of celestial stagnation with the essence of progress.

The new minister thinks it a great drawback to the Chinese in this country that they do not all understand the English language, and an equal drawback to Americans in China that they do not understand the Chinese language. He is going to do his part towards supplying a remedy, and will urge all of his people in the United States not only to learn our language, but to study our business methods and institutions. Closer commercial relations between China and the United States will follow, and Sir Chen-tung Lian Cheng believes both countries will be materially benefited.

TIMBER FOR DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

United States Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia is mentioned as an available man for chairman of the national Democratic committee in the next presidential campaign. Senator Martin is a close personal friend of Senator Gorman, and is somewhat of the same type of man, not only in looks but in methods of work in political matters. He is energetic, courteous, earnest and able. He is conservative, though an ardent Democrat. In a recent interview Senator Martin declared that the tariff would be the leading issue in the next campaign, but that the Democrats should advocate a conservative revision, "one that would not disturb and alarm the substantial business and progress of the country." He said that what is known as the "Iowa idea" seemed to meet the requirements. If Senator Martin is made chairman of the national committee, he will, with Senator Gorman at his elbow, conduct a campaign which will be certain to cause the Republican leaders to do some tall hustling to save their party.

THE MONITOR WYOMING.

Senator Warren of Wyoming is making a determined effort to have the monitor Wyoming rechristened, and his attempt has the approval of the secretary of the navy. It is not long since the Wyoming was launched, but even at the time of her construction she had passed into a type of war vessels that is looked upon as obsolete, and is rapidly disappearing from the navies of the great powers. Such craft are almost useless in general warfare, their only utility being in defending harbors. Sampson, after his campaign in Cuban waters during the Spanish-American war, pronounced them very inefficient. They are too slow-going to keep up with a fleet, and they furnish so poor a foundation for their immense guns that in heavy swells they are nearly useless. Congress has a weakness for monitors because they are an American invention, but the idea that we need only defensive armament is losing ground, so, while the monitor Wyoming cost nearly a million dollars, she is not looked upon as a success, and the senator from the state for which she is named is trying to have her rechristened. At the same time he does not want Wyoming to be entirely unrepresented in the navy, and so he has started the ball rolling for a new battleship that shall be named for his state. As he is most persistent when he goes after anything, it is very probable that one of the four new battleships will be christened by one of Wyoming's daughters, though the senator will have to persuade congress to pass a bill relieving the unhappy monitor of her present title and giving her a new name first.

TEA CULTURE IN AMERICA.

The tea culture which has recently been introduced in this country, and in which western people are particularly interested as an experiment which will owe much of its success to irrigation, owes its introduction to Dr. Edward Bedloe of Philadelphia. Dr. Bedloe has been consul at Canton and other of the eastern cities, and is a world-wide traveler. He is at present much interested in the raw silk industry, and is eagerly watching for an opening by which he may induce capitalists to promote the industry in this country. He says, "We import over $80,000,000 of raw silk every year which might just as well be raised in the middle and southern states. The labor is lighter than sewing or gardening, and is admirably suited to women and children. It requires little time and no costly apparatus. For the exertion required it would pay better than any other industry. If established on a large scale, it would give employment to over half a million people, paying each at least a couple of hundred dollars a year. Best of all, the time consumed would not interfere with any other work, and so the revenue derived would be 'velvet.' As to the tea industry, Dr. Shepard, to whom I sent seed from Formosa, has demonstrated in South Carolina that our country can produce the best tea, and there is a big stretch of country in which it can be properly grown."

The Shocking Conduct of Job Hominy

From the Almost Veracious Memoirs of Oliver Thumm

LIGHTNING never did a more curious trick than the prank it played on Job Hominy. Job was building a greenhouse in his back lot one afternoon when the thing happened that made him the most valuable museum freak in the country. He had part of the framework up and was standing on a box of glass with a long iron rod in his hand when his wife called to him from the house.

"Job," said she, "there's an awful storm coming up. You come right in before you get that new shirt wet."

Job looked up at the black and white clouds overhead and set his jaws in that contrary way of his.

"I'm willing to take off the shirt," he said, "but I'll be dratted if I come in till I get good and ready!"

Just then a big, purple bolt of lightning shot out of the clouds and ran down the long iron rod into Job's lanky body, filling him chockful of the busiest electricity that could be manufactured on so short a notice.

"Mercy me," shrieked Mrs. Hominy, "it's a judgment on Job for swearing that way! I hope it didn't burn that new shirt!" and she ran out to see if he was hurt.

But he wasn't. Barring a little scorched place on both hands, where the current had come in, he hadn't been harmed a particle, that is, so far as anybody could see. He just stood stock still for a little bit, sort of stunned, you know, then he batted his eyes real hard, found out he was still alive, and said:

"By Jinks, it never touched me!"

He dropped the iron rod and got down off the box of glass. His wife ran up and put her hands on his shoulders, but that's as far as she got. Her arms were nearly jerked from their sockets and she jumped back with a scream that brought out all the neighbors. Job's little daughter came running to him and he started to take her up. She screamed the minute he touched her and fell on the ground, flopping like a chicken with its head cut off. A little puppy he had just begun to train sprang up against his leg, jumped about four feet in the air with a howl of pain and fell dead.

Job was just a human storage battery, that's all. Standing on all that glass he had been insulated and kept the whole bolt of electricity in his body. He was brimming full of it from head to foot and it wasn't safe to go near him, much less touch him.

At first it was mighty inconvenient. His wife had to stand on a glass plate to kiss him, the bed had to be put on insulators, he had to wear rubber gloves to shake hands, and there wasn't an hour of the day that you couldn't get a blue spark out of him if you should happen to want one.

And he never got over it, even to the day of his death. He was not only a 170-pound storage battery, but a human accumulator as well. His whole system had undergone some kind of a change and he just naturally absorbed electricity out of the earth and the air, and, no matter how hard he tried, he couldn't empty himself of it.

It wasn't until after he'd shocked his family and the neighbors over and over that it was found out what a handy thing had happened to him after all. An electric light socket got out of whack in his house and a man came to fix it. While he had the bulb out he handed it to Job to hold and Job happened to put his two thumbs on the connections. The light lit right up and glowed bright as day! Just then Mrs. Hominy came into the room and it was all over with Job.

"Well, if that ain't nice!" she said. "Young man, you just go right back and tell the electric light people to take out their wire."

"Take out their wire!" said Job. "Why, what for?"

"What for, Job Hominy! Well, you are dumb! Why, from now on you'll stay in the house every evening and be of some use to your family. We'll just hitch the wires to you and have all the light we want."

At first Job was rather tickled with the idea and he had a lot of traps made right away. He had an electric lantern for use about the barn that was lit the minute he picked it up and went out as quick as he let go of it; he had a light bulb let into the front of his hat and used it to read by as he came home in the dim street cars, and he had one made into a reading cap at home; he got a motor for the corn sheller and the feed chopper and, for a time, he was tickled to death with his own handiness.

But Mrs. Hominy took that out of him. She was a woman who knew a good thing when she saw it and she lost no time getting her money's worth out of Job. It was all right to hitch the wires to him the minute he came to supper and set him right to work to lighting up the house and furnishing the power for an electric heater and cooker; when she got a motor for the sewing machine and the washing machine and kept him at home every minute that he wasn't working, to run the different contraptions she had around the house, he began to get tired of it; but when she put a rocking attachment to the cradle and began to take current from him even while he slept he raised such a rumpus that Mrs. Hominy drove him out of the house at 11 o'clock at night.

Job didn't come back. He was so tearing mad that, as he went down the street, a steady stream of blue sparks trailed out behind him and a stranger, standing in front of the hotel with Sam Feeder, the proprietor, naturally wanted to know what it all meant.

"Why, that's Job Hominy, the human storage battery, and he's ripping mad, that's all," said Sam. "I'll call him back and introduce you."

"Do," said the stranger.

"Oh Job!" called Sam, "come back here and shake hands with my particular friend, Mr. —— Mr. ——"

"Goldheimer," whispered the stranger, "Julius Goldheimer."

"—— My particular —— er —— acquaintance, Mr. Goldheimer," said Sam, and he tipped Job the wink. "Shake hands with him."

Well, Job was out of humor anyhow, so he shook hands, barehanded, with the stranger. Mr. Goldheimer went up in the air and swore in four dialects.

"You'll do!" he yelled, as he got his hand loose and run his fingers through his hair to give it a chance to curl up evenly again. "I'll give you a thousand dollars a week and expenses to make my museum circuit."

"A thousand dollars a week!" gasped Job.

"Sure!" A thousand dollars a week—on the bills—and a hundred of it in real money. You're worth it."

"Oh!" said Job, "Is that the way it's done?"

"Sure!" said Mr. Goldheimer, "and understand you get the hundred. Every Monday.

"And you pay all the expenses?"

"Sure! I pay all the expenses except the hotel bills and railroad fare."

"Oh!" said Job. Is that the way it is it's done?"

"Sure!" said Mr. Goldheimer. "Just come inside and we'll fix up the contract."

So Job became a thousand dollar a week attraction. He learned to wear a turn-over stand-up collar every day, and to go around with his shoes shined all the time. He got him an electric automobile and run it with his own power, and cut a big splurge for about a year.

But the museum business proved to be his ruin. He got uppish because he was the most dangerous man in the world and he cultivated the hasty temper that he had never dared to show while he was living with Mrs. Hominy. He got to be known as the meanest man on the circuit and the other freaks hated him. It was his habit, when he was first introduced to them, to always shake hands and give them a shock that nearly raised them off their feet, and it was a bad thing for most of them. The fat lady lost 27 pounds after shaking hands with him, and the ossified man began to chip off at a terrible rate the day he met him; the Circassian beauty's own hair rose up so straight that she couldn't keep her bushy wig on, and the tattooed man's stencils all peeled off. It was just cussed meanness, but it was his way of joking and he enjoyed it a heap. Fully three-fourths of the jokes in the world are on this principle.

It was the India Rubber man who finally tooted the whistle for Job. He was, of course, electricity proof and when Job shook hands with him nothing happened. It was a terrible annoyance to Job and when the India Rubber man found it out and heard of Job's record from the other freaks, he just spent his time rubbing it in.

You see, Job made an announcement from his platform, at every performance that he'd give $5 to any man who could shake hands with him and not squirm. Lots of people tried it but they never earned the money, though they made lots of fun for the crowd. The trick made Job the most popular, with the public, of any freak in the museum business, so the India Rubber man threw the kibosh into it. Just about the time Job would make this offer the India Rubber man would stroll up in his street clothes, looking like any other man, and insist on shaking hands. He'd stand there and hold Job's hand for a long time, chuckling in a way that made Job's blood boil, then demand his $5. Job used to nearly wear himself out trying to shock that man, throwing all his force into the handshake, but it did no good. The longer this went on the wilder Job got, and he finally had to cut out the trick. He hated the India Rubber man so hard that he'd go to bed and dream about strangling him, or something of that sort, and when a man reaches that point he needs a keeper.

One day Job's chance came. The India Rubber man cut his hands, and the minute Job saw the blood it flashed across him that it was only the man's skin that was electricity proof. With a roar like a hyena he sprang at the India Rubber man, flashing sparks all over him, and the two went to the floor. Over and over they rolled, Job with both the India Rubber man's hands locked tightly in his own and a steady stream of blue sparks flying in every direction. There was a strong smell of burning rubber and when Job finally let go the India Rubber man rolled over dead.

The manager of the museum telephoned for the police but, when they came, one grab at Job was enough for them and Job was left alone in his glory, running amuck in the place, a raving wild man and boasting that no regiment of police could take him. The sergeant of police, however, got his dander up and telephoned for four policemen in rubber diving suits, and when they arrived it was all over with Job. They threw him into jail and the iron sapped his electricity away to a considerable extent, though it made it uncomfortable for the other prisoners in his row. When they brought him out for trial the bailiff wore a mackintosh and rubber gloves but they were hardly necessary.

The trial was short. They proved that this electricity was a sort of concealed weapon and that Job was a dangerous man to be allowed to live. He got murder in the first degree.

When they went to electrocute him the electrician put on just about four times the current and shot it into Job. Job just drew a long breath and smiled. He had been drained of electricity so long that he was weak and this bolt was only like a drink of whisky to him. The electrician doubled the current and gave him another dose. Job only straightened up in his chair and closed his eyes in ecstacy. The electrician turned on all the power he had and poured it into Job. A stream of sparks began to shoot from him but that was all. It never feased him. The electrician was puzzled and he was aggravated, too. He studied a long time and then a happy idea struck him.

"I'll be dinged if I don't fix you this time!" he said, and he went out and started the machine backwards.

That finished Job!

When they laid him out in his coffin he was as dry of electricity as an old gum shoe, but by the time he got home to his widow he had accumulated until they had to put glass handles on his coffin to protect the pallbearers.

Mrs. Hominy was a sensible-minded woman and she couldn't see any use in wasting Job, so she had him buried under the house and run wires down to him. Job lighted the place and run the sewing and washing machines and other contraptions for nearly three years after that. But one day the widow got married and I guess it riled up Job's ghost, so that he got his wires crossed, or something like that. Anyway the house burned down the night of the wedding and the widow sold the lot and moved away. She left Job behind when she went and people don't bother around that lot much after night, now.

Chairs That Brought $1000 Each

THE bidding yesterday—the third day of the sale—for articles in the Grim collection of antiquities at the Fourth regiment armory was full of striking incidents, says the Baltimore Sun, which kept those in attendance in a state of excitement, and one lot brought prices that got everybody on his feet, and when the competition among the bidders finally stopped at $8,000 for the lot, great cheering and applause ensued, and a scene extraordinary for an auction room was presented.

The successful bidder was Mr. C. H. Pond of New York, the dealer who attracted attention at the first day's sale by his determined bidding for the Chippendale chaires in the first lot. His most notable purchase on that day was a single chair—Chippendale, of course, and elaborately carved—for which he paid $300. And next in order was his purchase for $660 of a set of six chairs of the same kind.

The prize which he was bent on possessing yesterday was the Chippendale chairs in the Francis Scott Key collection, and he secured them on a bid of $1,000 per chair. To the eye of the ordinary mortal they seemed to be simply chairs, only this and nothing more. They were graceful in design, of course, for were they not Chippendales? But if the truth, the whole truth, be confessed to the aforementioned ordinary mortal they did not compare in elaboration to the $300 chairs of the first day's sale. But there were eight of them—and that made a difference, so those who know say.

Tenderly, carefully, one by one, the Key Chippendales were placed on the red-covered auctioneer's platform. Mr. O. A. Kirkland, the auctioneer, sat down on the platform in an ordinary pine chair, some little distance back of the celebrities. He gazed for a few minutes quietly and calmly at the lot.

"These are the Key chairs," he remarked in a low tone, as though telling himself a choice secret. "These are the Key chairs, the Key chairs, the Key chairs," in slightly louder accents.

Still, in the same sepulchral tones, he continued:

"This is lot 774"—reading from the catalogue in a sing-song fashion, and with the most melancholy inflection—"eight fine arm chairs, once owned by Francis Scott Key, of 'Star-Spangled Banner' fame. One of the handsomest and most delicately carved chairs ever created by Chippendale. Only 12 of these chairs were brought to this country."

Remaining seated, he casually asked the company if anybody wished to bid. Somebody asked if the set was to be sold as a whole or in individual pieces, and Mr. Willar offered $2,000 for the lot. This was not considered, and after some slight discussion it was declared that the bidding should be by the piece, purchasers to have the privilege of buying lots of two, four, six or eight pieces, but not one, three, five or seven.

That matter settled, bids were asked for. "Funf und zwanzig thaler," a German near the front offered, and at the same moment Mr. Kirkland caught the offer of $300.

"What, apiece?" the German questioned, dropping into English.

"Three hundred dollars apiece, of course," from Mr. Kirkland.

"I don't see why, 'of course,' "grumbled the first bidder.

From $800 to $500 the bid jumped quickly, and by this time Mr. Kirkland was on his feet, beginning to take notice again, after his period of suspended animation. He gesticulated with right hand, then left hand, as though moved by invisible clockwork, as the bids from one quarter were quickly followed by an increase from the other side.

A group of Baltimore dealers occupied the foreground to the left of the auctioneer, and way, far to the background the opposing force in the person of Mr. Pond held his ground.

"Seven hundred dollars! Do I hear $725?" came in sweetly alluring tones from the auctioneer. "Fifty! Seventy-five! Eighty! Hundred! Gentlemen, did you say eight-fifty? Nine hundred? Twenty-five, fifty, one thousand!"

The $1,000 Point Rounded.

Mr. Kirkland's arms had been moving like a rapidly-moving see-saw in response to the quick succession of bids, the gentleman in the rear going one better than his competitors at every turn. When he rounded the $1,000 point the director of the sale paused. The assemblage of society folk, curio hunters, dealers and connoisseurs had grown more and more interested at each stage in the contest.

At this point half of the people who were occupying the chairs in the upper part of the hall stood up and turned around to have a look at the intrepid bidder in the rear of the hall. The gentleman in question—a white-haired, well-knit figure, slightly above medium height, in a dark, invisible plaid business suit—stood there cool and unruffled, apparently. His coat was thrown back, showing a wide expanse of light-gray waistcoat and giving a glimpse of immaculate linen and black tie. His hat, like his waistcoat, was of a very pale shade of gray—almost white—and the only evidence of excitement in his appearance was indicated by the position of his head covering, which had been pushed back about as far as it could be possible for a piece of headgear to go and yet not fall off. The almost open-mouthed staring of the assemblage appeared to embarrass him slightly, and he seemed relieved when the ordeal was over.

But the sale had not been completed yet, and after a sufficient interval had been granted for inspection of the gentleman who was willing to give $1,000 apiece for plain, ordinary chairs, "Joe" Winkler and the rest of Mr. Kirkland's right-hand guards brought order out of chaos by politely, but firmly, requesting the gentlemen and ladies who were standing to sit down and compose themselves.

A Pause; Then Applause.

The news that it was going against the group of dealers to the left was broken to them gently.

"Gentlemen, it's against this little combination here—a nice combination, too," Mr. Kirkland explained, sympathetically. "You may have 60 seconds for reflection."

A solemn pause during the time agreed upon followed, broken only by the remarks of an interested spectator: "No use in going against your friend Pierpont in the rear!"

As the "nice little combination to the left" evidently felt so likewise, no response was made to the auctioneer's request at the close of the promised 60 seconds for reflection for something over $1,000.

"It goes to you, Mr. Pond," said Mr. Kirkland, and the question "How many?" that followed was the answer in a flash by "the entire lot" from the gentleman in the rear.

A storm of applause and cheers followed the announcement and somebody near the desk at which the clerks sat with their big books in front of them, in which they recorded the sales, proposed that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be sung, but nobody had courage to start it.

It was rumored that Mr. Pond was buying for some of the Goulds, but he refused to disclose the name of the person for whom he was acting.

After the sale was completed he was surrounded by a crowd of men, who shook hands with him and congratulated him and asked questions. He acknowledged that $1,000 apiece had not been his limit and that he had been instructed to get the chairs at any price. He said that, apart from any historic interest which the chairs might possess a complete set of old Chippendales was such a rarity that it was worth almost anything that might be asked for it.

TREASURE FOR SOMEBODY.

Season Ticket to the World's Fair to the Person Who Catches a Wild Balloon.

A curious feature of the fireworks program during the dedication ceremonies at the World's fair, St. Louis, will be the release of a large balloon made of the finest and lightest oil silk, and filled with the best quality of hydrogen. To this balloon will be attached, under proper safeguards to prevent injury, a notice directed to the finder that on return of the notice to the exposition officials a season pass to the fair will be given. It is estimated that the balloon under moderately favorable conditions will travel a thousand miles before returning to earth. It is likely that much interest will be displayed on the night of the balloon's release as to the direction of the wind and that localities in the fortunate direction will be on the lookout for the treasure laden messenger.

When Steamboats Sailed Up to St. Louis Streets

Destruction caused by the present floods recalls times when high water was not confined to districts below the city, but when the levee here was flooded, and when the boats found no difficulty in landing their cargoes at the foot of the various streets. Memorable are the great floods of 1844 and 1858 in which the river reached the highest stages ever known here.

The high water of 1858 is especially well remembered here, and probably the sole photo which exists of the levee at that period is now in the possession of Emil Cherie, the barber at No. 126 Olive street, who has occupied that site, or one immediately opposite, for more than 45 years. In the course of the great flood in '58, Mr. Cherie took one of the few photos of the levee.

At that time the water in the local channel measured 36 feet nine inches, the highest, with but one expection ever recorded here. Boats came directly to the streets to land their cargo, and some were able to swing their gangways across to the front windows of buildings along the levee, thus discharging freight directly in the warehouses.

One boat was actually able to proceed a few feet up Olive street, her gang plank extending half way up to what is now Main street. The first floors of all the buildings along the river front were flooded, the water standing three feet deep in most of them.

There was no trestle in those days, and the high water enabled the boats to come close up to the foot of the streets. The wharfboats could be dispensed with altogether, if necessary, although many steamers preferred to discharge their freight on the wharfboats, the goods being thence carried across on temporary bridges.

Photography was not at a high stage of development in those days, and the amateur photographer was almost unknown. Mr. Cherie was probably the only follower of the amusement in the city.

As an illustration of the difficulties under which the picture taker of those days labored, it may be mentioned that he had to construct all his own appliances for developing and printing, such articles being then manufactured only by the professional daguerreotypers for their own use.

He was unable to secure clear glass of large enough size to take a satisfactory photo. He took the photograph from a point a little below Pine street, the foremost boat in the picture being broadside to the foot of that thoroughfare.

As a comparison with other floods, it may be mentioned that the great rise of 1844 gave a depth of 41 feet 9½ inches in cannel at the foot of Market street. The flood of 1858, showed 36 feet nine inches, and the flood of 1851 showed 36 feet six inches. In 1883 the river rose to 34 feet four inches, while the flood of 1892 came fairly close to this latter figure, touching 35 feet.

In spite of its age, the protograph which hangs in Mr. Cherie's shop is still perfectly clear in all its details.—(St. Louis Republic.

A letter from the New Jersey commission states that the additional appropriation of $50,000 asked for has been granted by the legislature. As $50,000 had been voted by the preceding legislature, New Jersey will have $100,000 to spend on a state exhibit at the World's fair.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CRIPPLE CREEK LOOKING UP.

TWO splendid items of news came from Cripple Creek yesterday. One of these was to the effect that the Independence mine under the direction of Superintendent Cornish, had opened up a good pay zone below the 900-foot level. Development shows that the strike is of liberal dimensions, and that part of the ore runs very well. It will be gratifying to know that this great mine in addition to the immense amount of ore which it has already yielded, will continue to be a large shipper at great depth.

Another strike of especial interest to the Cripple Creek end of the district is reported from the property of the Cripple Creek Enterprise company. The streak is said to be twelve inches wide, and runs $100 per ton. The shaft is close to the center of town, and it would be a novel as well as interesting sight to have a good paying property in the heart of the city.

Well known Cripple Creek men are putting the May output as high as 2,000 tons a day, and when the Stratton properties are under lease, they anticipate an additional 500 tons daily. There seems no reason, therefore, why Cripple Creek in 1903, despite numerous drawbacks, should not equal if not surpass the record of the previous year.

DAMAGE TO COLORADO FRUIT.

AS might have been expected, the storms of the last few days accompanied by the sudden drop in temperature, have been severe upon the fruit crop in nearly all sections of the state east of the main range. In Larimer and Weld counties and in the Arkansas valley thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been done. The bursting buds were nipped by the frost, and in some instances a total failure will result. The only fortunate circumstance in connection with this destruction is that the accompanying rain and snow was so greatly needed that it will compensate in a measure by giving much needed moisture to grains and vegetables.

Colorado weather during April and May is decidedly uncertain. It may seem for a time as though we were in midsummer, and yet within 48 hours a blizzard will come from the snow-capped peaks, and endanger all the early blooms. A great many imported shrubs and trees never seem to learn the lesson, but the cottonwood which has been in the country for many generations, never puts forth its leaves until the middle of May.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

RATSEY, the English sailmaker, is in bad odor with his countrymen over his alleged acceptance of an order to make sails for the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia, the boats which will probably contest for the honor of meeting the Shamrock III. in contest for the America's cup.

The British sporting public appear to think that the firm of Ratsey & Lapthorn have committed a gross breach of international etiquette in accepting the order, for the new American boat will not be a purely home product, but in one important particular of foreign make.

The Yachting World, published in London, says in a recent issue:

"Anglo-Saxon yachtsmen will regret to hear that the forthcoming contest for the America's cup has practically lost its international character owing to the acceptance of an order for a new suit of sails for one of the defenders by Ratsey & Lapthorn of Cowes and City Island. Since they happen to be the only individuals other than the actual designer and owner of the challenger who possessed the actual measurements of her sail plate, they have data unsurpassed in the history of sport."

Continuing, the paper adds that the challenger's outfit at present includes blocks of American manufacture, but points out that those neither increase nor decrease a yacht's speed, while the sails are so important that one of the leading American yacht clubs estimates them to be more important than the hull.

"What would American yachtsmen think," the Yaching World goes on, "if the owner of the Shamrock III. approached Herreshoff to obtain a design for a challenger, which he is at perfect liberty to do?" In conclusion the paper says it trusts that "those responsible for the sailing of the defender will abandon their intention of using anything in the defense of the cup which can be identified with Great Britain."

From other sources it has been learned that Mr. Ratsey promised never to make sails for the defender while Sir Thomas was challenging for the cup.

Well, whether Ratsey promised to make sails only for the British boat or not it would be gratifying if the owners of the new Reliance would secure an outfit of sails of purely American manufacture, in order that when the victory is won, her owners may be able to say that from stem to stern, from keel to maintop, she was entirely an American product.

THE GOVERNOR IN ST. LOUIS.

IT may be a matter of casual interest to the general public to know just how Governor Peabody and his staff of colonels felt over their treatment at St. Louis. The Denver News has declared that he was so indignant that he was almost ready to walk out of town without waiting for the ordinary method of transportation. The Denver Republican quoted the governor as saying, that, of course, he would have liked a little better quarters, but he knew that during a crush of this kind it was impossible for every one to have the best. He was chiefly exercised over the change in the location of the Colorado building.

It would be very interesting if these Denver papers could at some time or other, by some hook or crook, print a statement of facts upon which both would agree. But perhaps they are so greatly exercised over getting a new charter that they have come to the conclusion that whenever the other paper prints an item that it is prima facie evidence that it is incorrect.

The cow punchers of Hugo won out after all in their determination to have the president take a cowboy breakfast with them. Though the train was only scheduled to stop three minutes the odor of juicy beefsteaks and coffee and biscuits proved too much for him and the schedule was broken then and there. No doubt he enjoyed it more than he does the average ten-course dinner.

The funniest situation which has prevailed at Harvard university for a good many years is an indignation meeting held by the students because the college police confiscated their stolen signboards. Has a college man no rights?

GETTING TOO MUCH PROTECTION.

IT IS a somewhat remarkable fact that a vast majority of the dealers in and manufacturers of shoes and leather in the large eastern states have united in a strong plea for the total abolition of all duties on these products.

When one remembers that shoes and leather and hides have for years been regarded as "infant industries" and as such were entitled to the benefit of "protection," the deliverance of these dealers is all the more notable.

Their action, sifted down, simply amounts to this: Give them the free raw material to work upon and they will place their manufactured product in competition with any in the world. Give them free hides and they will willingly consent to free boots and shoes. The president of a leading shoe manufacturing concern in a recent address showed that in point of fact shoe manufacturing in this country needed no protection against foreign competition, even while the present burden is put upon its raw material. This is an illustration from the experience of a single industry, but the reasoning of the speaker applies as well to other manufacturing industries wherever located. That which relates to the cost of raw material is sufficiently obvious. In a policy which was intended to foster manufacturing there could be no greater absurdity than duties upon the materials that enter into its processes. The cost of these is a factor that no skill or enterprise on the part of the manufacturer can modify, and any tax imposed upon them simply adds so much to that cost and puts a handicap upon the industry that is supposed to be fostered. This is the way the leather and woolen industries have been treated in this country. The former has flourished in spite of it on account of the superior machinery and workmanship which have been developed, while the latter is having a hopeless struggle because foreign manufacturers have had a long start and a higher development and get their material at a lower cost.

So far as the tariff on hides and leather is concerned it is indefensible. It adds nothing to the profits of stock growing and its only "protection" is for packers who are already immensely wealthy, and who are enabled by this tariff to add something to the cost of living of every man, woman and child in the country.

AN IMMENSE RESERVOIR.

SOME idea of the size of government operations in regard to reservoir sites is found in the announced determination to build the Hudson reservoir in Arizona. This reservoir will be the greatest in the world. It will irrigate 300,000 acres of land and will be larger than the combined area of the old Croton reservoir in New York, the Fairmount Park reservoir in Philadelphia and the great Bear Valley reservoir in California.

The department has been making extended investigations and all its experts agree that the Tonto Basin, or Hudson site as it is called, presents all the desirable features which could be asked for. The lay of the land is right; there is an abundance of flood water; 1,000,000 acres of land are already under cultivation and 200,000 more will be reclaimed by means of this act.

The cost of the operation will be about $2,000,000 but this money will be more than returned to government in the sale of lands and it will provide homes for thousands of self-respecting, independent American citizens.

THE TARIFF AND THE SHEEP.

FOR A LONG time the people of the country have been urged to support the tariff on woolen goods as well as the tariff on raw wool in order to promote home and "infant industries." It is, therefore, rather enlightening to find out just what our woolen goods consist of. This is revealed in a prize contest instituted by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The prize was offered for the best form of "cost calculation of a yard of woolen goods." A recent issue of this journal presents the following constituent items of stock for the "face warp" of woolen goods as follows:

"Thirty per cent wool, 30 per cent shoddy, 40 per cent cotton."

For "back filling" the constituents are as follows:

"Twenty-five per cent waste, 65 per cent shoddy, 10 per cent wool."

This inside information, which, it must be conceded, is absolutely authentic, gives an interesting insight into the manner in which the highly protected manufacturers are making woolen goods for sale to the general public. The tariff not only prevents genuine woolens from being brought into the country, but enables manufacturers to palm off material which, by their own confession, is more than half shoddy and cotton. It is enough to make the most hardened protectionist look rather sheepish.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AFFAIR.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the School of Mines have "taken the bull by the horns," so to speak, and have decided to accept the resignation of the president of the institution and all members of the faculty.

This action was taken after an extended hearing in which all sides of the case were presented, and the charges and counter charges fully ventilated.

The fact of the case appears to be that there is such a spirit of inharmony and rebellion at this school that no other decision could be safely arrived at.

This spirit has come up from students to faculty until it seemed clear to the trustees that the situation could only be solved by a clean sweep including the president, with whom the faculty would not work, and of the faculty, who disapproved of the president.

It is to be hoped that this decisive action will clear the atmosphere of this school, a condition which has been sadly needed for several years. And it is further to be hoped that when the new president and faculty have been selected after due consideration, that the trustees will stand by them to the end in their efforts to maintain discipline and a high standard of education, and that any organized efforts to injure the school either by faculty or students will meet with summary rebuke.

One of the New York newspapers has hit upon the phrase "the alternating current of law in this state." This appears to be pretty "pat." The way in which one court in that state has been reversing the other must have a tendency to get lawyers and litigants pretty well tangled up. In two important cases recently, the eight-hour law and the franchise case, the court of appeals has reversed the supreme court, which in turn reversed the lower court. So, then, legislators and people can never be quite sure until the last word is said.

The president's Colorado day began at sunrise and lasted till long after sundown. In fact, it was after midnight when the last hurrah was given him.

SHORT STORIES

Just a Graft.

"You seem prosperous," said the Plain-Clothes-Man, who had managed to gain admission to the joint. "Now, if City Hall should learn of—"

"O!" interrupted the gambler, "City Hall will never close up my place, I'll bet you."

"Put up or shut up!" retorted the other, significantly, as he displayed his badge.

The gambler promptly "put up," and City Hall never knew.—(Public Ledger.

His Curiosity Gratified.

"When I marry a rich man and take to eating in restaurants myself instead of waiting on other people who eat there I don't intend to talk about anything but the weather, and I shall discuss that with a great deal of caution," said waitress No. 19. "I shall be thus guarded in my remarks because I think it bad form to give my family affairs away before folks the way most people do when dining and lunching away from home.

"I remember, for instance, the case of the man and woman who couldn't agree to get married on account of their relatives. They sat here for two solid hours talking it over. He had three children which she didn't want to be bothered with, and she had a mother that he didn't want hanging around. Much as they seemed to care for each other, neither would accept the other's incumbrances. The argument waxed pretty hot at times, and they went away still in fighting mood.

"Several months after that the woman came in one day alone. She sat at my table. I was devoured with curiosity and finally, at the risk of losing my place, I spoke to her.

"'It has been a long time since you were here,' I said.

"She was surprised, but she did not get angry.

"'Yes, she said, 'it has been a long while. I am surprised that you remember me.'

"'Oh, I could never forget you,' I said. 'You were here with a gentleman, and you sat here talking about his children and your mother.'

"That was an awfully nervy thing to do, but still she didn't get mad.

"'Yes,' she said, 'I remember that day.'

"She stopped as if that ended it, but she proved to be a true lady with curiosity of her own. That made her sympathetic, and enabled her to appreciate how I suffered under the circumstances, so presently she added: 'We finally fixed it up all right. We rented an extra house across the street and set mother to housekeeping over there to take care of the children. The plan has worked beautifully, and I don't see why all couples with irreconcilable relations do not solve the problem that way.'"—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Only a Fair Proposition.

Admiral "Bob" Evans tells this one:

"Among the 'jackies' of the American fleet that did the business at Santiago, was an extremely pious chap, a lad from Vermont. We had been telling him all along that each day would probably witness the long looked-for battle between the American and the Spanish fleet. When he prayed that night he placed special stress upon the plea that the vessel upon which he and his comrades in arms were serving might escape disaster, saying among other things:

"'O Lord, shield us from the shells and other projectiles of the enemy, but if any shells and solid shot do come to our vessel, I pray thee that they may be distributed as prize money is distributed—mostly among the officers.'"—(New York Times.

The Future Made Easy.

There was recently in White Haven, Pa., an up-to-date evangelist, who secured a pot of yellow paint and decorated all the rocks along the Lehigh river with bible texts and admonitions. Among the sentences painted were some rather startling ones. Some distance up the river he discovered a huge rock with a fine, smooth surface, facing a much used road. Across this he painted in foot-high letters:

"What are you going to do after death?"

It was only a week, however, that the rock displayed this alone. For an enterprising advertisement writer came along and painted just below:

"Use Delta Oil—Good for Burns!"

A VEIN OF HUMOR

Social Drawbacks.

"I didn't enjoy the reception,"
Said Ethel, the "bud," don't you know;
"It may have been sweet in inception,
But really, I voted it slow.
They listened to the music and singing
Instead of chatt'ring away,
And the talk was never once bringing
Some gossip to cut and to flay."

"And Jack, Jim, and Gerald and Chollie,
The boys I'm engaged to, were there,
And to talk long with each would be folly
And would make them all wisely aware.
Of course, I could stand such thing sating
So sourly sensible—but
This one was the most aggravating—
There was no one there I could 'cut.'"
—Baltimore Herald.

"Jane, do you believe in predestination?"

"No, sah, I don't believe in none o' dem new-fangled breakfuss foods, no sah."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I's glad to see all dis here philanthropy goin' on," said Uncle Eben, "but I reckon it's gwinter be a good while befo' you sees as big a crowd at a free library as you does at a baseball game."—(Washington Star.

"Look, papa! The duke has brought his coronet."

"Tell him to go ahead and play it. I don't mind the noise."—(Brooklyn Life.

"You take orders from both the colonel and Mrs. Allgore, do you, Gabriel? Don't you know a man can't serve two masters?"

"Yes, he kin, boss. You jist do what de missus tells ye, an' you'll git along all right."—(Chicago Tribune.

"That's a queer design you have in the corner of your billhead," said Slopay.

"It's merely a little flower," replied the tailor.

"Think that's appropriate?"

"Well, yes, it's a forget-me-not."—(Philadelphia Press.

"I don't have any luck at all," growled the burglar.

"You didn't get caught when you broke into that last bank did you?"

"No; I didn't get caught, but the cashier had been there ahead of me."—(Chicago Post.

Grace—Why, Ethel! How could you tell all the news in Mary's letter so soon? You haven't even read it.

Ethel—Well, you see, dear, I read the postscript first.—(Yonkers Statesman.

SOME PREVIOUS PRESIDENTIAL TOURS

The presidential junket was begun under President Andrew Johnson; it was partially developed under President Harrison, and was brought to its present state of high development under President McKinley. President Roosevelt is following in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor. Prior to the days of Johnson American presidents seldom left the Capital city unless it was for a flying trip of a purely personal nature to Philadelphia, New York or some other nearby point, and these trips were not attended by any special ceremony nor were they widely advertised.

So new was the idea of a presidential tour that when Johnson proposed it and made his plans for what was afterward known as his "swing around the circle," the entire country talked about it, and opinion was pretty well divided as to the propriety of the thing, it being known that Johnson's purpose was to attempt to allay in some degree the bitter feeling which had grown out of his reconstruction policy, and which at length culminated in an attempt at impeachment. The idea that the president was at liberty to use the immense prestige of his high office for partisan or personal purposes did not sit well on the average American mind.

The opposition which Johnson encountered in his violation of the proprieties, as they were understood in his day, prevented his immediate successors from following his example. Grant made no trips. Hayes went for a trip to his old home in Ohio, and while there accepted an invitation to visit Detroit, where he made an address. Before returning to Washington he stopped at half a dozen places, making speeches and meeting the people, but all this was an afterthought, and it was not in his mind when he left the White house.

Garfield, during the few months he was in office, was not out of Washington. He was at the Pennsylvania depot one morning in early July, 1881, to take a train for Baltimore, when he fell by the assassin's bullet. Arthur, who succeeded him, left no record of tour of any sort, his occasional absences from Washington being due to calls of a private business character to New York city.

The first long trip ever made by a president was made by Cleveland in the fall of 1888, during his first term, shortly after his marriage. Johnson's "swing around the circle" was confined to the country east of the Alleghanies and north of Maryland and West Virginia. It lasted only a few days, and the total mileage was very small compared with what later presidents have done. Cleveland went as far west as the Missouri river and as far north as the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota. He touched at Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City, on the Missouri, and then crossed the state to St. Louis, from which point he returned to Washington by the Ohio route, making frequent stops. On the way west by the northerly route he visited Chicago, Milwaukee and the chief cities of Ohio and Indiana. He was away from Washington about three weeks and covered about 2,500 miles.

This one long trip was the only one of consequence made by him as president during either of his terms. He went occasionally on hunting and fishing trips to the rivers and bays near the coast, and within easy reach of Washington, but on these occasions he was invisible to the public and away from the scrutinizing gaze of the correspondents.

President Harrison took up the presidential junket where it had been left off by Cleveland during the latter's first term, and added to it both in the number of miles traveled and in the number and importance of speeches made. The Harrison junket—there was but one of them—was a memorable one in several ways. In the first place, it revealed the president to the country as one of the most eloquent, forceful and tactful short-speech makers of its entire history. The speeches of the Harrison junket were models of style, and their subject matter discloses much of the culture and polish of Harrison's splendid mind. In book form they constitute the most popular volume of his collected writings.

In the second place this junket revealed to the country a new desire namely, to see the president occasionally in person, and to hear from his own lips a non-partisan discussion of the questions of the day. A radical change in public sentiment as it had existed at the time of Johnson came about, seemingly, in a single day, and the country accepted as a matter of course, and as one of its rights, that which had been so severely criticised in the days just after the great civil war.

It is to President McKinley, as already suggested, that credit is due for the full development of the presidential tour. Departing from Johnson's model and in each of the long journeys which he made over the country he was simply the chief executive of a great people, going from place to place, for the purpose of stimulating in the public a loftier patriotism and drawing useful lessons for the nation's present and prospective greatness.

McKinley traveled on his tours more miles than all of his predecessors combined and was seen by more people. No partisanship was displayed in any of these tours, and with that fine tact for which he was distinguished above all of his predecessors he adapted his addresses to the environment in which they were made, and, while not compromising with his conscience, said nothing that would give offense.

Three long tours were made by President McKinley, in addition to scores of minor ones. The first of his long tours was from Washington to Chicago, thence to Minnesota and the Dakotas, and thence back to Washington by way of Kansas City and St. Louis. The second was that remarkable tour of the south, during which he said so many things which served to help men to forget the bitterness growing out of the great civil strife. The third was only partially completed. It was to have included the entire Pacific coast, the journey out by a southerly and the journey back by a northerly route. This tour was abandoned at San Francisco, owing to the sudden and serious illness of Mrs. McKinley.

BISHOP LAWRENCE TO YALE STUDENTS

Bishop William Lawrence of Boston preached in Battell chapel, a few days ago, to the Yale students. He said: "The day for the blind and ignorant—whether in athletics, battle of war or competitions of peace—has passed. Chance is becoming less and less an element in life. The gambling habit is being driven back and back and in its retreat is making a hard fight for its victims. Where it exists the struggle is keen, but it is being eliminated more and more from the great world interests. In the development of scientific surgery and medicine quackery is falling back in hasty retreat.

"Great discoveries are not now happened on by chance as they used to be; they are revealed to those who by patient and exact study are on the border line of the unknown. A biologist, keen and a leader in his work, who is blind to the deeper passions and aspirations of men is thought a man of exact knowledge, not a man of real intelligence. The most skillful operator may be as ignorant of social conditions and large commercial relations as the smallest breaker boy at the mines. Better erroneous convictions, bad convictions, provided they be honest and carefully reached, than no convictions at all. To speak frankly, my friends, I do not believe of the scriptures of Christ or of the future life what I did as a boy, nor do I think that any man who thinks and is in touch with the movements of thought can believe just what he did 10 years ago and in the same way. Yet the world and men are moved by convictions, and I believe that convictions today are deeper and stronger than they ever were. For, in the free and open discussion, deeper problems of life and of religious truth, tradition and inherited faith have had to give way before searching thought and personal experience as long, for instance, as a man is convinced that right is right and truth is truth, he has a sheet anchor to his character. The great question of today is as to whether with the increase of the gigantic body of civilization, the heart of civilization, the spiritual powers as expressed in men, are to increase in proportion. Each new invention, each large step in wealth, adds to the potentiality of man, and every step toward a lower standard of morals, social disintegration and the pessimism of the modern superficial philosopher is the battle cry to men to come forth and, possessed with a faith in God's righteousness, carry the fight through to the end.

"Is it not a fact that strength of convictions, earnestness of purpose and a burning faith make a man narrow and unsympathetic with other movements? Do not religion and intolerance naturally go together? Must not a man of convictions fight those who are not of his conviction? There is no doubt that religion and intolerance have often been boon companions and men of earnest purpose have often been narrow. The reason has been that beneath the religion has been a latent skepticism in the truth and beneath the earnestness of purpose timidity of faith. Intolerance is the eternal companion to skepticism. What sort of men have touched most keenly the hearts of men in the past generation? Neither captains of industry nor political leaders nor hard conquerors, only those who have been fired with the spirit of God. Let me close by naming two such types of today's manhood. When General Gordon fell at Khartoum, the world recognized a hero of the faith as of the battle. Again, in the last evening of his life, as Robert Louis Stevenson gathered his household together, all ignorant that he was near the end, he knelt and prayed: 'Brace us to play the man under affliction. Go with each one of us to rest, and when the day returns return to us our son and comforter, and call us up with morning faces and morning hearts, eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness be our portion; if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.'"

OPINIONS FROM THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

"If what Captain Mahan says is true," says the New York Churchman (P. E.), "that the Christian world looks with contempt upon the man who is endeavoring to save his own soul, he could offer no better evidence of its growth toward the master's ideal. Would that it were more true. If there were no Christians seeking the salvation of themselves, the selfishness of individualism, the selfishness of parochialism, the selfishness of nationalism would disappear, and the church's power would be supreme. That increasing millions of Christians are learning to lose their lives for the salvation of others 'gilds with a glow brighter than any former the growing hopes of a glorious cause.'"

"In physical things there certainly has been an evolution of great and beneficent progress," says the New York Observer (Pres.). "Steeped in this germinating atmosphere, as in a hothouse, theological conceptions, too, have grown like mushrooms into the religion of an evolutionist. Christianity is represented as the lustrous crown jewel upon the brow of man after he has developed from the lowest depths of iniquity to the likeness of spiritual Godhead. It is scarcely necessary to state that such a theory of religion makes no rational place for the scriptural doctrine of blood atonement through Jesus Christ. But, that aside, is Christianity in fact an ideal? When Ezekiel faced Israel, his commission read: 'Thou shalt say unto them, thus saith the Lord God,' and that, too, 'whether they will hear or whether they will forbear.' Clearly he had a message of authority and not an ideal to present. So spake all the prophets. Throughout the Old Testament, God is presented as a person, clothed with sovereign power and authority, giving commands and requiring obedience. Nowhere in scripture is there a supremely beautiful ideal in the abstract placed before man with an option to choose his own means of attaining it—to godliness; but the command is: 'This is the way, walk ye in it.' John the Baptist cried: 'Repent ye!' And he pointed to the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world, saying that, 'He must increase, but I must decrease.'"

"The comfortable feeling of the church has been that just as soon as the requisite majority of presbyteries had voted for revision, the whole matter would be settled and ready to put out of hand. But here comes warning," says the Interior (Pres.) of Chicago, "that the men who have fought the good fight these many years in favor of a clear confession dare not yet lay their armor down. The Presbyterian—advancing one step farther in its heady campaign of nullification—calls upon the 'old guard' to resist the enactment of the overtures in the approaching assembly, no matter what majority they may have secured in the presbyteries. We accept this as notice that the irreconcilables mean to carry their resistance to Los Angeles. Of course, they are within their constitutional rights; the assembly has lodged with it a discretionary veto of all that the presbyteries have done or will do; but until now nobody has suggested that the judgment of the church as expressed in the presbyteries ought to have less than commanding and determinative force. For so small a minority to stand up thus flintily to frustrate the intent of so great a majority surely requires a mighty hardihood of nerve, and we trust that they are sustained with much good conscience, for only a constitution so bottomed should risk the moral strain. But the friends of revision can keep the watch awhile longer, and need not keep it in panic, either. All that is needful is that presbyteries supporting the overtures should see that no representative goes with their commissions who will vote in assembly to defeat the desire of the church."

"Some inquiry has revealed the fact," says the Watchman (Bapt.) of Boston, "that in many instances these changes of church relationships have been due to a sense of a lack of impressiveness in the services of churches which have not liturgy. The objection is made that the service as a whole is so severely simple and often so ill-arranged, that no depth of impression is made, either upon mind or heart. The attendants on the services, it is said, go away without a feeling of reverence for the Lord's house or of worship for his majesty and love. The complaint is that what are called services for divine worship are not worshipful. Many who have not felt that this was a sufficient reason for abandoning their Baptist principles will recognize that there is some truth in these criticisms. There is, however, no necessity for bare and trivial services in non-liturgical churches. With care and attention these services may be made as deeply impressive as the most elaborate liturgy, as well as far more effective on the spiritual life. We have in mind Baptist churches where the services are as helpful and moving as those in the best conducted churches which use a liturgy, and this without a belittling imitation of the services of those churches."

THE SOUTH AND NEGRO EDUCATION

"The most valuable result of this conference for education in the south," said Prof. Edward Mims, of Trinity college, North Carolina, a few days ago to a reporter, "is that it is teaching prominent northern thinkers, writers and speakers that the southerners are themselves working out their own problems in the best way that they can be solved. There is no worse provincialism than that of the educated Bostonian or New Yorker who thinks that the culture, brains and patriotism of the country are confined to the northeastern section. Nothing can so quickly change his point of view as actual contact with southerners in their homes, where they can meet on friendly ground, and each must give the other credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose. Some men who a few years ago thought the north could settle the problems of the south have come to know that the people who are on the ground know best what they have to contend with. They find that they have misunderstood our people and they are frank enough to acknowledge it."

"Dr. Lyman Hall, president of the Georgia Institute of Technology, called attention to the fact that schools are being established all over the south, in which negroes are being trained as scientific farmers, mechanics, weavers, furniture-makers, architects and builders. He made a strong plea for the industrial education of the white boys, who have been almost neglected by the philanthropists, who have poured millions of dollars into colored institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee. He declared that in the south neither racial prejudice nor trade unionism closed the 'door of opportunity' to the negro as they do in some parts of the north, and that the negro worker was better treated in the south than in any other part of the country.

"The negro has been the 'lion in the path,' the present and often the insurmountable obstacle to education in the south," declared Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

"The naked truth is that the bulk of the money that has gone to education has been given against the judgment of the southern taxpayer. I must paint the picture as it is—warts, freckles and all. Is it surprising that the white people cried out against being taxed to educate the recently enfranchised negroes while their own children had to work in the field?

"When northern people came to the south to teach the negro and in some cases associated with him on terms of equality, is it any wonder that many southern people believed that the northerners were trying to 'put the bottom rail on top'?

"Yet the southern people, most of them skeptical of the benefits of it, have gone on, spending in their poverty millions upon millions in the education of the negro.

"Practically all the southern people believe, with Henry Ward Beecher, that the negro ought to be prepared for the suffrage before he is allowed to vote. The conferring of the ballot upon the ignorant negro was an attempt to make bricks without straw.

"Most of the southern people are opposed to the methods that have been pursued in educating the negro. They know that the uplifting of the negro is a slow process and that giving him book learning does not change his nature. Records in Boston, where the negro is best educated, show that he there furnishes the largest proportion of criminals. But no man is opposed to the industrial education of the negro, and we all applaud Mr. Andrew Carnegie's great gift to Tuskegee Institute.

"The southern people, as a whole, do not believe in the higher education of the great body of the negroes, but they would not close the 'door of hope' to any race negro, Indian or Filipino."

Mr. Daniels quoted statistics showing that the south, though poor compared with the rest of the country, had done more for the education of an inferior and lately servile race than had any other section or nation in history.

"You told me Hibbs was an accomplished musician. He says he doesn't play any instrument whatever."

"He's a musician just the same. He understands music and can tell good music from bad. Can't a man be a good theologian without believing in preaches?"—(Chicago Tribune.

The Striped Chest

By A. CONAN DOYLE

"WHAT do you make of her, Allardyce?" I asked.

My second mate was standing beside me upon the poop, with his short, thick legs astretch, for the gale had left a considerable swell behind it and our two quarter boats nearly touched the water with every roll. He steadied his glass against the mizzen-shrouds and looked long and hard at this disconsolate stranger every time she came reeling up onto the crest of a roller and hung balanced for a few seconds before swooping down on the other side. She lay so low in the water that I could only catch an occasional glimpse of a pea-green line of bulwark.

She was a brig, but her mainmast had been snapped short off some ten feet above the deck, and no effort seemed to have been made to cut away the wreckage, which floated, sails and yard, like the broken wing of a wounded gull, upon the water beside her. The foremast was still standing, but the foretopsail was flying loose and the headsails were streaming out in long, white pennons in front of her. Never have I seen a vessel which appeared to have gone through rougher handling.

But we could not be surprised at that, for there had been times during the last three days when it was a question whether our own bark would ever see land again. For 36 hours we had kept her nose to it, and if the Mary Sinclair had not been as good a sea boat as ever left the Clyde, we could not have come through.

Allardyce, who was a slow and methodical Scotchman, stared long and hard at the little craft, while our seamen lined the bulwark or clustered upon the fore shrouds to have a view of the stranger. In latitude 20 degrees and longitude 10 degrees, which are about our bearings, one becomes a little curious as to whom one meets, for one has left the main lines of Atlantic commerce to the north.

"She's derelict, I'm thinking," said the second mate.

I had come to the same conclusion. The crew probably had deserted her under the impression that she was about to founder.

"She can't last long," continued Allardyce, in his measured way. "The water's lapping up to the edge of her rail."

"What's her flag?" I asked.

"I'm trying to make out. It's got all twisted and tangled with the halyards. Yes, I've got it now, clear enough. It's the Brazilian flag, and it's wrong side up."

She had hoisted a signal of distress, then, before her people abandoned her. Perhaps they had only just gone. I took the mate's glass and looked around over the tumultous face of the deep blue Atlantic. But nowhere could I see anything human beyond ourselves.

"There may be living men aboard," said I.

"There may be salvage," muttered the second mate.

"Then we will run down upon her lee side, and lie to."

We were not more than a hundred yards from her when we swung our foreyard aback, and there we were, the bark and the brig, ducking and bowing like two clowns in a dance.

"Drop one of the quarter boats," said I. "Take four men, Mr. Allardyce, and see what you can learn of her."

Just at that moment my first officer, Mr. Armstrong, came on deck, for seven bells had struck, and it was but a few minutes off his watch. It would interest me to go myself to this abandoned vessel and to see what there might be aboard of her. So, with a word to Armstrong, I swung myself over the side, slipped down the falls and took my place in the sheets of the boat.

I steered to come around by her stern, so that we might determine which was the best way of boarding her. As we passed her we saw the name Nossa Senhora da Vittoria painted across her dripping counter.

"The weather side, sir," said the second mate. "Stand by with the boathook, carpenter!" An instant later we had jumped over the bulwarks, which were hardly higher than our boat, and found ourselves upon the deck of the abandoned vessel.

Our first thought was to provide for our own safety in case—as seemed probable—the vessel should settle down beneath our feet. With this object two of our men held on to the painter of the boat, and fended her off from the vessel's side so that she might be ready in case we had to make a hurried retreat. The carpenter was sent to find out how much water there was and whether it was still gaining, while the other seamen and Allardyce and myself made a rapid inspection of the vessel and her cargo.

The deck was littered with wreckage and with hencoops, in which the dead birds were washing about. The boats were gone, with the exception of one, the bottom of which had been stove, and it was certain that the crew had abandoned the vessel. The cabin was in a deck house, one side of which had been beaten in by a heavy sea. Allardyce and I entered it and found the captain's table as he had left it. His books and papers—all Spanish or Portuguese—scattered over it, with piles of cigarette ash everywhere. I looked about for the log, but could not find it.

"As likely as not he never kept one," said Allardyce. "Things are pretty slack aboard a South American trader."

"I should like to take all these books and papers," said I. "Ask the carpenter how much time we have."

His report was reassuring. The vessel was full of water, but some of the cargo was buoyant, and there was no immediate danger of her sinking. Probably she would never sink, but would drift about as one of those terrible unmarked reefs which have sent so many stout vessels to the bottom.

"In that case there is no danger in your going below, Mr. Allardyce," said I. "See what you can make of her, and find out how much of her cargo may be saved. I'll look through these papers while you are gone."

The bills of lading and some notes and letters which lay upon the desk, sufficed to inform me that the Brazilian brig Nossa Senhora da Vittoria had cleared from Bahia a month before. The name of the captain was Texeira. She was bound for London, and a glance at the bills of lading was sufficient to show me that we were not likely to profit much in the way of salvage. Her cargo consisted of nuts, ginger, and logs of valuable tropical growths. As I turned over the papers, I came upon a short note in English which arrested my attention.

"It is requested," said the note, "that the various old Spanish and Indian curiosities, which came out of the Santarem collection, and which are consigned to Prontfoot and Neuman of Oxford street, London, should be put in some place where there may be no danger of these valuable and unique articles being injured or tampered with. This applies most particularly to the treasure chest of Don Ramirez di Leyra, which must on no account be placed where anyone can get at it."

The treasure chest of Don Ramirez! Unique and valuable articles. Here was a chance of salvage after all! I had risen to my feet with the paper in my hand, when my Scotch mate appeared in the doorway.

"I'm thinking all isn't quite as it should be aboard of this ship, sir," said he. He was a hard-faced man, and yet I could see that he had been startled.

"What's the matter?"

"Murder's the matter, sir. There's a man here with his brains beaten out."

"Killed in the storm?" said I.

"Maybe so, sir. But I'll be surprised if you think so after you have seen him."

"Where is he, then?"

"This way, sir; here in the main deck house."

There appeared to have been no accommodation below in the brig, for there was the afterhouse for the captain, another by the main hatchway with the cook's galley attached to it, and a third in the forecastle for the men. It was to this middle one that the mate led me. As you entered, the galley, with its litter of tumbled pots and dishes, was upon the right and upon the left was a small room with two bunks for the officers. Then beyond there was a place about 12 feet square, which was littered with flags and spare canvas. All round the walls were a number of packets done up in coarse cloth and carefully lashed to the woodwork. At the other end was a great box, striped red and white, though the red was so faded and the white so dirty that it was only where the light fell directly upon it that one could see the coloring. The box was, by subsequent measurement, four feet three inches in length, three feet two inches in height and three feet across—considerably larger than a seaman's chest.

But it was not to the box that my eyes or my thoughts were turned as I entered the storeroom. On the floor, lying across the litter of bunting, there was stretched a small, dark man with a short curled beard. He lay as far as it was possible from the box, with his feet toward it and his head away. A crimson patch was printed upon the white canvas on which his head was resting, and little red ribbons wreathed themselves round his swarthy neck and trailed away onto the floor, but there was no sign of a wound that I could see, and his face was as placid as that of a sleeping child.

It was only when I stooped that I could perceive his injury, and then I turned away with an exclamation of horror. He had been pole-axed, apparently by some person standing behind him. A frightful blow had smashed in the top of his head and penetrated deeply into his brain. His face might well be placid, for death must have been absolutely instantaneous, and the position of the wound showed that he could never have seen the person who had inflicted it.

"You are quite right, Mr. Allardyce," said I. "The man has been murdered—struck down from above by a sharp and heavy weapon. But who was he and why did they murder him?"

"He was a common seaman, sir," said the mate. "You can see that if you look at his fingers."

He turned out his pockets as he spoke and brought to light a pack of cards, some tarred string and a bundle of Brazilian tobacco.

"Hullo, look at this!" said he.

It was a large, open knife, with a stiff spring blade, which he had picked up from the floor. The steel was shining and bright, so that we could not associate it with the crime, and yet the dead man apparently had held it in his hand when he was struck down, for it still lay within his grasp.

"It looks to me, sir, as if he knew he was in danger, and kept his knife handy," said the mate. "However, we can't help the poor beggar now. I can't make out these things that are lashed to the wall. They seem to be idols and weapons and curios of all sorts done up in old sacking."

"That's right," said I. "They are the only things of value that we are likely to get from the cargo. Hail the bark and tell them to send the other quarter boat to help us to get the stuff aboard."

While he was away I examined this curious plunder which had come into our possession. The curiosities were so wrapped up that I could only form a general idea as to their nature, but the striped box stood in a good light, where I could thoroughly examine it. On the lid, which was clamped and cornered with metal work, there was engraved a complex coat of arms, and beneath it was a line of Spanish, which I was able to decipher as meaning:

"The treasure chest of Don Ramirez di Leyra, knight of the Order of St. James, Governor and Captain General of Terra Firma and of the Province of Veraquez."

In the corner was the date 1606 and on the front a large white label upon which was written in English: "You are earnestly requested upon no account to open this box." The same warning was repeated underneath in Spanish. As to the lock, it was a complex and heavy one of engraved steel, with a Latin motto which was above a seaman's comprehension.

By the time I had finished this examination of the peculiar box, the other quarter boat with Mr. Armstrong, the first officer, had come alongside, and we began to carry out and place in her the various curiosities which appeared to be the only objects worth moving from the derelict. When she was full I sent her back to the bark, and then Allardyce and I with the carpenter and one seaman, shifted the striped box, which was the only thing left, to our boat and lowered it over, balancing it upon the two middle thwarts, for it was so heavy that it would have given the boat a dangerous tilt had we placed it at either end. As to the dead man, we left him where we had found him.

The mate had a theory that at the moment of the desertion of the ship this fellow had started plundering, and that the captain in an attempt to preserve discipline had struck him down with a hatchet or some other heavy weapon. It seemed more probable than any other explanation, and yet did not entirely satisfy me.

The heavy box was slung up by ropes onto the deck of the Mary Sinclair and was carried by four seamen into the cabin, where between the table and the after lockers there was just space for it to stand. There it remained during supper, and after that meal the mates remained with me and discussed over a glass of grog the event of the day. Mr. Armstrong was a long, thin, vulture-like man, an excellent seaman, but famous for his nearness and cupidity. Our treasure trove had excited him greatly, and already he had begun with glistening eyes to reckon up how much it might be worth to each of us when the shares of the salvage came to be divided.

if the paper said that they were unique, Mr. Barclay, then they may be worth anything that you like to name. You wouldn't believe the sums that the rich collectors give."

"I don't think that," said I. "As far as I can see they are not very different from any other South American curios."

"Well, sir, I've traded there for 14 voyages, and I have never seen anything like that chest before. That's worth a pile of money, just as it stands. But it's so heavy that surely there must be something valuable inside it. Don't you think that we ought to open it and see?"

"If you break it open you will spoil it, likely as not," said the second mate.

Armstrong squatted down in front of it, with his head on one side and his long, thin nose within a few inches of the lock.

"If I had a chisel," said he, "or a strong-bladed knife I could force the lock back without doing any damage at all."

The mention of a strong-bladed knife made me think of the dead seaman upon the brig.

"I wonder if he could have been on the job when some one came to interfere with him?" said I.

"I don't know about that, sir; but I am perfectly certain that I could open the box. There's a screwdriver here in the locker. Just hold the lamp, Allardyce, and I'll have it done in a brace of shakes."

"Wait a bit," said I, for already, with eyes which gleamed with curiosity and with avarice he was stooping over the lid. "I don't see that there is any hurry over this matter. You've read that card which warns us not to open it. It may mean anything or it may mean nothing, but somehow I feel inclined to obey it. After all, whatever is in it will keep."

The first officer seemed bitterly disappointed at my decision. "Surely, sir, you are not superstitious about it?" said he, with a slight sneer upon his thin lips. "If it gets out of our own hands, and we don't see for ourselves what is inside it, we may be done out of our rights; besides——"

"That's enough, Mr. Armstrong," said I, abruptly. "You may have every confidence that you will get your rights, but I will not have that box opened tonight."

Armstrong threw the screwdriver down upon the table and shrugged his shoulders. "Just as you like," said he; but for the rest of the evening, although we spoke upon many subjects, I noticed that his eyes were continually coming round, with the same expression of curiosity and greed, to the old striped box.

The main cabin had the rooms of the officers round it, but mine was the farthest away from it, at the end of the little passage which led to the companion. No regular watch was kept by me except in cases of emergency, and the three mates divided the watches among them. Armstrong had the middle watch, which ends at 4 o'clock, and he was relieved by Allardyce. For my part, I have always been one of the soundest of sleepers and it is rare for anything less than a hand upon my shoulder to arouse me.

And yet, I was aroused that night, or rather in the early gray of the morning. It was just 4:30 by my chronometer when something caused me to sit up in my berth, wide awake and with every nerve tingling. It was a sound of some sort, a crash with a human cry at the end of it, which still jarred upon my ears. I sat listening, but all was now silent. And yet it could not have been imagination, that hideous cry, for the echo of it still rang in my head, and it seemed to have come from some place quite close to me. I sprang from my bunk and pulling on some clothes, I made my way into the cabin.

I first saw nothing unusual there. In the cold, gray light I made out the red-clothed table, the six rotating chairs, the walnut lockers, the swinging barometer, and there, at the end, the big striped chest. I was turning away with the intention of going upon deck and asking the second mate if he had heard anything when my eyes fell upon something which protruded from under the table. It was the leg of a man—stiff with a long seaboot upon it. I stooped and there, sure enough, was the figure sprawling upon his face, his arms thrown forward and his body twisted. One glance told me that it was Armstrong, the first officer, and a second that he was a dead man. For a few moments I stood gasping. Then I rushed on to the deck, called Allardyce to my assistance, and came back with him into the cabin.

Together we pulled the unfortunate fellow from under the table, and, as we looked at his dripping head we exchanged glances, and I do not know which was the paler of the two.

"The same as the Spanish sailor," said I.

"The very same. God preserve us! It's that infernal chest! Look at Armstrong's hand!"

He held up the mate's right hand, and there was the screwdriver which he had wished to use the night before.

"He's been at the chest, sir. He knew that I was on deck and you asleep. He knelt down in front of it and he pushed the lock back with that tool. Then something happened to him and he cried out so that you heard him."

"Allardyce," I whispered, "what could have happened to him?"

The second mate put his hand upon my sleeve and drew me into his cabin.

"We can talk here, sir, and we don't know who may be listening to us in there. What do you suppose is in that box, Captain Barclay?"

"I give you my word, Allardyce, that I have no idea."

"Well, I can only find one theory which will fit all the facts. Look at the size of the box. Look at the carving and metal work which may conceal any number of holes. Look at the weight of it; it took four men to carry it. On the top of that, remember that two men have tried to open it and both have come to their end through it. Now, sir, what can it mean except one thing?"

"You mean there is a man in it?"

"Of course, there is a man in it. You know how it is in these South American states, sir. A man may be president one week and hunted like a dog the next, for they are forever flying for their lives. My idea is that there is some fellow in hiding there, who is armed and desperate, and who will fight to the death before he is taken."

"But his food and drink?"

"It's a roomy chest, sir, and he may have some provisions stowed away. As to his drink, he had a friend among the crew upon the brig who saw that he had what he needed. Have you any other way of explaining the facts?"

I had to confess that I had not.

"The question is, What are we to do?" I asked.

"The man's a dangerous ruffian who sticks at nothing. I'm thinking it wouldn't be a bad thing to put a rope around the chest and tow it alongside for half an hour. Then we could open it at our ease. Or if we just tied the box up and kept him from getting any water, maybe that would do as well. Or the carpenter could put a coat of varnish over it and stop all the blowholes."

"Come, Allardyce," said I, angrily. "You don't seriously mean to say that a whole ship's company are going to be terrorized by a man in a box. If he's there, I'll engage to fetch him out." I went to my room and came back with my revolver in my hand. "Now, Allardyce," said I, "do you open the lock and I'll stand on guard."

"For God's sake, think what you are doing, sir!" cried the mate. Two men have lost their lives over it, and the blood of one not yet dry on the carpet."

"The more reason why we should revenge him."

"Well, sir, at least let me call the carpenter. Three are better than two, and he is a good, stout man."

He went off in search of him, and I was left alone with the striped chest in the cabin. I don't think that I'm a nervous man, but I kept the table between me and this solid old relic of the Spanish Main. Presently the carpenter and the mate came back together, the former with a hammer in his hand.

"It's a bad business this, sir," said he, shaking his head as he looked at the body of the mate. "And you think there's some one hiding in the box?"

"There's no doubt about it," said Allardyce, picking up the screwdriver and setting his jaw like a man who needs to brace his courage. "I'll drive the lock back if you'll both stand by. If he rises, let him have it on the head with your hammer, carpenter! Shoot at once, sir, if he raises his hand. Now!"

He had knelt down in front of the striped chest, and passed the blade of the tool under the lid. With a sharp snick the lock flew back.

"Stand by!" yelled the mate, and with a heave he threw back the massive top of the box. As it swung up, we all three sprang back, I with my pistol leveled, and the carpenter with the hammer above his head. Then, as nothing happened, we each took a step forward and peeped in. The box was empty.

Not quite empty, either, for in one corner was lying an old yellow candlestick, elaborately engraved, which appeared to be as old as the box itself. Its rich, yellow tone and artistic shape suggested that it was an object of value.

"Well, I'm blessed!" cried Allardyce, staring blankly into it. "Where does the weight come in, then?"

"Look at the thickness of the sides and look at the lid. Why, it's five inches through, and see that great metal spring across it."

"That's for holding the lid up," said the mate. "You see, it won't lean back. What's that German printing on the inside?"

"It means that it was made by Johann Rothstein of Augsburg, in 1606."

"And a solid bit of work, too. But it doesn't throw much light on what has passed, does it, Captain Barclay? That candlestick looks like gold. We shall have something for our trouble, after all."

He leaned forward, to grasp it, and from that moment I have never doubted as to the reality of inspiration, for on the instant I caught him by the collar and pulled him straight again. It may have been some story of the middle ages which had come back to my mind, or it may have been that my eye caught some red which was not that of rust upon the upper part of the lock, but to him and to me it will always seem an inspiration, so prompt and sudden was my action.

"There's deviltry here," said I. "Give me the crooked stick from the corner."

It was an ordinary walking cane with a hooked top. I passed it over the candlestick and gave it a pull. With a flash a row of polished steel fangs shot out from below the upper lid, and the great striped chest snapped at us like a wild animal. Clang came the huge lid into its place, and the glasses on the swinging rack sang and tinkled with the shock. The mate sat down on the edge of the table and shivered like a frightened horse.

"You've saved my life, Captain Barclay!" said he.

So this was the secret of the striped treasure chest of old Don Ramirez di Leyra, and this was how he preserved his ill-gotten gains from Terra Firma and the Province of Verasquez. Be the thief ever so cunning he could not tell that golden candlestick from the other articles of value, and the instant that he laid hands upon it the terrible spring was loosed and the murderous steel spikes were driven into his brain, while the shock of the blow sent the victim backwards and enabled the chest automatically to close itself. How many it wondered had fallen victims to the ingenuity of the mechanic of Augsburg. And as I thought for the possible history of that grim striped chest, my resolution was very quickly taken.

"Carpenter, bring three men and carry this on deck."

"Going to throw it overboard, sir?"

"Yes, Mr. Allardyce. I'm not superstitious as a rule, but there are some things which are more than a sailor can be called upon to stand.

So we did not even wait for the three sailors, but we carried it out, the mate, the carpenter and I, and we pushed it with our own hands over the bulwarks. There was a white spout of water and it was gone.

There it lies, the striped chest, a thousand fathoms deep, and if, as they say, the sea will some day be dry land, I grieve for the man who finds that old box and tries to penetrate into its secret.

THE LOST OPPORTUNITY

By Edwin Lefevre

FOR MANY YEARS Daniel Dittenhoeffer had desired the ruin of John F. Greener, Dutch Dan, as the Street called Dittenhoeffer, was a burly man with blond hair, a red nose and a loud voice. Greener was a sallow, swarthy bit of a man, with black hair and a squeaky voice. He had furtive brown eyes and a high forhead; while Dittenhoeffer had frank blue eyes and the pugnacious chin and thick neck of a prize fighter. Both were members of the New York Stock exchange, but Greener was never seen on the "floor" after one of his victims lifted him bodily by the collar and dropped him fifteen feet into a coal cellar on Exchange place. He would plan the wreck of railroad systems as a measure preliminary to their absorption, just as a boa constrictor crushes its victim into pulp the more easily to swallow it. But the practice, unchecked for years, had made him nervous and soul-fidgety.

Dan spent his days from 10 to 3 on the Stock exchange, and his nights from 10 to 3 at the roulette tables or before a faro layout. Restless as the quivering sea and suffering from chroil insomnia, he had perforce to satisfy his constitutional craving for powerful stimulants; but as he hated delirium tremens he gave himself ceaselessly big doses of the wine of gambling—it does as much for the nerves as the best whisky. He would buy or sell 50,000 shares of a stock and he would bet $50,000 on the turn of a card. On an occasion he offered to wager a fortune that he could guess which of two flies that had lit on a table would be the first to fly away.

Greener found in the Stock exchange the means to a desired end. Despite innumerable bits of stock jobbing, he had no exalted opinion, in his heart of hearts, of stock operations. But Dittenhoeffer thought the stock market was the court of last resort, whither financiers should go, when they were in the right, to get their deserts; and when they were in the wrong to overcome their deserts by the brute force of dollars. It was natural that in their operations in the market the two men should be as dissimilar as they were in their physical and temperamental characteristics—Machiavelli and Richard Coeur de Lion.

Nobody knew exactly how the enmity between Greener and Dittenhoeffer began. The "Little Napoleon of Railroading" had felt toward Dutch Dan a certain passive hostility for interference with sundry stock market deals. But Dan hated Greener madly, probably for the same reason that a hawk hates a snake—the instinctive antipathy of the utterly dissimilar.

Scores of men had tried to "bust" Greener, but Greener had grown richer by their efforts, the growth of his fortune being proportionate to the contraction of theirs. Sam Sharpe had come from Arizona with $12,000,000, avowedly to show the effete east how to crush "financial skunks of the Greener class." And the financial skunk learned no new lesson, though the privilege of imagining he was giving one cost Sharpe a half million a month for nearly one year. Then, after Sharpe had learned more of the game—and of Greener—he joined hands with Dittenhoeffer and together they attacked Greener.

They were skillful stock operators, rich and utterly without financial fear. And they loathed Greener. In a more gorgeous age they would have cut the Little Napoleon to pieces and passed his roasted heart on a platter around the festive board. In the colorless nineteenth century they were fain to content themselves with endeavoring to despoil him of his tear-stained millions; to do which they united their smile-wreathed millions—some seven or eight of them—and opened fire.

Their combined fortune was divided into ten projectiles, and one after another hurled at the little man with the squeaky voice and the high forehead. The little man dodged the first and the second and the third, but the fourth broke his leg and the fifth knocked the wind out of him. The Street cheered and showed its confidence in the artillerists by going short of the Greener stocks.

But just before the sixth shot Greener called to his assistance old Wilbur Wise, the man with the skin-flinty heart and thirty millions in cash. A protecting rampart, man-high, of government bonds was raised about the prostrate Napoleon, and the financial cannoneers ceased firing precious projectiles. The new fortifications were impregnable and they knew it; so they contented themselves with gathering up their own shot and a small railroad or two dropped by Greener in his haste to seek shelter. Then Sharpe went to England to win the Derby and Dittenhoeffer went to Long Branch to amuse himself playing a no-limit faro game that cost him on an average $10,000 a night for a month.

There was a period of peace in Wall Street following the last encounter between the diminutive Napoleon and Dutch Dan. But after a few months the fight resumed. Greener was desirous of "bulling" his stocks generally and his pet, Federal Telegraph company, particularly. Just to show there was no need to hurry the "bull" or upward movement, Dan sold the stock "short" every time Greener tried to advance the price. Four times did Greener try, and four times Dittenhoeffer sold him a few thousand shares—just enough to check the advance. Up to a certain point a manipulator of stocks is successful. His manipulation may comprise many ingenious and complex actions and devices, but the elemental fact in bull manipulation is to buy more than the other fellow can or wishes to sell. Greener was willing to buy, but Dan was even more willing to sell.

Greener really was in desperate straits. He was committed to many important enterprises. To carry them out he needed cash and the banks, fearful of stock market possibilities, were loath to lend him enough. Besides which, there was the desire on the part of the banks' directors to pick up the fine bargains should their refusal to lend Greener money force him to throw overboard the greater part of his load. Greener had despoiled innumerable widows and orphans in his railroad-wrecking schemes. The money-lenders should avenge the widows and orphans. It was a good deed. Their was not a doubt of it in their minds.

Federal Telegraph, in which Greener's commitments were heaviest, had been slowly sinking. Successful in other quarters of the market. Dutch Dan decided to "whack the everlasting daylights out of Fed. Tel." He went about it calmly, just as he played roulette—selling it methodically, ceaselessly, depressingly. And the price wilted. Greener, unsuccessful in other quarters of the Street, decided it was time to do something to save himself. He needed only $5,000,000. At a pinch $3,000,000 might do; or, for the moment, even $2,500,000. But he must have the money at once. Delay meant danger, and danger meant Dittenhoeffer, and Dittenhoeffer might mean death.

Of a sudden, rising from nowhere, fathered by no one, the rumor whirled about the Street that Greener was in difficulties. Financial ghouls ran to the banks and interviewed the presidents. They asked no questions in order to get no lies. They simply said as though they knew: "Greener is on his uppers."

The bank presidents smiled indulgently, almost pitingly. "Oh, you've just heard it, have you? We've known it for six weeks."

Back to the Stock exchange rushed the ghouls to sell the Greener stocks—not Federal Telegraph, which was really a good property, but his reorganized roads, whose renascence was so recent that they had not grown into full strength. Down went prices and up went the whisper, "Dittenhoeffer's got Greener at last!"

A thousand brokers rushed to find their dear friend Dan to congratulate him—Napoleon's conqueror, the hero of the hour, the future dispenser of liberal dommissions. But dear Dan could not be found. He was not on the "floor" of the exchange nor at his office.

Someone had sought Dittenhoeffer before the brokers thought of congratulating him—some one who was the greatest gambler of all, greater even than Dutch Dan—a little man with furtive brown eyes and a squeaky voice, also a wonderful forehead—Mr. John F. Greener.

"Mr. Dittenhoeffer, I sent for you to ask you a question," he squeaked calmly. He stood beside a garrulous ticker.

"Certainly, Mr. Greener." And Dittenhoeffer instantly had a vision of humble requests to "let up." And he almost formulated the words of a withering refusal.

"Would you execute an order from me?"

"Certainly, Mr. Greener. I'll execute anybody's orders. I'm a broker."

"Very well. Sell 50,000 shares of Federal Telegraph company for me."

"What price?" jotting down the figures from force of habit, his mind being paralyzed.

"The best you can get. The stock"—glancing at the tape—"is 91."

"Very well."

The two men looked at one another—Dutch Dan half menacingly, Greener calmly, steadily, his furtive eyes almost truthful.

"Good morning," said Dittenhoeffer at length, and the little man's high-browed head nodded dismissingly.

Dittenhoeffer hastened back to the exchange. At the entrance he met his partner, Smith—the "Co." of D. Dittenhoeffer & Co.

"Bill, I've just got an order from Greener to sell 50,000 shares of Federal Telegraph."

"Wh-what?" gasped Smith.

"Greener sent for me, asked me whether I'd accept an order from him. I said yes, and he told me to sell 50,000 shares of Telegraph, and I'm—"

"You've got him, Dan; you've got him," exultantly.

"I'm going to cover my 20,000 shares with the first half of the order and sell the rest the best I can."

"Man alive, this is your chance! Don't you see you've got him? Smilie of the Eastern National bank tells me there isn't a bank in the city will lend Greener money, and he needs it badly to pay the last $10,000,000 to the Indian Pacific bondholders. He's bit off more than he can chew, damn 'im!"

"Well, Bill, we'll treat Mr. Greener as we do any other customer," said Dittenhoeffer.

"But," began Smith with undisguised consternation; he was an honest man when away from the Street.

"Oh, I'll get him yet. This won't save him. I'll get him yet," with a confident smile.

It would have been very easy for him to take advantage of Greener's order to make a fortune. He was short 20,000 shares which he had put out at an average price of 93. He could have taken Greener's block of 50,000 shares and hurled it bodily at the market. Not even a gilt-edge stock could withstand the impact of such a fearful blow, and the price of Federal Telegraph doubtless would have broken 15 points or more, and he could easily have taken in his shorts at 75 or possibly even at 70, which would have meant a profit of a half million of dollars and a loss of a much-needed million to his arch-foe, a Greener. And if he allowed his partner to whisper in strict confidence to some friend how Dan was selling out a big line of Telegraph for Greener the "Room" would have gone wild and everybody would have hastened to sell and the decline would have gone so much further as to cripple the little Napoleon possibly beyond all hope of recovery. Had Greener made the most colossal mistake in his life in giving the order to his enemy?

Dan went to the Federal Telegraph post, where a score of madmen were shouting at the top of their voices the prices they were willing to pay or accept for varying amounts of the stock. He gave to 20 brokers orders to sell 1,000 shares each at the best obtainable price, and he himself, through another man, took an equal amount. On the next day he in person sold 20,000 shares, and on the third day the last 10,000 shares of Greener's order. This selling, the Street thought, was for his own account. It was all short stock; that is, his colleagues thought he was selling stock he didn't own, trusting later on to buy it back cheaply. Such selling never has the depressing effect of "long" stock, because it is obvious that the short seller must sooner or later buy the stock in, insuring a future demand, which would exert a lifting influence on prices; for

He who sells what isn't his'n
Must buy it back or go to pris'n.

And Dittenhoeffer was able to get an average of $86 per share for Greener's 50,000 shares of Federal Telegraph company stock, for the Street agreed, with many headshakings, that Dan was becoming too reckless and Greener was a slippery little cuss, and the short interest must be simply enormous and the danger of a bad "squeeze" exceedingly great. Wherefore, they forebore to "whack" Telegraph. Indeed, many shrewd traders saw in the seeming weakness of the stock a trap of the wily little Napoleon and they "fooled" him by astutely buying Federal Telegraph.

With the $4,300,000 which he received from the sale of the big block of stock Greener overcame his other troubles and carried out all his plans. It was a daring stroke, to trust to a stock broker's professional honor. It made him the owner of a great railroad system. Dutch Dan's attacks later did absolutely no harm. Greener had made an opportunity and Dittenhoeffer had lost one.

The Author of Journeys End.

Justus Miles Forman, the author of "Journeys End," that charming love story with an end as puzzling as Stockton's "Lady or the Tiger," was born at Le Roy, N. Y., in the heart of the Genesee valley, in 1875.

When he had finished his course at Yale he went abroad to study art and absorbed unconsciously the spirit of European life and the character of the European people. When he came back to America he varied his artistic work with writing, and he has been so successful with his stories that they occupy most of his time. "Journeys End" is his second novel. The first he is preparing with George W. Broadhurst for the stage for Aubrey Boucicault. But he keeps at his sketching and painting. Perhaps it is not unlikely that there will soon be a novel by Mr. Forman, illustrated by its author and dramatized by the author, so varied are his talents.

MINES AND MINING

BONANZA STREAK.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 1.—The most important piece of news that has been sent out of the district for a great many months is going out tonight over a bonanza streak of ore which was encountered yesterday in a level run out at 200 feet from the shaft of the Cripple Creek Enterprise G. M. company.

Assays obtained last evening gave values of $130.80 and $79.20, respectively. Manager Hanley of the property was afraid that W. H. Strout & Son, assayers, who made the assay, had made a mistake, although it was plain to be seen that about 12 inches of the rock he was breaking was very good-looking ore. The night shift made good headway on the streak, and this morning three more samples were taken and given to L. X. Smith for assay. They were out at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and this is the result. No. 1, $438: No. 2, $557.60; No. 3, $805.60. This is surely bonanza rock, and it looks as if another great mine had been opened in the district, and, what is more, in the city limits of Cripple Creek, although it is a little too early to make a positive statement regarding this.

As is well known, the Cripple Creek Enterprise G. M. company has a franchise from the City of Cripple Creek to mine under the streets and alleys, and for this it is to pay a small royalty on all ore sold. Chicago capitalists, believing the franchise was valuable, were glad to back Mr. Hanley in the ground. Everyone was aware that many strong leads passed through the city, and it has been the manager's contention that at a comparatively shallow depth they would be found to be highly mineralized, and from the assays he got today, it is indicated that his opinion was well founded. This is really the first vein that has been cut and just what the many others will do, cannot be stated at this time.

Many of the citizens are excited over the new find in this property and many now predict that a bonanza will be opened within 100 feet of the National hotel. Mr. Hanley was warmly congratulated on all sides for his good fortune this afternoon.

April Output.

The production from the Golden Cycle property for last month reached the handsome figures of 3,700 tons of ore, while the Vindicator, her near neighbor, sent out 1,500 tons. This was a little low for the Vindicator, but as No. 2 has been closed the entire month, it foots up a fair average. The present month will run considerably higher, as Lanoto and Jones commenced operating today on No. 2 mine, which they have under lease. The close-down was caused by necessary repairs that had to be made both in the shaft and on the machinery.

Katinka.

Charles Waldren, operating under lease the August Flower property of the Katinka company, sent out a two carload shipment today to the smelter, that is expected to run three ounces or better to the ton.

Abe Lincoln.

Two carloads of ore is the usual shipment that goes out from the Abe Lincoln property up Poverty gulch. The ore sent out today was consigned to the smelter, and it is expected to run in the neighborhood of $60 to the ton.

Installing Machinery.

Charles Perkins, operating under lease the Compromise Fraction and the Deadwood claims, are installing a fine steam plant of machinery at the present time. From the last-named claim a carload of ore was sent out today that will return values of $50 to the ton in gold.

Acacia.

A small shipment was sent out this afternoon from the Clark lease on the south end of the Burns of the Acacia company. The ore will net the lessee in the neighborhood of $700 to the ton in gold.

Free Coinage.

Wilhelm and others, operating under lease a block of the Wilson claim of the Free Coinage company, sent out a two-carload shipment yesterday that will return values of $40 to the ton. Another block of the same claim, operated under lease by Underwood and others, sent out a carload at the same time, of $60 ore.

Pinto.

Harry Shell, leasing on the Pinto property, sent out a 60-ton shipment today that will run around the two-ounce mark, or better.

Anna J.

Lessee Fry and others, operating on the Anna J. property, sent out a carload shipment this morning that is expected to return very fair values.

Snowy Range.

A new plant of machinery is being installed today on the Snowy Range property on Raven hill. The property is under lease to Sweet and Baker.

Ada Bell.

Work has resumed this morning on the Ada Bell property on Raven hill, a short distance below the Moose.

OUTPUT FOR APRIL.

Special to the Gazette

Cripple Creek, April 30.—The values of the output for the month of April reach the gratifying amount of $1,702,650.00. The tonnage for the month is 51,050 tons, with an average value of $25.00. This is an increase in the amount over March of $506,501, while the tonnage has decreased 524 tons. This is explained by the fact that there is one more day in March than this month and that the smelters had a large increase both in tonnage and values.

One of the features in bringing down the value of the total tonnage is the starting up of the Magna Charta and Gillette Cyanide plant. Undoubtedly the total value would have been further decreased had not the Arequa mill burned down during the first of the present month. The figures for the month obtained from the mills and smelters are as follows:

Name	Tons	Av. Val.	Total Val.
U. S. R. & R. Co.	20,000	$25.00	$500,000
Portland	7,500	25.00	187,500
Economic	4,200	27.00	117,400
Telluride	3,500	25.00	87,500
Dorcas	3,200	27.50	88,000
Magna Charta	300	4.00	1,200
Gillette	350	3.00	1,050
Smelters	12,000	60.00	720,000
Total	51,050	$25.00	$1,702,650

Anaconda.

Systematic and thorough development is now at the 400-foot winze level of the Anaconda property and good results are being obtained. H. P. Dahl, who has a lease on the lower workings, is pushing work at two different points. In one part he is sinking a winze on an incline following the ore streak which is from 6 to 12 inches in width. At a point south where the ore was first encountered by the company on this property, Lessee Dahl has been taking some ore from this point and yesterday sent out a shipment of two carloads to the smelters, which is expected to return pretty good values. From where this shipment came the ore shoot has always been very pockety running from 6 to 18 inches in width and then breaking into quite large pockets. The ore shipped yesterday was saved from the narrow seam.

Tornado.

The condition of the Tornado property of the Elkton company, is gradually increasing as development work goes on. At the present time Lessee Clements, who is operating the property under lease is breaking ore from five different levels. A shipment of two carloads was sent out today, the ore coming from the third, fourth, sixth and eighth levels, it all being of smelting grade, which carries very good values.

With the exception of one level the ore is being broken from the main vein of the mine. In the cross vein in the ninth level the rock is being broken on an average of two feet in width from which the screenings average about $40 to the ton, while the ore does not run quite as high. Returns from the last shipment were settled for on a basis of a little less than two ounces of gold to the ton.

There are two sub-lessees working there and both of them are in ore at the present time, so the tonnage of this property is amounting to considerable every month, the revenues to the company in royalties being considerable.

Gold Cord.

The Gold Cord company, operating on the Bonanza King, located on Gold hill, sent out a carload shipment of coarse rock this morning, consigned to the smelters. Manager Lockwood is working very hard there to prove the ore shoot and the lease has all the indications of a very good proposition.

Lease on Lost Claim.

A. J. Perrault has given a lease on the Lost claim, located on Mineral hill, to Gus Anderson, for 18 months. The royalty demanded on any ore is 15 per cent. The new lessee agrees to work 50 shifts a month.

Contract for Boiler.

Messrs. Thorbe & Smith of Goldfield, secured a contract this morning for the new 300 horse-power boiler which is to be placed in the Independence mine.

IMPROVED ORE PROCESS.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 2.—An improvement in the process for separating gold from foreign substances has been discovered by Dr. Proctor of this district. He observed that in order to form amalgam the mercury must be brought into contact with the metal for some time and with certain pressure. His invention does both of these with a possible pressure of 30 pounds to the square inch, and is also constructed as to allow the chemical action to take place. It was experimented with this morning at the Pike's Peak assay office in Victor and the results were highly satisfactory. By the common table process about 75 per cent. is saved, this being the perfection of this process. At the very first trial, with simply a crude model, Dr. Proctor's machine saved a little over 50 per cent. The rights have been protected at the patent office in Washington.

Kaffirs.

The Kaffirs Gold Mining company recently granted a lease for two years to C. S. Page and associates on the May Turn and May Bruin claims. The lease exacts a 20 per cent. royalty on all ore. The Kaffirs company owns about 14 acres on Squaw mountain, and heretofore very little work in the way of developing the territory has been accomplished, but it is expected that Lessee Page and associates will start on a systematic plan of work as a very good looking vein has been opened up on the first named claim, in a shallow shaft, and it is thought the lessees ought to be able to encounter some good ore before very long. Their intentions are also to do considerable work on the May Bruin claim a little later in the spring, in fact, as soon as the other property is well under way.

Anthony Pfeiffer, an eastern capitalist who has large holdings in the Lincoln Mountain company, was in town this morning, after looking over the ground for the past week with a view of further investments. Mr. Pfeiffer is very favorably impressed with the showing in the Gillett section of the camp, and it is reported that the company he represents intends to erect a cyanide mill on their property to treat the low grade ore from their property and this section.

C. A. Ross and others have secured a lease on block 15 and half of block 16 of the Bonanza King, on Gold hill, and will commence active operations Monday morning. Shortly after securing the lease on this property they received a handsome cash offer for their lease if they would immediately turn it over, but refused to accept it.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, operating on the Hull City Placer mine under lease, is now shipping some two carloads of ore each day, which averages about $45 to the ton. The shaft on the property has now reached a depth of 1,250 feet, and as soon as a station is finished drifting will be commenced towards the ore body from the bottom level.

GOOD REPORTS ARE RECEIVED FROM PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

A good strike is reported from the Golfo Del Oro property on the Yaqui river in Mexico. The property in which the strike was made is known as the La Cobriza and the vein is four feet wire, assaying $200 to the ton across its entire width. Dr. Grover of this city, has received samples from the new find which show free gold all through the rock and it is said that the vein is composed entirely of this grade of mineral. The ore is all of a free milling variety and can be washed easily after it is crushed. The expense of milling is said to be small.

Through this section of Mexico three railroads are planned and all three surveys cross the Golfo Del Oro property. Two surveys have already been made, and it is practically assured that the Mexican-Orient road will be built in the near future. The road follows the course of the Yaqui river and runs through a fine agricultural valley as well as a vast mineral country.

The Golfo Del Oro company is composed of local people, Dr. Grover, J. K. Brunner and others.

BOULDER.

Another mine in close proximity to the Emancipation and one of the first discovered near Salina, is the Richmond. This also carries large bodies of high and low-grade ore. It is noted in this case, as well as in many others, that the values and amount of production and dividends have increased greatly since the building of mills and railroads. It now pays to work the low grades, while before the cost of transportation to Boulder was so high that they were thrown on the dump. The Richmond company is working by leases and contracts. Recently a contract was let to sink the largest shaft 100 feet further on a vein of low grade to a point where they expect to cut a rich body, along which a crosscut tunnel can be run to a good advantage. In addition to this leases have been given for tunneling and stoping in different parts of the mine. From several of these points good values have been opened up and worked to advantage.

John Dupuy has also met with considerable success in his operations on the California group, covering three very fine claims. He has three large tunnels besides a shaft which has been sunk to a considerable depth. At present he is driving a tunnel along a vein which contains a streak very rich in both silver and gold.

The mill of the Wall Street Gold Extraction company continues to give great satisfaction throughout the district. Practically all the mines send shipments there for treatment and the returns have proven very satisfactory. The company has large contracts for handling the ores of different properties for some time to come.

A LETTER FROM THE TONAPAH DISTRICT.

The conditions existing at Tonopah, Nevada, are given in a letter to the Gazette by R. W. Griswold, who is now at Tonopah. Mr. Griswold will be remembered as a well-known mining man of this city and of Cripple Creek. His letter follows:

"To those in Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs who are expecting to operate in this new mining camp the exact condition existing here is as follows:

"Tonopah is situated about 250 miles southeast of Reno, Nevada, and is easily reached by railroad to Sadaville, then by fast stage lines 60 miles east. These stages make the camp in eight hours and cost $8.00.

"When you get to Tonopah you find a city of between 3,000 and 4,000 people, with water works, electric lights, plenty of hotels and restaurants, charging for meals 50 cents each and from $1.00 to $1.50 per day for rooms.

"About 400 miners are employed at present. Wages being $4.00 per day. Wood $15 per cord, gasoline is used mostly for generating power; powder is 13 cents per pound, in fact all supplies are very reasonable to the operators.

"Tonopah looks at present as though it would be to Nevada what Cripple Creek is to Colorado, but the mining operations will cover a much larger territory. It has opened up a base of supplies in a country heretofore considered outside of the resources of the average miner.

"At present camps, with splendid showing for mines adjoining Tonopah, are Ray, 12 miles north; Gold Mountain, six miles south; Liberty, 3 miles northwest; Klondyke, 12 miles southwest. Lane Mountain, 22 miles nearly west, and Hanapah, 18 miles east, where Sam Newhouse has just invested.

"Of course Tonopah ranks first as a producer, being about two years old with a production to date of between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 to its credit, while Lane Mountain, Ray and Liberty are good shippers. Gold Mountain gives promise of developing several big mines and the country for four miles from Gold Mountain, north, toward Tonopah, so closely resembles Cripple Creek that the Cripple Creek representatives here are the large owners.

"The latter section shows the greatest gold values, while Tonopah proper is about four-fifths silver and one-fifth gold.

"Regarding the tonnage of Tonopah shipped to date, only ore running over $100 per ton has been sent out, the balance being left on the dumps, and is called low grade. Probably 15,000 tons is piled up on the big Tonopah company's property. This ore is owned by lessees who formerly worked the property before being operated by the company. Eventually this ore will all be milled.

"The Mispah mine, now owned by the Tonopah Mining company of Philadelphia, was purchased from the locators for $366,000, a little over a year ago and was placed in a stock company of $1,300,000. The stock is now worth about $10.00 per share and has sold as high as $18.00 per share. It was this mine that gave Tonopah its start. Their main three-compartment shaft is down 740 feet. The last crosscut is at 500 feet, which opened up ore much richer than the upper workings. To give an idea of the value of the ore in this mine it is safe to say that it is as good a mine as the Portland, Independence and Strong put together, if they open the ore in the 1,000-foot level. This section will have a boom similar to the old Comstock at Virginia City, as several adjoining properties are getting more or less of the same ore.

"About 40 deep shafts are going down around the big property.

"Stock speculation is slow, a mining exchange is organized but is confined to the local market as yet. However Philadelphia people are picking up everything that seams to be cheap. Several old-time Cripple Creek operators are here, among them Frank Ish, Bruce Glidden, E. A. Byler and others. Tonopah is commanding almost the exclusive attention of mining men from Salt Lake west to the coast and it is only a question of time before it spreads further east. Every stage brings in people from all parts of the country, reminding one of the early problematic days of Cripple Creek, when the greatest expert and most sought after man was 'Keno,' the stage driver, and the seat of honor in front with the driver."

BLUE BIRD ASSAYS ARE RUNNING HIGH.

Assays taken on recent shipments of ore from the Blue Bird property on Bull hill indicate values as high as $300 to the ton. This ore was selected from the general product of the mine and the balance is said to be of a smelting grade. The stoping is being done in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth levels, the latter at a depth of 1,350 feet. The ore shoot is claimed to be four feet wide with a streak of over 12 inches of the high grade rock.

STRIKE ON LAST DOLLAR.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 5.—The Last Dollar property again comes to the front by uncovering a rich vein which surpasses any previous strike made on this property. An ore body was recently encountered at the 1,250-foot level, which is a well-defined vein of some 20 inches in width, and from assays taken it will return values of 40 ounces in gold and between 50 and 70 ounces in silver. This new formation is a surprise to all and especially so to Manager Walden, as it is distinct from any other formation ever revealed in the Cripple Creek district.

Katinka.

The new air compressor bought by the August Flower Leasing company, to be placed on the Katinka company's property on Guyot hill, has been on the side track of the company for the past three days, already to be unloaded. With the installation of this new compressor and in operation the lessees expect to make a much larger production than has ever been made before from this property. The new shaft is in readiness for operations to commence, and machinery will be installed as rapidly as possible.

Friday.

Lessees operating on the Friday claim on Tenderfoot hill are doing considerable development work at the present time. They are also saving a shipment every few weeks. This property adjoins the Hoosier mine, where very good ore has been shipped from in the past, the company and lessees combined sending out something like $400,000 worth of ore, but so far the formation and ore bodies were more or less displaced and broken. The lessees on the Friday claim are positive that some of the rich veins opened up in the Hoosier dip into their ground, and it is this ore they are now seeking for.

GOOD NEWS FROM TARRYALL DISTRICT.

A report comes from the Tarryall district of the opening of a big vein of ore in the Wisconsin property near Badger mountain. At a depth of about 50 feet it is reported a vein was disclosed in the shaft and with development the width has thus far been proven for a distance of 25 feet. The ore duns in gold, silver, copper and lead values, the principal mineral being copper. A shipment is being made to the smelter at Pueblo which is expected to run better than $30 to the ton, according to assays taken from the rock as it was sent out. A large amount of this rock has been piled up in assorted piles and as soon as the consignment now at the smelter is heard from, it is the intention of the company to ship another carload. The consignment being sent out at this time consists of 40 tons of the rock.

The Wisconsin is in the same relative locality as the property of the Badger Mountain company, in which Newman, Crapper and others are interested; the Tarry Gold property, owned by C. P. Campbell and associates; the Apex Copper company, held principally by J. K. Vanatta and others; the Maverick, also controlled by Colorado Springs people, and the properties which F. M. Clancy and associates have been developing for the past year or more. Several other Colorado Springs parties are interested in properties in the same section and all are enthusiastic over the outlook. F. H. Dunnington of this city, has recently received reports from the Maverick which adjoins ground in which he is interested and says there is fine ore already in sight in that property.

Many of these properties are being equipped with machinery, the Apex having recently installed a $5,000 plant. F. M. Clancy will leave today for the district, to be gone several days to make arrangements to install machinery on his property.

THE STRATTON ESTATE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 4.—A rumor heard in many parts of the district is to the effect that the reason that the Stratton estate has not been leased is that a sale of the property is now pending to a wealthy syndicate of eastern men. It is said that should this sale be made, it would be strictly carrying out the requirements of the will, as in that document the late W. S. Stratton requested his executors to sell his property and put the money into safe investments for the support of the Myron Stratton home at Colorado Springs. That the executors intend to carry out the express wish of the dead millionaire is more than likely.

Keystone.

Kimsey and others who have the Keystone estate under lease on Bull hill, commenced this morning to make a regular production of one carload of ore per day.

In the stope of the 100-foot level one of the finest ore bodies in the district is being developed, the same shoot being opened in the 200-foot level and work was commenced in this part in earnest this morning.

A 40-ton shipment was started out today by the lessees which is expected to return values of $50 a ton.

Little Nell.

Lessees operating on the Little Nell property on Raven hill, are now saving a shipment of ore which, from assays taken, will run in the neighborhood of $35 to the ton in gold. The lessees are working in a winze about 100 feet in depth from the third level, or 265 feet from the surface.

Pointer.

Lessees commenced operations again on the Pointer property this morning, where they expect to commence work immediately on the old ore body, opened up a short time before work was suspended. Shipments will probably be resumed from this well-known property in the course of the next two weeks. The Pointer has had a very good record. The company paid two dividends, amounting to $25,000, but gave up working on company account when the ore was supposed to have pinched out. Since that time lessees have worked the mine with indifferent success and what the present ore shoot that the lessees started on this morning will prove to be is hard to tell. There is no question in the minds of many miners but that the rich ore shoot worked above extends downward to a considerable depth, but it will take time to prove this prediction.

Trachyte.

Much new development work is in progress on the Trachyte property of the New Zealand company, under lease to the Practical company. It is also said that negotiations are being made by the management of the Practical company for a lease on the Deadwood No. 2, which closely adjoins the property now being worked by this company. The Deadwood has a large shaft to the depth of 750 feet, and in the event that the arrangements are completed, the lower workings of the Trachyte will be operated from the Deadwood shaft.

Hawkeye.

The new machinery for the Hawkeye property near Gillett is now in place, and active operations on the property commenced this morning. The company started up with a full force of men.

STOCKS T OBE DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Notice was posted yesterday morning on the bulletin board of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange that 31 stocks would be dropped from the list June 1, unless the requirements of the exchange were met prior to that date. The Agnes, Figaro, Henrietta, Lacota, Santa Fe and Triumph companies have notified Secretary Kinney that they do not intend to re-list their stocks after June 1, and these stocks are included in the notice posted. Black Belle will not be re-listed.

Other stocks included in the list to be dropped June 1 are Astor, Anna May, Blue Bell, Buckhorn, Colonial Dames, Colfax, Copper Signal, Cumberland, DeBeers, Emma Aimee, Flower of the West, Flying Cloud, Horseshoe, Hermosa, Jean L., Leon, Little Man, Lucrative, Magna Charta, Ontario, Rattler, Shannon, St. Thomas and Virginia M. These companies have given the exchange no notice of their intention in the matter.

All companies included in the list have the privilege of remaining on the list by conforming to the rules of the exchange before June 1 and it is expected that several of them will take advantage of this opportunity.

REGARDING AFFAIRS OF ARGENTUM-JUNIATTA.

It is stated that foreclosure proceedings will be instituted shortly against the property of the Argentum-Juniata Mining company at Aspen. The judgment against the company amounts to about $55,000 and an effort was made to liquidate the debt, by asking for voluntary subscriptions. A few were forthcoming and those who have subscribed were given notes due May 1. In order to protect those who have responded to the request it is understood that the company will be reorganized after the foreclosure proceedings and the Colorado Title and Trust company will act as trustee. J. A. Hayes of this city is president of the company and C. E. Palmer is vice president.

SHIPMENT FROM A GRANITE PROPERTY.

A shipment is now in the hands of the smelters from the Washington mine at Granite which is expected to run in the neighborhood of $75 to the ton, the rock coming from the same ore shoot as several other cars which have returned values upwards of this amount. A new find was opened several weeks ago and development work is in progress. The rock is not being assayed very often on account of its character, but assays thus far taken show values, although not of a high grade.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 5.—The rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives at Washington today made a tour of the navigable waters about New York to see what improvements are needed to improve shipping facilities. Members of congress from this city and state and city officials accompanied the committee.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 5.—Fire early today destroyed the building occupied by the J. A. Olson picture frame factory and a number of adjoining buildings at Oakley avenue and Fulton street, entailing a loss of $66,000. One man is missing and it is feared may have lost his life. Seven families were forced to flee scantily clad into the street. The fire followed an explosion in the picture frame factory and the highly inflammable contents of the building took fire, which spread to all parts of the structure before the department arrived.

State Mining News

TURRET.

J. A. Bains is still driving the tunnel on his properties near Manao.

The road to Fairview has been completed. The shaft is now timbered and the work of sinking has begun. The work of development will be pushed as rapidly as consistent with economy.

The Independence shaft is sinking and excellent ore continues to be encountered. R. D. Gorman is pushing work in the north drift at the 90-foot level and the showing of ore continues to be most satisfactory.

E. T. Bowan is prospecting his granite quarries near Ethel. Developments continue to show a rock of superior quality. It is also believed that as soon as the surface rock is removed, rock of size sufficient for the most valuable purposes can be obtained.

Robert Williams has timbered the shaft on his property about one mile northwest from camp. Smith Steele and E. E. Beeler are associated with him in the property. The showing is very fine and the owners expect to do some development work on it.

Schlosser and Roberts are doing development work on the Gold Bar which is owned by Roberts, Schlosser and Robinson. The shaft is not over 20 feet deep but in the lower 10 feet a great improvement is shown. A strong vein of fine-looking hematite is exposed.

The unwatering of the Gold Bug is going on without interruption. The water is now out of the 200-foot level. The pump is doing excellent work and the mine will soon be dry. Men have been put at work in the drifts to put them in shape for examining the ore bodies.

Wm. Bassham and C. C. Hunley have been doing assessment and development work on the Lost Mine claim recently located by them. They have opened croppings of parallel veins each about 15 feet apart. The matter in these veins carries values which are good considering the quality. It will make an excellent milling ore. They also brought in a specimen of fine copper ore.

The Ethel people are working one shift in their shaft. They are making good progress for the force employed. The shaft is now about 65 feet deep. The rock is mineralized and looking better. The shaft is vertical and was started some distance from the vein with the expectation of cutting it with depth. The changing condition of the rock would make it appear that they may be approaching the vein.

The force on the Anaconda has this week been engaged in sinking. Fifteen feet is to be added to the depth of the shaft for a sump. Crosscuts will be driven both north and south to prospect the ground and find the veins and ore bodies on either side of the shaft. The announcement a few weeks ago that the Anaconda pump was sold to the Gold Bug people was a mistake. Dr. Colginzier informs us that it was only hired to them while they were unwatering the mine.

John DeuPree is doing development work on his property, the Cripple Creek and the Victor claims located on the contact on which the Ethel and the Overlooked properties are located. Mr. DeuPree's property lies between those properties. The two claims sideline. A shaft has been sunk on each claim, one being 30 and the other 35 feet deep. The entire rock in which the shafts are sinking is mineralized, it being phonolite, quartz and mineral rock. Mr. DeuPree expects to cut the contact soon. He also intends to do some trenching in the near future to find the contact between the rock in which he has been working and the granite.

The Mascot is 440 feet under cover and Manager Briggs is pushing the work most vigorously. When the development of this property commenced it was undertaken with a definite purpose, that of opening an ore shoot which shows on the surface about 700 feet from the entrance to the tunnel. Already more than one shoot has been cut and the tunnel is now in another which shows up well in the breast. The fact that several ore shoots have been encountered is most encouraging. These bodies of ore are not large. It could not be expected that they would be so near the surface, but their presence is evidence of large bodies of the same ore with depth. The management should do just what it is doing, that is, push the tunnel most vigorously into the hill. They have every reason for encouragement.—(Turret Gold Belt.

CLEAR CREEK.

The Cedar Ridge Mines and Tunnel company, incorporated last week will operate a group of six claims on Santa Fe mountain, within 300 feet of the Coming Nation. Their tunnel will parallel that of the Gold Plane company. The new company is incorporated with a capital stock of $120,000. The incorporators are: W. A. Kalp of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; J. D. F. Pierson, of Kenton, Mich.; J. M. Sterling of Bridgeport, Conn., and Dr. P. M. Egart of Holland Patent, N. Y. There will be a meeting of the directors in this city July 15, after which operations are to begin at once.

The Consolidated Gem Mines company is building a new machine shop at the Newton mill. As soon as completed there will be a large amount of new machinists tools added for the company's extensive use.

The find of rich tellurium ore in the Treasure Vault recently was by no means the first ore of this nature discovered in this district. The Treasure Vault has always been known to be a producer of tellurium and is one of the few mines in the district that produces such. It is generally believed that this property is on the same tellurium vein as the Casino, the Shaw lode and the Miami tunnel where occasional finds of telluride are made. There is only one other vein carrying tellurium in the district that has been traced to any extent. That has been opened more or less by the Lexington and Quito, and the occasional finds in Spring gulch. Black tellurium has also been found in the General Thomas mine. In the localities mentioned tellurium has been known to exist here for the past 20 years.

Returns were received last week from a carload of 11 tons of ore shipped from the Waltham mine to the Argo smelter.

The ore was not sorted but only the solid iron pieces were saved as the ore was dumped from the bucket, the returns showing the following: 8:16 ounces gold, 16.80 ounces silver and 34.20 per cent silica per ton, the net value being $159.63 per ton. The total amount received for the carload was $1,768.69.

Two trainloads of the milling ore are being treated at the Wilkie mill in this city, with splendid results as to saving of values. The concentrates from the tables run 2.45 ounces gold and 11.40 ounces silver and from the jigs 4.97 ounces gold and 20.10 ounces silver per ton.

The shaft at the mine is now 185 feet deep and is going down rapidly on a streak from two to five feet of good ore. The lower drift east is also being driven and is still showing the phenomenal streak as in the shaft.

A good strike was made last week in the West Nonpareil where that vein is cut in the Miami tunnel. The property is owned by Charles Collom, and is being worked under lease and bond by O'Hay & Galligan. The lateral has been driven 180 feet from the tunnel, and two upraises started, one at 60 feet and one at 150 feet. In the former the showing was encouraging and after raising a few feet the streak widened until now it is 20 inches in width. Assays of the mineral show an average of 3.60 ounces gold and 15 ounces of silver per ton or about $80 per ton. There is considerable tellurium in the vein matter, and a few weeks ago Mr. Collom obtained an assay of over $14,000 per ton from a small streak showing in the drift. The ore is being piled up ready for shipment, and it is expected that the leasers will take out quite a bunch of money from the ground now opened.—(Idaho Springs Gazette.

LEADVILLE-ASPEN GOLD BELT.

Near the outlet of Smith's gulch, four miles from Twin Lakes, and partly joining the Mount Elbert group on the east, W. T. Buchanan, one of our old-time prospectors, owns four claims.

The Hettie, which is the lowest of the group, has been opened by two tunnels. The vein has a northwest direction and will cut the others, as their trend is southwest.

The lower tunnel, which has a present depth of 140 feet, is driven on the vein to cut an ore shoot which on the surface is 10 feet wide and assays from 15 to 30 per cent copper, one ounce gold and 18 ounces silver.

The same vein has a 50-foot tunnel, in which values as high as $90 have been found.

North of the Hettie lies the Union, with a two-foot vein of quartz, the ore averaging $12 in gold.

Above and joining the last is the Mystic; 30 feet of tunnel has opened a vein four feet wide with assays of $20 per ton in gold, silver, lead and copper.

This vein is supposed to be the Gordon, as it can be traced direct towards the mine of that name.

The uppermost is the Orondo; surface work has opened a vein three feet wide.

This property is covered with valuable timber, the wagon road comes within 300 feet of the main tunnel on the Hettie and good substantial buildings are erected close to the workings.—(Twin Lakes Miner.

BLACK HAWK.

Chicago parties are interested in the Four Mile Gulch Tunnel Mining company, operating in Enterprise district. They are driving the Bryan tunnel in from Dory hill and the Wheeler tunnel in from Silver gulch to develop their large group of claims. The Bryan tunnel is in over 1,000 feet, the breast shows 18 inches of almost solid silver-lead ores carrying values up to $65 per ton at the sampling works, while there is a good proportion of crevice matter which makes excellent concentrating material and of which a 100-ton shipment was made this week to the Rocky Mountain concentrator, only a stone's throw away from the mouth of the tunnel. The Wheeler tunnel is in 540 feet to the breast and shows some good silver-lead ores, which are being shipped to the sampling works, the last lot going $63 per ton. Between these tunnels there is a distance of nearly 600 feet to be penetrated to make connections. The company is erecting a 24x36 shaft building on the Democrat and a 16-horse-power gasoline hoist will be installed. The Democrat shaft is 100 feet deep, will need retimbering and will be sunk 400 feet further to connect with the Bryan tunnel workings. All work is being carried on with three shifts and the company are well pleased with their record made to date.

The After Supper mine is among the probable starters at an early date. Colorado Springs capital is going to erect a building just below the depot as an experiment plant to handle the slimes of the creek. They had a survey made yesterday and expect to start work on their building at once.

CARIBOU MINING DISTRICT.

Manager Habriel of the St. Louis mine has started up his big concentrating mill again. On account of a scarcity of water last fall, he was compelled to close it down but kept the mine working steadily, accumulating a large amount of ore during the winter, and at the same time developing for a steady production during the summer.

Superintendent Grove starts the Silver Point the first of May, intending to sink the shaft 100 feet before starting another level. This property is not far from the line of the United Gold Mines tunnel, and when the tunnel company reaches this property large bodies of ore will surely be exposed.

M. A. Smith and R. D. Stratton of New York, owners of the Northwestern mine, have resumed operations. This is one of the largest veins in the district and has produced some very high grade gold and silver ore; also carrying a fair per cent. in copper. Jack Jester is superintending the work of retimbering the shaft. A new plant of machinery will be installed as soon as the roads are in condition. Mr. Smith intends sinking the shaft 250 feet, making it 500 feet deep when completed. As soon as the United Gold Mines tunnel reaches their vicinity they will sink to the level of the tunnel and connect with the same.

ELDORA.

A rich streak of tellurium and free gold has been opened up in the Logan mine, owned by Colonel S. B. Dick and others, near Sugar Loaf, and the output of $10,000 per month, maintained during the past three years, is considerably greater at this time.

The Providence and Newport properties in the South Boulder district are being worked under an option by Leadville parties. Shipments have been made from the property to the stamp mills and sampling works and the returns have shown a very fair grade of fair grade values.

Superintendent Hunt was down from the Fourth of July the first of the week and reported everything running smoothly at that property. The tunnel is now in over 860 feet.

Lessees Scruggs and Brunson this week started to drive a tunnel on the Diamond-Rustler group, starting at a point 100 feet below the shaft. The bore is four and one-half by six and one-half feet in the clear.

M. A. Smith of York state, who is in control of the Monanock and Northwestern at Caribou, has also become interested at Wall Street, and will soon be operating in both districts

T. J. Davis et al. have given a bond and lease on the Gold Coin to Guy Miller, a satisfactory agreement having been reached during the week.

J. W. Carhart, Jr., of Clarendon, Tex., who is interested with his father in mining property in this district, arrived last night from the Lone Star state.

TIN CUP.

The Dora Mining company has resumed work on its placers in Union park, west of Tincup. The dirt will begin to fly within the next few days and much gold is expected to be washed out during the season. The company owns 720 acres of placer ground, some portions of which yielded gold as early as 1860. Last year all preliminary work was completed. Two reservoir dams, one of 400 feet and the other 1,000 feet, and several miles of ditch work and fluming were constructed. The Dora company had experts examine the ground and was so satisfied with the results that it expended about $125,000 in arranging to operate its territory.

The Union park fields are contiguous to rich mineral bearing mountains, and the subsequent erosion for ages past has settled down into the park, thus forming a large deposit of gold bearing dirt. So rich is the ground that the company expects to take about $2,000,000 from a very small portion of its acreage.

GILPIN.

John C. Fleschchutz, general manager of the Roderick Dhu and Protection gold mines, has a force of men retimbering the Roderick Dhu shaft. He is down now a depth of about 60 feet, and has the timbering all complete to that point.

A large quantity of ice was hoisted from the shaft and it is expected that inside of a week he will have the work completed to where they will commence breaking through into the lower stopes, which are open for 200 feet. It will take about 20 feet to break through from the shaft to the old stopes, when the timbering can be completed to a depth of 200 feet.

A fine hoisting plant, capable of sinking 1,000 feet, is contemplated and the work pushed with speed and economy. The Gilpin County Tramway railroad is a great convenience as it is built to the dump, and timbers and coal can be hauled to the mine and on the return trip the ore can be sent to the various mills at Central City and Black Hawk.

SILVER PLUME.

The Gladstone and Big Medicine groups, purchased recently by the Arizona Mining and Development company, will begin operations at once. F. A. Babcock, former owner of the groups, and superintendent for the company, will begin immediate development.

These mines are situated on Sherman mountain, in the very heart of the wealth-producing section just east of the Wisconsin mine, which has been extracting enormous ore bodies for the past four years, and is at present working on a large ore shoot north of the Pelican-Dives, which has been a steady dividend payer for nearly 20 years. The main tunnel of the Big Medicine cut the lode at a depth of 285 feet. A drift was driven on the vein 420 feet, to where the lodes cross. Here the lodes are well defined, and ores extracted from this junction gave returns of 152 ounces silver, 35 per cent. lead and $7.85 in gold, or an average of $176 per ton. An upraise of 40 feet shows splendid quartz glance, gray copper and some lead streaked through the quartz, while other ores of less value exist in small quantities. This property is pronounced by experienced mining men of this locality to be a first-class mining venture, being situated in a rich territory and the showings at present visible, and has only required an expenditure of a small amount of capital to more fully develop the mines. The new corporation has incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, with their main office at Oklahoma.

F. A. Babcock, superintendent for the company, is an old resident of this city and a practical mining man. The intentions of the new company are to fully develop the mines named.

A visit to the Elkins' property, the old Terrible, once the most famous in this camp, reminds one of the palmy days of '79 and '80. Work was begun last July after an idleness of many years by the Elkins Mining and Milling company, of which United States Senator Steve Elkins is president.

The mine was in a very bad condition, the timbers rotted, many levels caved and the main shaft filled with water. Extensive operations began at once. The main or Union tunnel was thoroughly retimbered from its mouth to bedrock, and the large engine room is now all newly timbered. Grading was at once begun for a big mill, a large boiler and air compressor installed and a blacksmith shop built of Silver Mountain granite. One mile up the valley a large dam has been constructed, which will furnish sufficient power to run all machinery. Many other improvements have been made in the past nine months. The Colorado and Southern has extended its track to the mine, and all machinery, fuel, etc., is now delivered direct to the scene of work.

The mill is four stories high, but long, 108x80 feet wide. Some of the jigs are in place on the lower and second floors. This is the largest mill in the county, and will be able to treat 200 tons per 24 hours, being equipped with all the latest improved jigs, tables, rolls, etc. The pipe line from the large dam is now being constructed, and will probably be completed in two weeks. This new corporation has 10 Leyner rock drills, which are giving perfect satisfaction. The drift on the Terrible lode to connect with the bottom of the Dunderburg shaft is now finished affording excellent ventilation and opening a passage way for the ores of the latter to the mill. Driving the west drift known as the Brown lode is progressing rapidly, and a large streak of medium grade, silver-lead ore has been encountered, which is being stored in the mill bins, until everything is in readiness for the machinery to move.

The main shaft which was full of water has been unwatered to the eighth level by a six-inch column with a one-inch air pipe down the center of the large pipe sunk 100 or 200 feet in the shaft, the water being forced to the shaft collar by air pressure. This, while simple, is doing the work satisfactorily, and is an economical experiment which the superintendent planned. There are seven levels yet to unwater, making 15 in all; then the shaft will be retimbered from top to bottom.

B. C. Catren, superintendent of this property, is one of the oldest mining men in the state, having operated mines in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties since the early '60s. Everyone in the camp is pleased with the recent advance in silver, knowing that it will benefit every miner and mine-owner. The camp is on the improve and the present summer will be the greatest in our mining history.

AN ALLEGED SPY.

Horton, Kas., May 5.—Eighty machinists in the Rock Island shops struck today because of the presence of an alleged spy employed by the company. All the other men in the shop, 600 in number, say they will strike also if the man is not discharged by the company. Considerable excitement prevails among the workmen.

KID CARTER KNOCKED OUT.

By Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 5.—Sam McVey knocked out Kid Carter in the eleventh round.

OF INTEREST TO WOMANKIND

EDITED BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS

AFTER ALL.

We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
And paths are often rough and steep, and heedless feet may fall;
But yet the days are cheery,
And night brings rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good world, after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the leal are like a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fail the feeblest never,
And somehow this old earth remains a bright world, after all.

There's always love that's caring,
And shielding and forbearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close and keep our hearts in thrall;
There's home to share together
In calm or stormy weather,
And while the heart-flame burns it is a good world, after all.

The lisp of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices;
The bugle-sounds of hope and faith, through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth a good world, after all.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

* *

The Woman With the Broom

ONCE upon a time I was the unwilling possessor of a remarkably fine monkey, that inspired my old black cook with relentless hatred and ceaseless curiosity. One day, after watching the wise, shrewd, furrowed black face of the little creature—so strangely like her own—the old woman turned impetuously to me, and exclaimed: "Miss Do'thy, I hates to say it, but 'fo' Gord dat monkey is kin to we all cullud folks!"

While listening to the brilliant women who have occupied this platform for the past few days, I have been wondering if somewhere in the back of the head of every man in the audience the same thought has not been struggling into conviction. They hate to say it, but before God they have recognized that woman is of their kinship and mind as well as body, entitled to the same rights in making the laws by which she is judged, the same right to earn a living by the talents heaven gave her, the same right to share in all the privileges and perquisites of the world—co-heir with them in the heritage of all the ages. If there ever was a time when women were invertebrate creatures, forced to hang on to man like a monkey on a limb because they had not backbone enough to stand alone, if their heads were ever filled with sawdust instead of good grey matter, they have lost those defects in the process of evolution, and every woman lawyer, and doctor, and preacher, and orator, and business woman, to whom you have listened, is a connecting link that not only establishes a kinship with man, but proves that the feminine sex has reached a point of development when it possesses almost human intelligence, with some slight power of speech, and an ability to understand a few of the fundamental facts of life.

Perhaps to the general public there has been no feature of this convention that has been of such interest as the number of successful business and professional women that it has brought together; for, stripped of all the chiffons of gallantry, and poetry, and romance in which the matter has been shrouded for ages, the one burning desire of every woman's heart is for financial independence, and she looks to the woman who has solved the problem of owning an individual pocketbook as the female Moses who will point the way to the promised land wherein no woman will have to explain to husband or brother or father what she did with that quarter he gave her week before last.

I am not here to speak for the working woman. She can speak for herself. My plea is not for justice for her, but for the domestic woman—the woman, who is the mainstay of the world, who is back of every great enterprise, and who makes possible the achievement of men—the woman behind the broom, who is the hardest worked and worst paid laborer on the face of the earth.

Not every woman has a call to preach the gospel; not every woman has a talent for law, or medicine, or writing; not every woman has a gift for finance, or desire to go out into the world to earn her living. For the vast majority of women, the profession of wifehood and motherhood and housekeeping is the occupation to which they are called by destiny and inclination, and in which they find their greatest and most congenial employment, and best serve their day and generation. These women form an enormous army of toilers who have no settled status in the world of labor and no fixed wage. Their hours of labor are 25 hours out of the day, and yet they are debarred from the privilege of throwing down their tools and going out on strike. Even the census report, that consoling source of information, takes no account of their work, and among all the hundreds of gainful occupations that are enumerated in which women are engaged, the woman who is raising a family and doing here housework is not mentioned.

It is one of life's little ironies that we speak of the woman who is engaged in business or a profession as a working woman, thereby implying that the home keeping woman is leading a life of inglorious ease and sybarite luxury. Nothing could be a greater error; and what makes the mistake all the more piquant is the fact that women themselves have come to share in the delusion. It is a singular commentary on the esteem in which they have been taught to hold their own occupation that women who toil like slaves from morning to night so often express a wish that they could "do something."

No one seems to think that the work of keeping house amounts to anything. Women are supposed to dash that off in a white heat of inspiration, as amateur poets do their effusions. We are not broad enough to realize that housekeeping is the most exacting and never-ending work in the world. A merchant may fail to deliver a bill of goods on time, a professional man may delay an appointment, and no one takes it amiss; but let dinner be half an hour late, and the housekeeper has to face an infuriated mob who are ready to devour her. You may trifle with a man's heart and be forgiven, or his pocket book and retain his affection, but the woman who trifles with a man's stomach does it at her peril.

Moreover, of the housekeeper we demand a universal genius. We don't expect that our doctor shall be a good lawyer, or our lawyer understand medicine; we don't expect a preacher to know about stocks, or a stock broker to have a soul; but we think the woman who is at the head of a family is a rank failure unless she is a pretty good doctor, and trained nurse, and dressmaker, and financier. She must be able to settle disputes among the children with the inflexible impartiality of a supreme justice; she must be a Spurgeon in expounding the Bible to simple souls and leading them to heaven; she must be a greater surgeon than Dr. Lorenz, for she must know how to kiss a hurt and make it well; she must be a Russell Sage in petticoats, who can make $1 do the work of $2, and when she gets through combining all of these nerve-wrecking professions, we don't think that she has done a thing but enjoy herself. It is only when something happens to the housekeeper, and we find out, as in the nursery rhyme, that without her the fire in the range won't burn, and the water won't wash, and the cook won't cook, and the butcher won't butcher anything eatable, that we begin to realize that she is the king pin who holds the universe together.

A few years ago a famous poet roused the compassion of the world by painting the tragedy of hopeless toil in the "Man With the Hoe." He might have stayed a little nearer home and found a better illustration of the work that is never done, that has no inspiration to lighten it, and looks for no appreciation to glorify it, in the woman with the broom. However wearing and monotonous the work of the man, that of the woman is infinitely more so. The hardest row must come to an end, the longest summer day close at last, and at set of sun the man goes home to rest; but long after he, fed and satisfied, is taking his ease with his pipe, his wife is still cleaning up the dishes he used and sweeping out the dust he brought in with him. If the man with the hoe, "bowed by centuries of toil," is "brother to the ox," the woman is understudy to a perpetual motion machine.

Whatever grievances the man with the hoe has against society, the woman with the broom has the banner injustice of the world. When one thinks that it is woman who herself does, or has done, all the cooking and cleaning, mending, nursing, making, purchasing, and saving and baby spanking of a family, and who is besides expected to be counselor, comforter, companion, consoler, inspirer and ornament to a household, and that for these services she has no salary, but is expected to be satisfied with her board and clothes, the wonder is that she has not long ago brought the business end of her broomstick into play and make a stand for her rights. As it is, she has not even the poor consolation of independence, of being called a working woman and earning her board and keep. Everything she has is considered as given to her, and she is expected to be properly grateful to the man who takes her labor and feeds and dresses her in return for it.

There is no other piece of sarcasm equal to that which makes us speak of the average man "supporting" his wife. If the woman who makes a man a comfortable home on a limited income, and that is what most domestic women are trying to do, isn't earning her living, in heaven's name, who is? She is giving services so great and so unpurchasable for money that it becomes an absolute financial necessity for a widower to remarry. If he tried to pay any other woman, but a wife, what her work was worth, she would have a mortgage on his very evelids in two years' time.

It is easy enough to understand why men think that the services of the woman with the broom are not worth paying for. It is because they don't know—they have never tried it, and it is the contempt of ignorance. The man who has never attempted to run a house thinks that it is a mere matter of telling the cook that you want three good meals a day, mentioning to the housemaid to be sure to clean up thoroughly and sweep up under the bed, and an admonition to the children to run along and play like little dears, and not get dirty. After that, Benedict pictures his wife reclining on a couch until it is time to go to the matinee or lead the rush on a bargain counter. If that isn't an easy life, he doesn't know what is, that's all; and when she dares voice a complaint, he honestly believes her to be the most unreasonable creature in the world, and says he wishes he had nothing else to do but to stay at home with the children; though it is observable that one Sunday afternoon with the baby reduces him to a physical wreck.

As for a woman's work never being done, man simply sets that down to bad management. "Look at me," he says, "when I am done for the day, my work is over. I turn my key in my office, and leave everything behind. Why don't you do all your sewing in the fall and spring, and not be forever with a needle in your hand?" Alas! that is part of the pathos of woman's work. She has nothing to show for it. She has spent her time in cooking dinners that were forgotten as soon as eaten, in making clothes that wore out, in darning socks that had to be darned over again when the next week's wash came in.

The man who has built a house, or written a book, or painted a picture, has some visible token of his labor; but because the woman can point to nothing and say, "I did this," she is thought to have been wasting her time. The woman with the broom gets no sympathy, either, with her eternal cleaning up. Men regard woman's eternal picking up of books and papers and clothes as a hobby, and their mania for washing dishes as a harmless lunacy for which they are not responsible. In his heart, every man's ideal of comfort is to leave everything where it is dropped, and his faith in this theory is never shaken until his wife goes away and he gets all the glasses in the kitchen sink, and his clothes so scattered it would take an Old Sleuth detective to find a clean collar.

Every injustice is the prolific mother of wrongs, and the fact that the woman with the broom is neither sufficiently appreciated nor decently paid brings its own train of evils. It is at the bottom of the distaste girls have for domestic pursuits, and the frantic mania women have for seeking some career. Political economists argue themselves into a comatose state trying to find out why girls in poor families would rather go into stores and factories, where the hours are long and the pay scant, than go to work in their father's kitchens. It is because there are few of us so overwhelmingly industrious that we yearn to work for the mere sake of working. When we labor, we want to see cold, hard cash in our hands as a result of our efforts. A girl knows that she may do all the cooking, and save not only the price of the cook, but the waste and stealage as well, but her father won't think she is earning anything. He will give her her board and clothes, but he will think that he is supporting her, and she will have none of the freedom of the wage earner to spend her money as she pleases. It is simply because the woman with the broom never gets paid that every girl is determined to get another tool if she can.

Nothing can be more inconsistent than the attitude of men toward the woman with the broom. They are always harping on woman's sphere being at home, and inveighing against her leaving her own fireside to seek employment, but for the work which they declare to be woman's work, and which they admire so much in theory, they are not willing to pay cash. There is hardly a day when some woman, the wife or daughter of a rich man, does not say to me that she wishes she could do something. "Why?" I ask. "Surely you have occupation enough in your home to absorb your strength and energies!" "Oh, yes, but I want to do something that will bring in money—money that will be my own, and that I may spend as I please." Sometimes there is a touch of pathos, as in the case of one woman who took in sewing, while her servants wasted and stole from her. I asked her once if she thought it paid,—if she didn't see, as I did, that it would be better economy to look after her own house than try to make a few dollars at work that was plainly ruining her health.

"I know it," she replied, "but my husband never gives me a dollar of my own. My mother is old and poor, and the money I make with my needle I can give to her. I earn it. It is my own. I can make money that way, but my husband would never think of giving me a dollar for doing the cooking."

Always—always it is the frantic cry for financial independence—the demand of the worker for her wages, the futile, bitter protest of the woman with the broom against the injustice of taking her work without pay. Men will say that in supporting their wives—in furnishing them with houses, and food and clothes, they are giving the woman as much money as they could ever hope to earn by any other profession. I grant it; but between the independent wage-earner and the one who is given his keep for his services is the difference between the free born and the chattel. Is there a man among you so craven-spirited that he would not prefer to wear homespun and walk, rather than be clothed in purple and fine linen and ridden in automobiles, if the one involved independence, and the other dependence? What man would bind himself for life to be taken care of for his board and clothes? What man would submit to having to give an account to even the best and most indulgent of wives for every penny he spent? Not one. And, gentlemen, we are of your blood. The same love of liberty that inspires you, the same passion for independence that animates your breast, beats in our hearts, and I sound a note of warning when I say that, unless domesticity is placed in the ranks of gainful industries for women—unless a wife's and housekeeper's services have an actual cash value, more and more women will throw down the broom and start out on a still hunt for a better paying job.

Nor is this all. The present state of affairs brings about a disastrous condition in the woman's world, so that the woman wage-earner must not only compete with the man worker but with the domestic woman who has her home and clothes supplied her, and who does things on the side in order to get a little money that she may spend as she pleases. This enables her to undersell the woman who might otherwise make a living by her pencil, or brush or pen, and the managers of every woman's exchange in the country will tell you that their greatest difficulty is in keeping out the work of the women who do not need to sell their work, but who only do it in order to earn a little money of their own.

The avenues of public employment open to women are not so inviting, nor is the pay in them so great that ordinary women would be unduly tempted to enter them; and that so many women who apparently do not need to go out of their own homes for a support, are crowding into every profession and business that offers a prospect of a livelihood, can only be explained by the fact that the woman with the broom is getting tired of working for her board and clothes. She want wages. When men grow just enough to abandon the idea that keeping house, and doing the family sewing, and rearing children, is a "snap" and not a profession; when they grow broad enough to realize that the woman with the broom is a laborer just as much worthy of her hire as a typewriter, we shall have fewer women yearning to go out into the world and earn a few dollars of spending money, instead of having their car fare doled out to them, and the privilege of running a bill.—(Extracts from an address delivered at the National Suffrage convention in New Orleans, by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gilmer, "Dorothy Dix."

A Practical and Progressive Trend

What has been discovered to be of vital importance in the home is equally so in regard to the educational institutions of the country. A practical and progressive trend of affairs is shown in the fact that the new Simmons college in Boston has taken into its plan the school of housekeeping so splendidly inaugurated by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

If the many club women will closely follow out a plan for supervising the larger house-keeping much can be done for the school children that will be conducive to their health and happiness. Sanitation is a subject that appeals to every woman; fresh air, cleanliness in every particular. It is highly reprehensible not to have school houses kept in perfect sanitary condition, frequent cleansing after the best methods, is an imperative necessity. The water supply and the drinking cups should be especially looked after. Luncheon is served in some of the school houses. Of what does it consist?

The club women are paying considerable attention to this matter and it is having a very good effect. It is told of the janitor of one of the Boston schools, that he appeared much disturbed after a visit from a newly elected woman member of the board. Finally he confidentially relieved his perturbed feelings to a sympathetic friend, saying, "What do you think, that woman wanted to see the basement of the school building, and I give you my word, it wasn't fit to be seen."

Proper food at proper times is of paramount importance, whether it is a pupil of the kindergarten, primary, grammar or High school, or the student in the university. Good work is an impossibility if there be failure to repair the waste of body. If systematic, intelligent care is a necessity in the kindergarten, how can it fail to be in the higher educational institutions that demand the most wearing application? Is not the food supply for young people of sufficient importance to warrant placing an expert on food in charge of the school and college kitchen? The laboratory from which work force must come daily to every individual?

Club women are close students of economic measures both for the sake of their individual homes and the larger homes where young people are housed while acquiring an education. From their own sheltered homes, happy because well conducted, they are able to help in a practical and direct manner those who are in need of assistance, the better to do their every-day work.

Jane Addams, that wise philanthropist has well said, "There comes periods of reconstruction during which the task is laid upon a passing generation to enlarge the function and carry forward the ideal of a long established institution. There is no doubt that many women consciously and unconsciously, are struggling with this task. The family in its entirety must be carried out into the larger life. Its various members together must recognize and acknowledge the validity of the social obligation."

Practical workers are bestirring themselves all over the country. Recently the Woman's club of Englewood, Ill., petitioned the board of education for permission to open a kitchen in the High school of that city. The plan is to furnish warm, well cooked luncheons at a moderate cost to the 1,500 students, many of whom come from a distance.

Concerning Wedding Gifts

June, the month of weddings, is close upon us. The shops begin to show belief in the prophecy of the calendar, and advertise "Wedding Presents" in their most attractive way. While the silversmith and the makers of china and cut-glass are praising their tableware, it is worth while to remember that life, even for the newly married, is not wholly occupied with eating, says the Youth's Companion.

The parents of a bridegroom sixty years ago sent a handsome silver tea-service to the bride. It was resplendent among the gifts. The shape of the six pieces was not specially graceful, nor was the decoration beautiful, but the tea-set was "of the period." After two months of housekeeping, the young wife declared that it was too heavy and troublesome for constant use, and she packed it away. For forty years it was brought out at long intervals to be polished. Then came a wedding in the next generation, and the service was handed down to the new daughter-in-law. History repeated itself, and the second bride gave up the attempt to use the massive pieces. After storing them for twenty years, the family resolved to sacrifice sentiment to sense, and sold the service for old silver. Then they bought a picture with the money.

The tea-service, too fine to use, may well symbolize thousands of less valuable gifts. The thing which "makes a good show" at the wedding is too often consigned afterward to some locked closet for safe-keeping.

The ideal gift carries the thought, the sympathy, the loving study of the giver; it looks into the past and into the future; it commends itself to the happy wife even more when twenty years separate her from her wedding festival. In short, there can be no better praise for a bridal gift than that the bride should say after a score of years, "I've used it every day, and it has worn well."

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We believe that true religion speaks in actions more than in words and manifests itself chiefly in the common temper of life—in giving up the passions to God's authority, in inflexible uprightness and truth, in active and modest charity, in candid judgment and in patience under trials.—(Dr. Channing.

Some Late Fashion Hints

IT is almost impossible to state definitely what should constitute a trousseau, as so many things need to be taken into consideration—one's financial condition, social position, both present and future, and whether or not one will travel, board or go to housekeeping. It is, however, not advisable to have an elaborate outlay of underwear, even though one's purse is deep, wide and well-filled. Styles change in underclothing, though not so frequently as in dresses, and an old-style corset cover is quite as uncomfortable as an out-of-date jacket. If the bride-to-be is anything of a needle woman, she will wish to embroider much of her trousseau, it being the fad at present to choose some favorite flower or design and work it in finest white floss on every piece of a set.

A set of underwear comprises two skirts; one long and much lace-trimmed to wear with thin, dainty gowns, having a deep under flounce with three tiny dust ruffles on the edge, and a shorter skirt, with one or two rows of inserton set in, a six-inch flounce of embroidery and reaching about to the ankles. The nightdress of nainsook or long cloth, to match the long skirt, is made with low, round neck, without an opening and insertion, as the recipes say, "to suit the taste." The same is true of chemise and drawers, but the corset cover is where all the skill, time and expense can be shown to an admiring circle of girl intimates.

There should be at least six of each undergarment, except nightdresses and long skirts, if one does not have matched sets, four of those being sufficient for a year. One will need two suits of combination underwear, four lisle or silk vests, and a pair of silk-and-wool equestrian tights for raw, windy days. A silk petticoat is desirable, also a moreen and a black sateen one for rainy days.

Then one should have a bath robe, preferably of Turkish toweling, as the wool eiderdown is very warm, both a long and short kimona and three or four dainty dressing jackets, one in challie, one in dimity, one of eiderdown (to wear during the seclusion for one's own room), never at the table, and one of lawn or percale. A short skirt of pretty print, daintily trimmed with dainty colors of wash ribbon will be a summer necessity.

Some aprons should form a part of every outfit—substantial gingham all-enveloping ones, with several pockets, for cleaning days, and one or two gossamer affairs to "dress up" in to sew or serve luncheon.—(Betty Stacey in the Pilgrim for May.

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Lace Very Fashionable.

It is lace, lace everywhere in the best gowns and the coats and the hats, for that matter, too. There are entire lace gowns in princess design, which are voile, and eolienne gowns are made up over underskirts of chiffon as well as silk and a number of the imported models show the lace embroidered in silk threads, matching in color the chiffon petticoat, which shows through the meshes of the lace. The crepe de chine, voile, and eolene gowns are made up effectively with lace. Some of the prettiest show the lace introduced as a stole panel in the front of the skirt, which grows wider as it nears the hem, and others display the lace merely as separate motifs, says a metropolitan fashion writer.

Still another very new idea for these filmy frocks is to have the soft full skirt garlanded with floral lace motifs connected with trailing vines in silk embroidery. For these costumes chalk white is a favorite color. It is quite the mode in these sheer veiling frocks to have the skirt accordion plaited and the lace decoration introduced only on the bodice. A dainty voile gown in silver gray is made with an accordion plaited skirt and a blouse bodice which shows a yoke of finely tucked white mousseline de soie fastened with tiny white silk buttons. To emphasize the long shoulder effect a bertha was introduced made of point Venise lace, bound with silver gray moire, silk and threaded with narrow black velvet ribbons. The sleeves were quite the latest mode, reaching just to the elbow with lace trimmed frills falling over it. Silk mitts were worn with the costume, and the girdle added another new touch. It was of the same tint of gray as the gown, but made of soft louisine silk and in shape and depth was a most pronounced girdle. The new tendency is toward the deep pointed girdle.

Bird Plumage.

Judging from the alarm sounded by the milliners of the country, the efforts of the Audubon societies for the protection of birds are at last having some appreciable effect. "Unless the trade arouses itself," says a writer in the current number of the "Millinery Trade Review," "it will find itself debarred from the selling of anything in the shape of bird plumage or fancy feathers by the next season."

The enactment of laws against the use of bird plumage as millinery trimming is spreading to all the states and territories of the union. It now assumes the proportion of a craze, and even artificial birds fabricated of goose or other feathers, buckram, cotton, glass eyes, wooden bills, may be pounced upon by "intelligent" game wardens and as "song birds sold contrary to law," lay the manufacturers liable for disobeying the laws.

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Trimmings.

Appliqued lace medallions are the newest scheme in trimming thin materials. Butterflies, wheels and conventional designs are all used, and the back cut from the fabric on which they are mounted leaves the desired open-work effect. This is used on skirts about the hips and is effective inserted about the lower part. The open-work trimming is most popular, also in stocks. Embroidery, too, the most elaborate of patterns, worked in linen floss on linen is smart for shirtwaists. The pattern is carried into the linen skirt, until a wash skirt represents some amount of money, but it will be a genuine comfort in the warm season. Huge bunches of grapes are the favorite, and leaves and tendrils appear to have happened in the place where they decorate so elaborately, for the grapes are padded until they stand out like the real grapes, only lacking color, but more dainty on that account.—(Haryot Holt in the Pilgrim for May.

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The frocks for children this spring, both in light weight cloths and in linens, show much embroidery. Everyday dresses are made with short plaited skirts and with little waists which display the fullness in a broad-pointed yoke having a novel effect at the walking length.

Power of Song

Thirty men, red-eyed and disheveled, lined up before a judge of the San Francisco police court. It was the regular morning company of "drunks and disorderlies." Some were old and hardened, others hung their heads in shame. Just as the momentary disorder attending the bringing in of the prisoners quieted down, a strange thing happened. A strong, clear voice from below began singing:

"Last night I lay a-sleeping,
There came a dream so fair."

Last night! It had been for them all a nightmare or a drunken stupor. The song was such a contrast to the horrible fact that no one could fail of a sudden shock at the thought the song suggested,

"I stood in old Jerusalem,
Beside the Temple there,"

the song went on. The judge had paused. He made a quiet inquiry. A former member of a famous opera company, known all over the country, was awaiting trial for forgery. It was he who was singing in his cell.

Meantime the song went on, and every man in the line showed emotion. One or two dropped on their knees; one boy at the end of the line, after a desperate effort at self-control, leaned against the wall, buried his face against his folded arms, and sobbed, "O mother, mother!"

The sobs, cutting to the very heart the men who heard, and the song, still welling its way through the court room, blended in the hush. At length one man protested.

"Judge," said he, "have we got to submit to this? We're here to take our punishment, but this—" He, too, began to sob.

It was impossible to proceed with the business of the court, yet the judge gave no order to stop the song. The police sergeant, after a surprised effort to keep the men in line, stepped back and waited with the rest. The song moved on to its climax:

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Sing, for the night is o'er!
Hosanna in the highest! hosanna for evermore!"

In an ecstacy of melody the last words rang out, and then there was silence.

The judge looked into the faces of the men before him. There was not one who was not touched by the song; not one in whom some better impulse was not stirred. He did not call the cases singly—a kind word of advice, and he dismissed them all. No man was fined or sentenced to the workhouse that morning. The song had done more good than punishment could have accomplished.—(Youth's Companion.

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God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What he has given.
They live on earth in thought and deed as truly
As in heaven. —Whittier.

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Rank imposes obligation, but it also brings a certain freedom from restrictions that bind the humble. A man of literary aspirations, who had his way yet to make in the world wrote a poem, which he submitted to his wife before sending it out for publication.

"Why, Henry," she said, on looking it over, "you have made 'hundred' rhyme with 'onward.'"

"That's all right," he replied. "Tennyson did it."

"Yes," rejoined his wife. "Tennyson could do such a thing, but you can't, Henry."—(Youth's Companion.

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The latest and smartest revers are faced with satin embroidered jet (for jet has been revived again and is a leading mode) and a girdle of cut jet beads on satin is the smartest and newest thing in the way of belts shown. "Nail heads" of jet on bias satin bands are among the effective novelties in trimmings.

For the Little Folks

How to Be Sunny.

I KNOW a little lady
Who, be it bright or shady,
Laughs and sings and sings and laughs.
In such a merry way,
That on a day made shady
By dark gray clouds, my lady
Laughed till birds flew out to sing,
And the clouds all flew away.

—Apples of Gold.

Dilly Dally.

Dilly Dally was almost seven years old. See if you can guess how he came to have such a funny name!

"O, Dilly Dally! Where are you, dear? Run quick with this pail to the grocer's and get this full of molasses, and don't spill a bit. I want it for—well, no matter, I want it."

The molasses was for molasses candy. His mother had just remembered that it was his birthday.

Dilly took it, and ran out of the door. He was always quick enough at starting. His trouble came afterward. In the hedge by the garden gate he spied a yellow-breast, and heard a sweet note that made him stop and see what the leaves hid. That took a minute.

"Oh, I must hurry!" he said, and started again; but this time Mr. Toad hopped out in a friendly way to make him linger.

It was almost dark when he came in sight of home.

"O, Dilly Dally," said his mother, "where have you been all this time? It was your party; and all the little boys and girls I sent for had to go home, it grew so late. I had to cut the cake and give them all a piece, and there wasn't anybody to play games or anything. It was too bad!"

Wasn't it? Dilly thought so. A boy's birthday party without any boy to it!

"O, Dilly Dally," said his mother, sorrowfully, "why don't you earn a better name?"

Dilly Dally says he is going to. How do you suppose he is going to do it?—(Sunbeam.

A Wise Little Thistle.

Once upon a time a thistle blossomed in a lane. She had downy, beautiful, purple blossoms, but no sharp spines, and the rabbits and the goats came down the lane and nibbled at the fat, juicy leaves. The poor thistle felt bad that she should look so ragged, when the sunshine was so bright. But what could she do? Her leaves were so sweet and juicy, and the rabbits like to eat them, and they never thought about her. If they kept on they would eat her all up. So she thought and thought about it all night, and in the morning she raised her head and looked happy. She had a plan.

One day a pretty gray bunny came hopping down the lane, and the thistle looked very inviting. Indeed, she wanted him to nibble at her lower leaf to see how her plan worked. On came bunny and did just what the thistle wanted him to. He put out his little pink nose to take a bite from the end of the nice, big, fat leaf. But ugh! he didn't bite it, because something pricked him on his pretty little pink nose. He looked at the thistle very reproachfully and hopped away.

The thistle nodded her purple blossoms with delight. Yes, her plan worked. She would tell the other thisties. So she sent a soft thistle-down messenger to tell her nextdoor neighbor about it, and to advise her to grow a little spine on the end of the juciest leaf.

But one day a goat came down the lane, and the thistle looked very unconcerned, for she felt perfectly secure now, with her beautiful sharp spine. The goat came up and opened his mouth to take a bite, but he didn't take the bite, for the spine pricked his tongue. He looked very much surprised; he had never heard of such a thing as a thistle with a pricker.

The thistle was delighted; she need never fear the rabbits or goats again. But she smiled too soon, for when the goat had got over his surprise, he walked around and took a bite out of the side of the leaf where there was no spine. Then it was the thistle's turn to be surprised, and after the goat had gone on to eat grass, she fell to thinking again. The spine protected the end of her leaf, but not the side. Evidently she would have to grow some more spines.

So she sent some more thistle-down messengers to her neighbors to tell them that one spine was not enough—they must protect the edges as well as the ends. And so the thisties learned to cover their leaves with spines to keep them from being bitten off.—(New York Tribune.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mr. Frank Aubuchon went to Colorado Springs Sunday to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Brawner made a trip to Denver Monday.

Mrs. Henry Lamar went to Colorado Springs Sunday for a visit with friends.

Among those who went to Colorado Springs Monday were Rev. Mr. Bell, F. W. Bell, J. W. Higby and L. R. Higby.

Miss Kate Calhoun is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lamar and family.

Mrs. W. H. Rupp went to Denver Friday to visit Florence and Harry. She returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Owens of Palmer Lake was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones went to Colorado Springs Sunday for a few days' stay.

Mr. E. J. Jesse, who is serving on the jury spent Sunday on his ranch east of town.

Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Woodworth made a trip to Colorado Springs Friday.

Mr. J. Gutshall went to Denver Friday to visit his son Robert and family.

Misses Margaret and Bessie Curtis spent Friday and Saturday in Colorado Springs.

At the school election held at the school house Monday afternoon Mrs. Rupp was elected treasurer by a large majority. A 10-mill tax was levied to meet the school expense this year. As the debt was large it was voted to have only one teacher for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Andrew Shidler and little son of Cripple Creek spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Davisson.

Mrs. Melvin came down from Denver the last of the week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Munson.

Miss Flora Limbach of Denver spent Sunday with her father and sister. She returned to Denver Monday morning.

About 20 of the young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Killin on Thursday evening for a surprise on Louis Higby. A general good time was enjoyed by all present.

A letter received Monday from Mrs. E. Myers stated that Mr. Myers was in a very critical condition.

Mrs. Wilcox of Edgerton spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Kerns, who has been quite sick.

Mrs. Tom Jones left on Wednesday for Missouri to visit his brother Jim.

Miss Gwillim went to her home in Roswell Saturday.

Mr. M. Conners went to Colorado Springs Monday.

Mr. Josiah Guire and son Louis went to Pueblo Sunday.

Miss Leila Diebold of Table Rock went to Colorado Springs Friday for a visit.

School closed Friday. The teachers treated the children to oranges and candy. Eleanor Curry received the prize, a souvenir of Colorado Springs, for regular attendance, having been absent only one and one-half days during the term of eight months.

A large crowd was at the depot to see President Roosevelt go through Monday afternoon. A number went to Colorado Springs to see him. At Palmer Lake he spoke for 10 minutes to the crowd that had gathered to see him pass through.

Mr. Curry was appointed town clerk at the meeting of the town board last Monday night.

ELLICOTT.

Thomas E. Andrews was in Colorado Springs last Tuesday and Friday on business.

Alf. W. Hopkinson, who was appointed deputy assessor for this part of the county, has just completed his returns to the assessor and will now resume his old occupation of mail carrying.

G. H. Ellicott expects soon to take a trip in the mountains. Before starting he expects to put in about 40 acres of corn, etc.

Ernest Kemp has returned to Colorado Springs to secure a position with J. Fox, the mineral water man.

Miss Anna Bell is visiting Mrs. E. B. Stark.

Owing to the high winds farming is backward in this locality.

Miss Anna B. Kemp, who recently finished a very successful term of school at the Pleasant Valley school house, has returned to her parents' home in Colorado Springs.

Alf. W. Hopkinson has bought a new John Deere riding lister from the Russell Gates Mercantile company.

Mr. W. M. Snyder of Rosemount was here a few days putting in a crop on his ranch southeast of this point.

Mrs. E. B. Stark, who has been very sick, is now able to be about and is rapidly improving.

Thos. E. Hayworth was planting potatoes on last Friday.

It is reported that H. W. Purdon has sold his interests in the coal mines at Franceville.

Since the three-way switch has been installed at Peyton the telephone system has been a perfect success.

Richard Stevens and family are now living on their ranch near Ellicott postoffice.

M. T. Alambaugh expects to move 150 head of cattle on the old Spickard ranch south of the postoffice.

David T. Cuthbert expects to move onto his stock ranch this month and to quit the employ of the Rock Island Railroad company.

Frank Gildart and wife are now living on the Hedburg ranch, which they recently bought.

M. Sullivan will soon complete his fence around his ranch of 580 acres.

G. C. Hedburg has taken his family to Idaho.

The South Extension Peyton Rural Telephone association has been duly organized with the following directors for the first year: M. E. Stover, president; Alf. W. Hopkinson, secretary, and Ben Garvin, treasurer.

BIJOU BASIN

Miss Dell Shirley of Wamego, Kans., is visiting the family of B. A. Banta.

Mrs. T. A. Kelly took her baby to Denver for treatment last week.

Mrs. Stoop and daughter Bessie visited in the Basin one day last week.

The entertainment at Peyton was attended by a few Basin people.

ELECTION AT FOUNTAIN

Only one vote was cast against the proposed issue of $15,000 school bonds by the new town of Fountain at the election Tuesday. This sum will be used for the construction of a high school building at Fountain. The old school board was re-elected. It consists of John Sittington, president; Henry Link, treasurer, and George I. Phillips, secretary.

ELLICOTT.

The annual school meeting took place at the Pleasant Valley school house and resulted in a very decided victory for the present directors. Their policy has always been progressive, and the vote that their candidate got showed that the people generally upheld them in this policy. A levy of two mills was made and $100 of said tax was reserved to start a library at each school house. The present board is now composed of W. T. Kennedy, president; H. Ellicott, secretary, and F. P. Morise, treasurer. Numerous complaints have been made recently about a number of thefts of barbed wire, fence, posts, etc., and it is understood that some of the victims have evidence enough to convict the guilty parties.

PEYTON

Mrs. May Duncan closed a very successful eight-months' term of school in Peyton district No. 23, Friday, May 1, with appropriate exercises, consisting of music, recitations and tableaux.

Mr. James J. Potter has accepted a position in the Rock Island shops at Goodland, Kansas, for the purpose of becoming a locomotive engineer.

Mrs. M. S. Allen returned Friday after a visit of six weeks with friends and relatives at northern Kansas.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Adams will leave Thursday for a tour of the western part of Colorado in a light wagon.

Miss Lena Jones commenced a six-months' term of school in the Kline district, No. 52, Tuesday.

Mr. J. C. Graham of Colorado Springs, was buying cattle of the farmers of this community Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dillinbeck of Calhan were visiting friends here Tuesday, and were the guests of Miss Annie H. Potter at tea.

EASTONVILLE.

Francis Capell of Colorado Springs, came up Thursday. He and Charles Mullaney drove to Bijou Basin, returning that evening.

Miss Martha Stockdale closed a successful term of school at the Bluff school house. She returned to her home in Colorado Springs Saturday.

A. R. Corwing, agent for the C., R. I. & P. Ry., went to Colorado Springs from here Saturday.

C. W. White and brother came up from Colorado Springs Sunday.

Joe Tyans made a business trip to Colorado Springs the first of the week.

J. O. Phillips returned to his home in Colorado Springs Monday after spending a few days at his ranch in Bijou Basin.

Mrs. Jennie Drum went to Pueblo Monday to spend a few days with her son at that place.

The school election was very quiet this year except that quite a number talked about the rate of taxation they would vote. Finally it was taken to a vote and 11 mills was levied, which will probably be sufficient to cover the expenses for the ensuing year.

GOLD HILL DEVELOPMENTS

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 6.—From present indications, the Cardinal claim of the Little Valeria company, situated near Mound City and close to the Caledonia property on a spur of Gold hill, will develop into a shipping mine.

The company has kept very quiet about the find but your representative happened to visit this section today and ran into the lessees, who are saving ore that from present assays taken runs into the pictures. The company while working one block of the Cardinal claim, struck a rich body of ore in the old shaft which is said to run from $100 to $200 not far from a place from which some ore was formerly shipped running from $30 to $40 per ton.

Another block of this same claim is being worked under lease to Davis and associates, where they have opened up a body of ore from 14 to 18 inches in width that runs from $50 to $200 to the ton. The vein was encountered practically at surface. While somewhat broken, it is comprised of jasper rock, with free gold running through it. The lessees now have nearly a carload shipment ready to be sent out to the smelters.

A little further along Mr. Debshire is working on what is known as the Ingle fraction, which joins the Cardinal. This lessee is also saving a shipment and from all appearances the ore is coming from the same vein upon which Davis is working. Mr. Debshire encountered the ore some 15 or 20 feet from the surface.

On all three blocks, development work will be pushed with all speed, as the operators believe with depth the vein will be found much more in place, and a great deal richer. The Little Valeria company which owns this property is a close corporation, officered by such well-known gentlemen as J. J. McFeeley, B. Bergeman, A. H. Cronkite and J. Lehman. The Cardinal claim is an old location, having been located in '92 and '93, and which produced a large amount of ore in '95 and '96, at which time the company got into litigation, which caused the property to be closed down until all litigation was settled. This was accomplished in '99, the owners of the property winning out on every proposition. Since that time the property has been worked off and on by lessees and on company account.

Central.

At a depth of 30 feet, Lessee Moore and others have opened a promising looking vein on the Unexpected claim of the Central Consolidated company's ground at Windy Point. The vein is six feet in width, and contains quartz seams all through it that show the yellow metal in good quantities. The lessees believe that the main vein of the property has been encountered, and that the source of the ore has been found. The company is also pushing work on the main shaft down the hill; the are now drifting in the 400-foot level for the ore shoot which it is expected they will reach with any shot. In the third level ore is being broken three and one-half feet in width, from which regular shipments are being made that return values of $40 to the ton.

Dexter.

The leasing company operating the Dexter property on Bull hill, adjoining the Blue Bird, are pushing the work of crosscutting at a depth of 420 feet. The company is driving to cut the Fluorine vein which is known to exist in this property, and where it is expected some good ore will be encountered.

RACING.

AT CHICAGO.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, May 6.—Worth summary:

First race, six furlongs— Uranium won; Alfio second; J. J. Regan third. Time 1:15.

Second race, seven furlongs—Tayon won; O'Hagen second; Optional third. Time 1:28 2-5.

Third race, 4½ furlongs— Milirk won; Erie second; Beneficient third. Time :54 4-5.

Fourth race, mile and 20 yards— Potheen won; Dan McKenna second; Rolling Boer third. Time 1:42.

Fifth race, mile— Annie Simpson won; Prince Webb second; Branch third. Time 1:41 3-5.

Sixth race, mile—Mireina won; Pierrho second; Goldaga third. Time 1:41 2-5.

AT NEW YORK.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 6.—Jamaica summary:

First race, six furlongs— Right and True won; Squanto second; Minotaur third. Time 1:00 3-5.

Third race, six furlongs— Ben Howard won; Schoharie second; Locket third. Time 1:13 2-5.

Fourth race, mile and 70 yards— Setauket won; Embarrassment second; Tribes Hill third. Time 1:46 3-5.

Fifth race, six furlongs— Prince of Arragon won; Sontag second; Nennefield third. Time 1:14 2-5.

Sixth race, five furlongs— Miss Nancy won; Eleta second; McGonigle third. Time 1:02 2-5.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

The market on the Mining Stock exchange yesterday was what might be called a Beacon hill market as the principal activity was in stocks representing Beacon hill properties. All stocks in this portion of the camp were strong and higher. The trading, however, was confined to the prospect department.

The leader in the advance movement was Old Gold, which sold up to 5½ cents per share, and this stock was also the heaviest trader on the list, 13,000 shares changing hands from 5¼ to 5½. The opening sale was made at 5¼ which was one-eighth above any previous quotation and the close was at the top notch of the day, and also in the history of the stock.

Merrimac was strong at 1¼ and Banner Gold was traded in at 1 cent per share, although only 2,000 shares were sold. Texas Girl sold at $5 per 1,000 shares, 5,000 shares going at this figure. Black Belle was fairly strong at 4 and C. K. and N. was rather weak at 19.

Outside of the Beacon hill class there was but little demand, and Anaconda sold at 14½ with Gould fairly strong at 3¼. Rose Maud sold at 2¼ and Spar was traded in at $6 per 1,000 shares. Anaconda was the only stock handled which sold above the price at which Old Gold went.

MINES.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	8⅝	8⅞
Anaconda	14	....
Black Belle	3½	4½
C. C. Cons.	4½	5
C. K. and N.	19	19¾
Coriolanus	....	3
Dante	....	2½
Dr.-Jack Pot	....	9
Elkton Con.	37⅛	37¾
El Paso	58⅜	59½
Fanny R.	3½	5
Findley	12	15
Gold Dol. Con.	5⅜	5½
Golden Cycle	77⅞	79
Golden Fleece	5	11
Gould	3¼	4
Isabella	16¾	17⅛
Jack Pot	....	9
Last Dollar	30	60
Lexington	4¼	4¾
Mollie Gibson	5½	7½
Moon Anchor	7½	8½
Pharmacist Con.	4	....
Pinnacle	....	4½
Portland	1.36	1.40
Prince Albert	2⅜	2½
Vindicator	90	98
Work	6¾	7

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	1	2
Alamo	2	3
American Con.	2¾	3
Aola	1¼	1½
B. H. Ajax	2⅝	2⅞
Ben Hur	2	....
Blue Bell	1½	....
Bob Lee	....	1¼
Buckhorn	1	1¾
Calera	4	10
C. C. G. Ex.	2¼	2½
C. C. and M.	2⅛	2¼
Constantine	....	009
Creede and C. C.	....	4
Dead Shot	2⅞	3
Des Moines	2⅞	3½
Easter Bell	007	0085
Flower of West	1¼	1¾
Gold Bond	3¼	3¾
Gold Hill	....	1¼
Gold Knob	1½	2
Gold Sovereign	3	3½
Hart	2	....
Ida May	5	10
Ironclad	....	2¼
Jolly Jane	1	2
Keystone	5¼	5⅝
Kitty	0085	1⅛
Little Bessie	3½	4½
Little Joan	2½	....
Little Nell	2	3
Little Puck	2⅛	3¼
Magnet Rock	1¼	1⅝
Maria A.	....	1¼
Marquette	1⅛	1¼
Mary Cashen	....	2½
Mary Nevin	1¼	2
Merrimac	1¼	1½
Midway	1½	2½
Missouri	1	1¼
Mobile	1	....
National	....	1
Nellie V.	0005	1½
New Haven	2¼	2½
Old Gold	5⅜	5½
Oriole	1	2
Pappoose	1	2
Pilgrim Con.	2⅛	2½
Pointer	009	1½
Princess	2	2½
Progress	....	2
Pythias	....	1¼
Rattler	1¼	1½
Republic	2¼	2½
Robert Burns	1¼	2
Rocky Mountain	2	2¼
Rose Maud	2	2¼
Rose Nicol	2¼	2¾
St. Thomas	1	2
Sun.-Eclipse	2⅞	2⅝
Twin Sisters	....	1½
Uncle Sam	1	1½
Virginia M.	1½	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Anchor	0035	0045
Antelope	....	006
Astor	....	002
Avalon	003	....
Banner	1	1¼
Blanche	007	....
Cable Con.	003	....
Cadillac	....	0075
C. C. Bullion	....	0025
Celestine	002	....
Champion	1	2
Chicolo	004	....
Colfax	0025	....
Col. Dames	001	003
Detroit	005	0065
Dorothy	003	0075
Echo	003	0075
Eleanor	003	0075
Emma Aimee	0025	004
Fauntleroy	....	3
Favorine	003	005
Figaro	....	0015
Fulton M.	005	....
Gold Calf	003	0055
Golden Age	....	005
G. Eagle, C. C.	005	1
Goldfield	002	....
Goldstone	003	005
Grace	002	004
G. G. Belt	....	1
Hayden	....	005
Henrietta	001	003
Hermosa	....	004
Horseshoe	....	002
Jean L.	0015	....
Kaffirs	....	1
Leon Con.	....	003
Little Man	....	002
Lucrative	003	005
Magic	....	0015
Magna Charta	....	1
Margaret	....	009
Marion	....	002
Mariposa	001	004
Montreal	1	....
O. K.	006	009
Palace	....	005
Pelican	0035	0045
Prin-Sell	....	003
Red Spruce	005	....
Santa Fe	....	002
Shannon	....	0055
Silver State	001	....
Silver Gold	001	003
Spar	006	0065
Tenderfoot Con.	1	....
Teutonic	....	1½
Texas Girl	005	007
Union	5	15
Wide Awake	....	0075
Xerxes	....	002
Zenobia	....	10
Zoe	005	1

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Anaconda, 200 at 14½.
Black Bell, 1000 at 4.
C. K. and N., 1000 at 19.
Gould, 2000 at 3¼.

PROSPECTS.

Gold Sovereign, 1000 at 3.
Magnet R., 2000 at 1½.
Marquette, 2000 at 1⅛, 5000 at 1¼.
Merrimac, 10,000 at 1¼.
Old Gold, 3000 at 5¼, 1000 at 5⅜, 9000 at 5½.
Republic, 1000 at 2⅜.
Rocky Mountain, 5000 at 2⅛.
Uncle Sam, 3000 at 1¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Banner, 2000 at 1.
Pelican, 3000 at .004.
Spar, 5000 at .006.
Texas Girl, 5000 at .005.

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Report from J. S. Bache & Co., to Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Ave.

New York, May 6.—As the generality of operators had been expecting gold shipments to a considerable extent their failure to materialize had a good effect on general market sentiment and encouraged a continuation of operations by the trading element and various cliques for the rise. The conspicuous weakness in National Lead was on inside selling on dissension between the management and the Guggenheimer interests over the proposed merger for a greater lead combination which it is said will cause the entire matter to be dropped. General sentiment is still inclined to be bullish and with any encouragement in the way of new buying or a continuation of aggressive pool operations, the general market could be advanced still further. Foreign exchange closes strong at $4.88⅜ for demand sterling. Gold could be shipped at a profit to London direct by Saturday's steamer at $4.88¼.

J. S. Bache & Co.—The strength in Rock Island caused a number of rumors that the deal between Frisco and the Rock Island interests was under advisement and would shortly materialize. While the western crowd of operators were not willing to show their hand there were strong evidences that they were in the market on the buying side. The strength in Missouri Pacific reflected the large gross earnings for the month of April. The buying was considered excellent and came from the Goulds.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	127	127¼	126½	127
Amn. Locomotive	27	27	27	27
Amn. Cotton Oil	42½	42½	42½	42½
Amn. Smelting	50⅝	50½	50⅜	50½
do do pfd.	95½	95½	95¼	95½
Amn. Car and Fdy.	40	40¼	40	40¼
do do pfd.	91½	91½	91½	91½
American Ice	9¾	10	9⅞	10
do do pfd.	36⅞	36⅞	36	36
Amn. Linseed Co.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Atchison	81	81⅜	81	81¼
do do pfd.	98	98	97¾	97¾
Amal. Copper	64⅞	65½	64¾	65½
B. R. T.	66⅞	67¼	66¾	66¾
B. and O.	93½	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
Corn Prodcts, pfd.	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝
C. and A.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
C. M. and St. P.	162¾	163¼	162⅝	162½
C. and N. W.	182	182	182	182
C. R. I. and P.	44⅞	45⅞	44¾	45⅞
do do pfd.	76⅞	78	76½	77¾
C. and A.	45½	45¼	45¼	45¼
Can. Pac.	133	133¼	132⅝	132¾
Cons. Gas.	211½	211½	211½	211½
Colo. and So.	25	25¼	25	25¼
do do 1st pfd.	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
C. F. and I.	64½	64½	64½	64½
do do bonds	84½	84½	84½	84½
C. G. W.	23	23⅜	23	23⅜
Det. So. pfd.	31¾	32¾	31½	33
Del. and Hud.	179½	179⅞	179	179⅞
D. and R. G.	36½	36½	36½	36½
do do pfd.	87	87½	87	87
D. S. S. and A.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Erie	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝
do do 1st pfd.	68½	69	68½	68⅞
do do 2nd pfd.	57	58	57	57⅝
Gen. Electric	194	194	193½	193½
Illinois Cen.	138¼	139	138	139
K. C. and S.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
L. and N.	119	119⅝	118⅝	119
M. St. P. and S. S. M.	69¼	69½	69	69¼
Met. St. Ry.	134½	135	134¼	134¼
M. K. and T.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
do do pfd.	58	58	57⅝	57⅝
Manhattan	142⅞	142½	142	142
Reading	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
Mex. Cen. Ltd.	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Missouri Pac.	111¾	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23½
do do pfd.	42½	42½	41½	41½
National Lead	22⅜	22½	22	22¼
N. Y. Cen.	131¼	132	131¼	131⅞
Nor. and W.	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼
do do pfd.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
N. Y., O. and W.	30	30¼	30	30
Peoples Gas	104⅝	104¾	104⅜	104¼
Penn. R. R.	135	135½	135	135½
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Pres. S. Car, ex 1¼.	60¼	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
Reading	56⅜	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
do do 1st pfd.	84½	85	84½	85
do do 2nd pfd.	70	70½	70	70½
Rubber Goods	25⅞	26	25¾	25¾
Rep. I. and S.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Southern Ry.	31½	31¾	31⅜	31½
do do pfd.	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
Southern Pac.	56½	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
St. L. and S. W.	24	24	23¾	23¾
St. L. and S. F.	77¼	80¾	77¼	80
do do nd pfd.	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72¼
Texas Pac.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
T. C. and I.	64⅞	64⅞	64¾	64¾
Union Pac.	91½	92¼	91½	91½
do do pfd.	91½	91½	91½	91½
do do bonds	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜
U. S. Leather	14	14½	14	14¼
do do pfd.	95¾	96½	95⅜	95¾
U. S. Steel	35⅝	35½	35⅜	35⅜
do do pfd.	84⅞	85	84¾	84⅞
U. S. Realty	22	22⅜	21¾	22
do do pfd.	68¼	68⅜	68¼	68⅜
U. S. Red.	30	30	30	30
do do pfd.	51	bid	52	ask
Wabash	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
do do pfd.	47¾	48⅝	47⅞	48⅜
do do bonds	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76½
Wis Cen.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
do do pfd.	48	48¼	48	48¼

Money closed, 2@2½ per cent.
Last loan, 2½ per cent.
Total sales, 342,800.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Furnished to Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Avenue.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	105⅞	106
U. S. 2s, coupon	105⅞	106½
U. S. 3s, registered	107¼	108¼
U. S. 3s, coupon	107¼	108¼
U. S. 3s, small bonds	106½	.....
U. S. 4s, old, registered	110¾	111½
U. S. 4s, old, coupon	110¾	111½
U. S. 4s, new, registered	136	137
U. S. 4s, new, coupon	136	137
U. S. 5s, registered	102½	103½
U. S. 5s, coupon	102½	103½
District of Columbia	121	.....

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISIONS.

Furnished by Logan & Bryan to Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Ave.

Chicago, May 6.—Wheat—Liverpool ⅛ to ¼ higher, Paris unchanged to ¼ lower, Antwerp unchanged. Market was extremely dull all day but broke at the close. There has been enough bad crop news in past few days to cause a good deal of covering by shorts and to accumulate some long wheat in the pit. There is not enough of it today to support the advance, and on rather better weather and a poor cash position a good deal of it went overboard. As near as could be judged Armour was a buyer of July wheat in a small way, but his operations are not large enough at the moment to control prices except in the May option. The whole situation seems a dull and waiting one. Estimated cars, 35.

Corn—Liverpool unchanged to ⅜ higher. It looked like wet weather through the west this morning and the market opened strong on that. Later indications for better weather caused weakness and a good deal of scattered liquidation. There is nothing urgent in the cash situation and the market is more affected by weather than anything else. Conditions for planting have, on the whole, not been favorable, and better weather will be urgently needed from this time on. Estimated cars, 180.

Oats—Market was fairly active. It sold up early on outlook for rain and sold off later on prediction of better weather. Nothing in cash situation of importance. Estimated cars, 125.

Provisions—Market was a little stronger. Receipts, hogs, 71,000 against 68,000 last year. Prices at the yards about 10c higher. There was a better cash demand particularly for lard and less pressure from scattered liquidation. The buying is, however, not on a large scale, and we are still of the feeling that on sharp rallies provisions should be sold.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78¾	79⅛	78⅛	78⅜
July	73	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
September	70¾	70¾	70⅛	70⅛
Corn—				
May	44¼	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝
July	45¼	45¼	44⅜	44⅜
September	44½	44⅞	44¼	44¼
Oats—				
May	33⅞	34⅝	33¾	34⅛
July	32	32⅜	31¾	31⅞
September	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅞
Pork—				
May	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.60
July	17.05	17.17	17.05	17.12
September	16.62	16.77	16.62	16.72
Lard—				
May	8.90	9.02	8.90	9.02
July	9.02	9.15	8.97	9.12
September	9.07	9.20	9.02	9.17
October	9.02	9.05	9.02	9.05
Ribs—				
May	9.30	9.30	9.27	9.30
July	9.30	9.37	9.30	9.35
September	9.25	9.32	9.25	9.30

By Associated Press.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, dull and steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 78¾@80; No. 3, 74@79; No. 2 red, 78½@79¼; No. 2 yellow, 46; No. 2 oats, 34⅛; No. 3 white, 32¾@35¼; No. 2 rye, 49½@50; good feeding barley, 37@39; fair to choice malting, 49@56; No. 1 flax seed, $1.10; No. 1 northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $3.45; mess pork, per bbl., $17.75@17.78; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.00@9.05; short ribs sides, loose, $9.25@9.35; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $8.37½@8.50; short clear sides, boxed, $9.62½@9.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

Articles—	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	32,400	20,800
Wheat, bu.	72,000	105,404
Corn, bu.	252,600	117,300
Oats, bu.	288,600	137,600
Rye, bu.	12,400	74,000
Barley, bu.	56,800	3,800

On the produce exchange today the butter market steady; creamery 16@20; dairy, 15@18; eggs, firm, 13¾@14¼; cheese, 13¼@13½.

Metal Market.

New York, May 6.—Copper closed 15s higher in London for spot and 17s 6d for futures with both positions quoted at £61 7s 6d. The local copper market was dull and nominally unchanged at $14.50@14.75 for lake, electrolytic and casting. Lead was unchanged at $4.37½ in New York and at £12 1s 3d in London.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, May 6.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5.10@5.55; poor to medium, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.00; cows, $1.50@4.75; heifers, $2.50@4.90; canners, $1.50@2.80; bulls, $2.50@$4.50; calves, $2.50@5.60; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000. Generally 10 cents lower, and butchers, $6.75@6.95; good to choice heavy, $6.90@7.05; rough heavy, $6.75@6.85; light, $6.45@6.80; bulk of sales, $6.75@6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000. Sheep steady, 10 to 15 cents lower; lambs, steady to strong. Good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.60; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.90; western sheep, $3.75@5.60; native lambs, $4.50@7.25.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, May 6.—Hogs—The hog market this morning reached the low point in some time, prices being 5@10c lower than at the close of the market yesterday. Receipts were liberal, over 1,000 arriving for the market. The quality of the hogs on the market was fair to good, and $6.75 was paid for the best. The range was from $6.55 to $6.75, and the bulk sold at the top of the market. The market ruled lower here in sympathy with a decline at the eastern markets. The demand continues strong, with river prices prevailing.

Sheep—The sheep market was dull, as the stock that arrived for the market got in too late to be disposed of. The demand is firm for muttons and lambs, and prices are stronger than last week.

Cattle—Cattle receipts were very light this morning, only two loads and a few from the country on sale, hardly enough to make a market. The offerings, however, showed good quality, and it did not take long to clean up the yards. One of the loads that arrived consisted of cows and steers from Nebraska, the cows selling at $4.10, which was the top price paid for cows this year. The steers in the shipment sold at $4.50@4.90. A load of cows from Brush sold at $4.00, and averaged 715 pounds, the quality being good. Not enough trading was done to test the strength of the market, but the undertone is steady

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Boston, May 5.—A quiet, usual at this season, prevails in the wool market here. Transactions are mostly in small lots with no change in price. Territory wools have been most in demand. Fine staple wool is selling on a scoured basis of 52@53; fine at 50@52; good fine medium, 47@48, and medium, 43@45.

Fleece wool prices nominal. Ohio and Penn. XX and above 30@31; X 26@27; No. 1 and No. 2, 30@31; Michigan X 25@26; Nos. 1 and 2 26@27. Australian wools are very quiet with small offerings.

Kansas City Live Stock

Kansas City, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000, including 500 Texans; market slow, but steady. Native steers, $3.75@5.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.15@4.60; Texas cows, $2.50@3.75; native cows and heifers, $1.75@5.15; stockers and feders, $3.00@5.10; bulls, $2.75@4.00; calves, $2.50@7.00; western steers, $2.95@5.15; western cows, $2.10@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market 5@10c lower, Bulk of sales $6.60@6.75; heavy, $6.67½@6.80; packers, $6.55@6.70; medium, $6.60@6.70; light, $6.40@6.65; yorkers, $6.60@6.65; pigs, $6.10@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market strong. Muttons, $3.80@5.90; lambs, $4.80@7.00; range wethers, $3.85@6.00; ewes, $3.75@5.50.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 6.— Cattle—Receipts, 2,500. Market steady to 10c lower. Natives, $3.65@5.10; Texas and westerns, $4.50@4.90; cows and heifers, $2.40@5.00; bulls and stags, $2.55@4.65; yearlings and calves, $2.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.25; veals, $3.75@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,100; market 5@10c lower; all grades, $6.55@6.90; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,800; market steady; Colorado lambs, $7.40.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market strong to 5@10c higher; native steers, $4.25@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.40; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feders, $3.00@5.00; calves, $3.50@6.50; bulls, $3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $6.65@6.75; mixed, $6.65@6.70; light $6.60@6.65; pigs, $5.50@6.70; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; fed yearlings, $5.25@6.35; wethers, $4.50@5.35; ewes, $4.25@4.75; common and stockers, $2.50@4.00; lambs, $5.35@7.35.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500, including 2,000 Texans; market steady. Beef steers, $3.65@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.85; Texas steers, $3.80@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market easy. Pigs and lights, $6.40@6.80; packers, $6.45@6.90; butchers and best heavy, $6.75@6.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong. Natives, $4.50@5.60; lambs, $5.00@8.00; Texans, $3.80@4.30.

Denver Produce Market.

Denver, May 6.—There is no change in the poultry market. The demand is still good and the supply as light as ever. Prices are firm all along the line and more fresh stock wanted. There is a good demand for live poultry and live springs will sell at high prices. There is no change in the butter situation and prices will no doubt remain the same throughout the week. Eggs are firm, but prices unchanged. The demand is only fair, but dealers are not anxious to force sales or cut prices to move stock. The fruit and vegetable market rules practically the same. The demand is good and the market was active. Strawberries are in good demand and selling well at about the same prices.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, red Greeleys, fancy, cwt.	$1.15@1.20
Potatoes, white Greeleys	1.10@1.15
New potatoes, cwt.	6.00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys, extra fancy	19@ 20
Turkeys, choice	16@ 18
Hens, fancy	15
Hens, medium grade	13@ 14
Roosters, old	5@ 6
Young cocks	8@ 10
Broilers, lb.	23@ 25
Springs, fancy, lb.	16@ 18
Springs, medium grade, lb.	12@ 15
Geese, fancy	12@ 13
Ducks,	15@ 17
LIVE POULTRY.	
Hens, best, doz.	6.00@6.50
Roosters, doz.	3.00
Springs, doz.	3.50@4.50
Ducks, doz.	6.00
Turkeys, lb.	14@ 15
BUTTER.	
Elgin butter market	20
Creameries, extra well-known and established brands, Colorado	25
Eastern, firsts	28
Process and renovated goods, lb.	21@ 22
Roll butter	16@ 17
Cooking butter	13@ 14
EGGS.	
Ranch eggs, per doz.	16
Eggs, state, per doz.	15@ 15½

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

Grain—Wheat, choice milling, per 100 lbs., $1.25; rye, Colorado, bulk, per 100 lbs., 95c; oats, bulk, Nebraska, new, white, $1.20; mixed, $1.18; in sack, Colorado, white, $1.40; corn in bulk, 79c; corn chop, sacked, 86c; Colorado corn and oat chops, sacked, $1.25; bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., $1.10.

Hay—Upland, per ton, $18.00@20.00; second bottom, choice to fancy, $12.00@13.00; good to choice, $11.00@12.00; timothy, $15.00; timothy and red clover, $12.00; alfalfa, prime, $12.00@13.00; straw, $7.00; South park wire grass, $23.00.

Colorado Springs Produce.

Colorado Springs, May 5.— The market practically unchanged. Potatoes firmer. Weather cool.

Butter—Creamery, 25c.

Eggs—Ranch, 16c.

Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 17@18c; fancy hens, 14@14½c; ducks, 14c.

Vegetables—Parsnips, 2c; cauliflower, 10@12c; lettuce, 25c; onions, 10c; radishes, 35c; asparagus, 15c; rhubarb, 4c; spinach 6 cents.

Fruits— Lemons, $3.00; apples, $1.25@2.00 box; oranges, $2.75@3.35; strawberries, $3.25@4.00.

SURVEYS APPROVED

The following mineral surveys have been approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado during the week ending May 2:

16404—Denver, Ingham et al.
16406—Denver, New Century.
16408—Pueblo, Clinton Tunnel.
16411—Leadville, A. P. A. et al.
16414—Denver, Wilda J. et al.
16405—Denver, Bell of the West et al.
16410—Pueblo, Olive et al.
16416—A. & B.—Denver, Link et al.
15797—Denver, Creole No. 1.
16021—Denver, Creole No. 2.
16413—Leadville, Rag Time et al.
16418—Pueblo, Dakota et al.
16419—Pueblo, Jennie May.
16420—Durango, Brooklin.
16088—Durango, Governor Waite.
16409—Denver, Quartz Valley Placer.
16417—Leadville, Eleventh Hour et al.
16430—A. & B.—Denver, Maine et al.
Amended work, (G. L. O.):
14822—Garfield, Multenoma.

John F. Vivian, Surveyor General.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Denver, Colo., May 5.—Weekly crop bulletin for week ending Monday, May 4.—The mean temperature has averaged close to normal on the western slope and six degrees to 10 degrees below normal east of the mountains, where unusually low minimum temperature—readings of 20 degrees or lower—were general on the morning of the 30th. Rain and snow fell on the 28th or 29th in the northwestern counties and east of the Continental divide, with the greatest amounts in the northern and eastern border counties.

The soil is in excellent condition for plowing and seeding, but rather cold for germination and growth; plowing is general for potatoes and corn, and some corn has been planted. The seeding of wheat, oats, and barley is practically finished; winter wheat and fall rye are in good condition.

On the eastern slope beets, fruits, gardens and alfalfa were injured by the freeze of the 30th. The damage sustained was considerable in the central and southern counties owing to the advanced stage of vegetation. Early sugar beets were frozen and much replanting will be necessary; a scarcity of seed is reported. On the western slope the damage from frost has been slight. A light bloom of apricots and peaches is reported; pears, plums, early apples and cherries are blooming. Improvement in the ranges has been slow and as a rule pasturage is poor.

MINING MEN FROM MICHIGAN

George L. Torrey went to Denver yesterday where he met a party of mining men from Michigan, who have come west for the express purpose of visiting the counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin. Mr. Torrey will show them about the two counties.

The party of five is headed by Dr. McElveen, a prominent citizen of Houghton, Michigan. During the trip an inspection of the route which is proposed for the new Denver, Yankee Hill & Western railroad will be made. The resources of the section which will be penetrated and opened up by the road are but little known and much interest is being manifested both by local men and by eastern capitalists.

Mr. Torrey expects to go to Georgetown this week to be present at the hearing of the Stanley litigation.

LEGAL NOTICES

Whereas, It appears that on or about March 30, A. D. 1903, Robert P. Bartlett, residing at Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, departed this lift, leaving as his heirs at law, his widow, Ruth C. H. Bartlett, and a minor child not yet two years old, Agnes Pomeroy Bartlett; and

Whereas, It appears that the said heirs at law, since the death of Robert P. Bartlett, have gone out of the State of Colorado and are at present at Rochester, New York;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Ruth C. H. Bartlett and Agnes Pomeroy Bartlett, heirs at law of Robert P. Bartlett, deceased, that on April 18, A. D. 1903, Henry LeB. Wills, of the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, presented for probate an instrument to the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Robert P. Bartlett, praying that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued thereon to him; that said instrument purports to bequeath and devise to his wife, Ruth C. H. Bartlett, the testator's ranches situated on the White River, in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, together with all the water rights and other appurtenances thereto, as well as all the cattle and horses of the testator, and also all moneys in banks or Trust Companies credited to his account; that upon consideration thereof Monday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1903, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at the County Court house of El Paso County, situated in Colorado Springs, was set as the day and place for the hearing of said petition;

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to Ruth C. H. Bartlett and Agnes Pomeroy Bartlett, heirs at law as aforesaid, of said hearing, and you are hereby required to attend said hearing and the probate of said alleged will on the day and place named.

JAMES A. ORR,
Judge of the County Court of El Paso Co.
1 April 20, 1903.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Pueblo, Colorado, April 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County Court at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 23, 1903, viz: William S. Comstock, H. E. 11,720, for the NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Sec. 18, T15S, R66W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Harry Hill, Frank Eggerman, James Graham and B. W. Babcock, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

S. A. ABBEY,
Register.

First insertion April 30, 1903.
Last insertion June 4, 1903.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Stockbridge, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the first day of June, A. D. 1903, being one of the regular days of the May term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, J. E. McIntyre, Administrator De Bonis Non of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement of such administrator De Bonis Non, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administrator De Bonis Non. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 30th, 1903.

J. E. McINTYRE,
Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of Charles Stockbridge, Deceased.
First publication April 30, 1903.
Last publication May 28, 1903.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

State of Colorado,
County of El Paso, ss:
In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the County of El Paso.

In the matter of the application of A. D. Jones, guardian of the person and property of William Robert Jones, a minor, to sell real estate belonging to said minor.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as guardian of William Robert Jones, a minor, will apply to the said District Court on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1903, at the incoming of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate belonging to said minor and situated in El Paso County, State of Colorado, to-wit:

The undivided one-half (½) interest in the south fifty (50) feet of lot four (4) block two hundred and five (205), in addition No. one (1), City of Colorado Springs State of Colorado, as will more fully appear from the petition of the undersigned therefor to be then filed in said court.

A. D. JONES,
As guardian of the personal property of William Robert Jones.
A. T. Gunnell, Atty. for petitioner.
First insertion April 30, 1903.
Last insertion May 28, 1903.

AS TO IRISH DISTORTION.

Don't Rotten-Egg Offending Comedians, or Gibes About Bad Temper Will Be Flung.

A group of our fellow citizens of Iris birth connected with the Clan-na-Gae have begun a most vigorous and pictu esque movement for the suppression o the grotesque "stage Irishman." If the methods were a little less arbitrary w could wish them luck, for we know of n travesty more unjust to a race than th so-called Irish play of the American stag But we doubt whether the right way t display disapproval of this gross carica ture on a decent-living people is to hu rotten eggs and cabbages at the offendi "comedians." That performance rath tends to point the common gibes at the in tolerance and bad temper of the Iris as a race. It is hard to trace the genes of the caricature of the Irishmen up which ignorant artists and actors ha united with apparent faith in its genuin ness. In the comic Englishman or Ge man or Jew of the stage and the pape we see occasional traces of fidelity to lif But whence sprang the gorilla-fac monstrosity who represents the Celt in t minds of low comedian and newspap illustrator? Not out of Ireland, certain As for the "comic" conception of t brogue, it is the wonder of every Iris man who knows the real variations fr the English language which are practic with grace or grotesqueness by the gree horn from the old country. We do n blame Irishmen for detesting these ca catures, but they may soothe themselv with the reflection that the "McFadd Flats" kind of play and the simian Iris man of the comic illustrator are findi their level in the lowest theaters, and t most vulgar papers where they take th rightful place among kindred monstro ties. We advise the indignant Irishm of the Clan-na-Gael to let them ab there in peace. Such outbreaks as ha been reported in New York and Philad phia do a great deal more to injure t standing of the race in the eyes of public that likes fair play than a wh race of libelous comedians and caric turists.—(Collier's Weekly.

BOULDER BOY MAY SURVIVE NAIL DIE

Boulder, May 5.—The condition of the [illegible] year-old son of H. L. Goddard, the b who swallowed several shingle nails, re mains unchanged. The doctors hold o some hope of his recovery.